PARL. PAPERS
FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

605057

REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

FIFTEEN VOLUMES.

—

—(3.)—

CORPORATIONS (IRELAND).

Session

4 *February*——20 *August* 1836.

VOL. XXIV.

1836.

REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS:

1836.

FIFTEEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

THIRD VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS (IRELAND):

APPENDIX to MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS (IRELAND), PART III.
Conclusion of the NORTH-WESTERN CIRCUIT - - - - - p. 1

APPENDIX to MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS (IRELAND), REPORT on the CITY of DUBLIN, PART II. - - - - - - - p. 297

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS,
(IRELAND.)

APPENDIX

TO THE FIRST

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS.

PART III.—CONCLUSION OF THE NORTH-WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1836.

INDEX.

NAME OF PLACE.	CIRCUIT.	Page.	NAME OF PLACE.	CIRCUIT.	Page.
Ballyshannon . Donegal	N. W.	1003	Killibegs . . . Donegal	N. W.	1097
Boyle . . . Roscommon	N. W.	1007	Lifford . . . Donegal	N. W.	1103
Carrick-on-Shannon . . Leitrim	N. W.	1013	Londonderry Londonderry	N. W.	1111
Coleraine . Londonderry	N. W.	1017	Longford . . Longford	N. W.	1245
Donegal . . . Donegal	N. W.	1053	Mullingar . Westmeath	N. W.	1255
Enniskillen . Fermanagh	N. W.	1059	Sligo . . . . Sligo	N. W.	1261
Granard . . . Longford	N. W.	1089	Strabane . . . Tyrone	N. W.	1275
Jamestown . . Leitrim	N. W.	1091	St. Johnstown . Donegal	N. W.	1283
			St. Johnstowne Longford	N. W.	1287

REPORT

ON

THE BOROUGH OF BALLYSHANNON.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Charter	1005
Limits	1005
Corporate Body	1005
Title	1005
Classes	1005
Portreeve	1005
Free Burgesses	1005
Commonalty	1005
Oaths	1005
Court	1005
Guild	1005
Serjeants	1005
Clerk of the Market	1005
Parliamentary Representation	1005
Commons	1005
Compensation at the Union	1005
Corporation extinct	1005
Gaol	1005
Seneschal's Court	1006
Schools	1006
Population	1006
State and Prospects of the Town	1006
Former Improvements	1006

BOROUGH OF BALLYSHANNON.

1. THE borough of Ballyshannon (or Balleshannan), in the county of Donegal, was incorporated by a Charter of King James I., granted in the tenth year of his reign (23d March). It is enrolled, (Rot. Pat. 10 Jac. I. p. 4, m. 8.) The incorporation of this borough, which appears to have been then a village, formed part of the New Plantation in Ulster. CHARTER.

Ballyshannon is a sea-port situated upon an estuary of the Atlantic.

2. The incorporated district comprised, according to the charter, "the town or village of Balleshannon." LIMITS.

3. The Title of the Corporation was "The Portreeve, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Ballyshannon." CORPORATE BODY. Title.

4. The corporation consisted of the portreeve, twelve free burgesses, and the commonalty. Classes.

5. The Portreeve was elected annually on the feast of St. John the Baptist, by the then portreeve and free burgesses, or the major part of them, from the free burgesses, and held his office for one year from the ensuing Michaelmas day, and until another portreeve should be chosen. In case of the death of the portreeve within his year of office, a portreeve was to be elected by the free burgesses and commonalty. Portreeve.

6. The Free Burgesses were elected for life, but were removable by the portreeve and the major part of the free burgesses. The charter directed that a free burgess, when a vacancy occurred, should be elected by the portreeve and free burgesses from the better and most honest of the inhabitants of the borough. Free Burgesses.

7. The Commonalty, according to the charter, consisted of all inhabitants within the borough, and such and so many other men as the portreeve and free burgesses for the time being should admit into the freedom of the borough. Commonalty.

8. The provost was required to take the Oath of Supremacy, and the Oath binding to a due fulfilment of the duties of his office. Oaths.

9. The charter created a Court of Record, with civil jurisdiction within the borough to the amount of five marks, £3 6*s.* 8*d.* Court.

10. The charter also gave the corporation a power of making bye-laws; of creating a Guild of Merchants; and of appointing two Serjeants at Mace, and other inferior officers; and required that each of these functionaries, as well as each free burgess, should take the oath well and faithfully to discharge the duties of his office. Guild. Serjeants.

11. The provost was, by the charter, Clerk of the Market; and it prohibited any other person from exercising that office within the borough. Clerk of the Market.

12. This borough sent two Members to the Irish House of Commons, elected by the provost and free burgesses. Parliamentary Representation.

13. The foregoing plan of a municipal body is that which was adopted in many of the charters of the early part of the reign of King James I., granted in the prosecution of the New Plantation in Ulster. We have given some account of this undertaking in the Report on Londonderry. Commons.

14. In Ballyshannon, as in other places, an opinion prevailed, that large tracts of land were in former times held by the inhabitants of the town in common, or were held by the corporation for the benefit of the inhabitants. It was stated in evidence that lands in the vicinity of the town, of considerable extent, still bear the name of Commons. These lands, however, appeared upon the evidence to have been enclosed from the earliest period to which living testimony applied; and we have had access to no documents from which it can be inferred that lands of much extent ever belonged as commons to the town. It is probable that the lands which bore that name were formerly wastes, on which the tenants of the monastery of Asheroe, (an abbey of friars of the order of St. Bernard,) which had very extensive possessions at Ballyshannon, intercommoned before agriculture had made much progress, and before enclosures had been made of these lands.

There are, at present, two open spaces, neither of them of much extent, called commons. On one of them stands a barrack; the other is used as a fair-green.

15. Ballyshannon was, long before the Union, a close borough. It passed from the Connolly family to the Earl of Belmore, who, when the borough became disfranchised on the extinction of the Irish Parliament, received, as Compensation, a sum of £15,000. Compensation at the Union.

16. The form of electing members of the corporation was, for some years after the Union, maintained by an old member of the body, who had been provost, who desired to preserve its existence, and who gratified that wish by the occasional ceremony of an election among members of his own family. The very existence of the corporation is now almost wholly forgotten in the town; and we were unable to trace any living member. Corporation extinct.

17. There is no Gaol. There is a place of merely temporary confinement. It is supplied by Colonel Connolly. There are no public funds to support it. Gaol.

BALLYSHANNON.
Seneschal's Court.

18. There is no borough court. There is a Seneschal's Court, (not created by the charter of the corporation,) which is a Court Baron, held under the lord of the manor, and having jurisdiction within the town, and without it to the extent of about two miles in one direction and somewhat less in another, to the amount of 40*s*. This court appears to have been created by a charter granting large possessions to Henry Folliott, Baron of Ballyshannon, in 1622. The charter bears date the 9th April, 20 Jac. I. The court is not well administered. The seneschal resides several miles away from the town. He is also seneschal of another manor, some miles distant. At the time of holding our Inquiry he was in a remote part of the county, acting as a commissioner under the Tithe Composition Act. A bailiff is employed to issue summonses, but is not intrusted with the court books.

Schools.

19. There are public Schools: one for males, in connexion with the London Hibernian Society; one for females, in connexion with that society, and also with the Ladies' Female Hibernian Society; and a third for males, which is the Protestant parish school, and receives a gratuity of £10 a-year for the master, and £30 a-year for books, from Robinson's fund. This fund was distributed by the donor among several schools in the diocese of Raphoe.

There are other schools, kept by private teachers.

Population.

20. According to the census of 1831 the Population was as follows:

	Parish of Innismacsaint.	Parish of Kilbarron.	Total.
Males	670	1,086	1,756
Females	720	1,299	2,019
Total	1,390	2,385	3,775
Families employed chiefly in agriculture	88	76	164
„ in trade, manufacture, or handicraft	141	208	349
„ not comprised in those two classes	60	145	205
Total	289	429	718
Houses inhabited	244	376	620
„ uninhabited	38	23	61
„ building	5	3	8
Total	287	402	689

State and Prospects of the Town.

21. Ballyshannon was represented to us as a place advancing in population and in trade. Its situation is favourable for commerce; but the harbour, which is greatly exposed to the Atlantic, needs improvement. Exertions have been recently made, and a plan proposed, upon the report of engineers, for improving the harbour, and for opening a communication between it and Lough Erne, which is at a distance of only five miles from the harbour, and which extends a distance of nearly 40 miles through some of the most fertile tracts of the North of Ireland.

Former Improvements.

22. The Improvement of the navigation of Lough Erne was, many years ago, a subject of some interest. In the year 1783 a grant of £1000 was made by the Irish Parliament (23 and 24 Geo. III. c. 1, s. 1,) to the Earl of Ross, the Right Honourable Thomas Connolly, and George Montgomery, Esq. "towards carrying on the navigation from Lough Erne to Woodford Lake, in the county of Leitrim."

Commons' Journal, Vol. 26.

23. In 1789 a petition was presented to the Irish House of Commons by persons styling themselves subscribers for completing a navigable canal from Belturbet to Enniskillen, through Lough Erne, to near Belleek, and thence by a still-water navigation to Ballyshannon, praying aid towards completing the said work. On this petition, which was referred to a committee, an advance was made of £5,100 under the Act of 29 Geo. III. c. 33, which directed debentures to issue to that amount, upon proof being made that double that sum had been actually expended upon the undertaking by the parties to whom the advance was made.

In the year 1792 a further petition was presented, stating that an expenditure had been made of three times the amount of the former grant, (£15,300,) alleging that the total expense would be £26,722 10*s*., praying a grant, in aid, of £3,807 10*s*., being one-third of the additional sum required, and undertaking to execute the work in six years; and further stating, that they did not propose to exceed a toll of 1½*d*. per ton per mile on coals, culm, lime, and minerals; or 2*d*. a ton per mile on all other articles.

See Commons' Journal, Vol. 29, p. 75.

It does not appear that any further grant was made by Parliament. Since that time, until lately, it does not appear that the project was continued or resumed.

JAMES MOODY,
DAVID R. PIGOT, } *Commissioners.*

Inquiry held 25th September, 1833.

REPORT

ON

THE BOROUGH OF BOYLE.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Charter	1009
Limits	1009
Corporate Body	1009
Title	1009
Classes	1009
Borough Master, how chosen	1009
Oath	1009
Duties	1009
Guild	1009
Free Burgesses	1009
Commonalty	1009
Bye-laws	1009
Serjeants at Mace	1009
Tolls	1010
Tolls given up by the Patron	1010
His Intention frustrated	1010
Weighmaster	1010
Proceedings respecting Tolls	1010
Weighing	1010
Borough Court	1011
Seneschal's Court	1011
Complaints of the Local Courts	1012
Gaol	1012
Police	1012
Magistrates	1012
Character and working of the Corporation	1012
Patron	1012
Non-residence	1012
Exclusive Character	1012
Parliamentary Representation	1012
Revenue	1012
State and Prospects of the Town	1012
Population	1012

BOROUGH OF BOYLE.

1. THIS borough was incorporated by a Charter of King James I., dated the 25th of March, in the eleventh year of his reign. It is enrolled (Rot. Pat. 11 Jac. I. p. 1. m. 3.) This is the governing charter of the corporation of Boyle. A charter was granted by King James II., dated the 1st of March, in the fourth year of his reign, purporting to create a corporation at Boyle, by the title of "The Borough Master, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty," consisting of a borough master, 19 free burgesses, and a commonalty. This charter was never acted on. CHARTER.

The town is inland, and is in the county of Roscommon.

2. The Limits of the borough include the town of Boyle, and a small portion of the district immediately surrounding it. They are not defined by the charter, which only incorporates the town of Boyle and the lands comprised in it. LIMITS.

3. The Title of the Corporation is "The Borough Master, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Boyle;" and, by the charter, it was made to consist of the three bodies which are designated in its title: one borough master, 12 free burgesses, (exclusive of the borough master,) and the commonalty, indefinite in number. CORPORATE BODY. Title. Classes.

4. The Borough Master is chosen annually, from the free burgesses, by the borough master and free burgesses, or the major part of them. The charter day of election is the feast of St. John the Baptist; and the year of office expires on Michaelmas day. The provost holds his office for one year from Michaelmas day, inclusive, and until a successor be chosen. In case of the death of the borough master within his year of office, the election is directed by the charter to be by the free burgesses and commonalty out of the free burgesses. Borough Master, how chosen.

5. The charter directs that the borough master shall take the Oath of Supremacy and the oath of office. The usage has been, that the borough master should take the old oaths of supremacy and abjuration; and should also take the following oath of office: Oath.

"I, , shall hold and be true to our sovereign Lord, King George the Third, his heirs and successors, and perform to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, all duty and allegiance, and faithfully hold and keep the town and franchises of Boyle for his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to the utmost of my power, against all rebels and enemies to the Crown of England, and duly and truly execute the office of borough master within the town and franchises of Boyle aforesaid, and do right to the poor as to the rich, and to the rich as to the poor, and be councilled by the burgesses of said town, and the victual within the said town oversee, and no person receive into the franchise of said town contrary to the ordinances thereupon made. "So help me, GOD!"

6. The Duties of the borough master are very confined. He is not a justice of the peace by virtue of his office; and the only practical power, (besides that of presiding in the Borough Court,) which he appears to have exercised in recent times, (and this but rarely,) is that of seizing false weights or measures. The charter makes him clerk of the market. It has been the practice at Boyle to confer the office of borough master on one of two individuals in alternate years. Duties.

7. The charter gives the corporation the power of creating a Guild of Merchants. There is no trace of any such body. Guild.

8. The Free Burgesses hold their offices for life, removable, however, for misconduct, by the provost and free burgesses, or the major part of them. They are, in point of form, elected as the borough master, by the borough master and free burgesses, or the major part of them. The charter directs their election to be from the better and more honest of the inhabitants of the borough. In practice, any person, whether resident or not, or whether or not connected with the borough, is eligible. It is, however, usual that the person about to be made a burgess shall be first made a freeman. Free Burgesses.

9. The charter, as above stated, makes the body corporate to consist of the borough master, the free burgesses, and Commonalty; and it directs that all those inhabiting within the incorporated district shall constitute the corporate body. But the charter directs that the commonalty shall consist of the inhabitants, and of such other men as the borough master and free burgesses for the time being should admit to the freedom of the borough. In practice there is no such body recognised as a commonalty at all. There appear to be no freemen, except those who are made so by the borough master and free burgesses, preparatory to their being made free burgesses. Commonalty.

10. The power of making Bye-laws is given by the charter to the borough master, free burgesses, and commonalty. This power has, in practice, been exercised by the borough master and free burgesses alone. Bye-laws.

11. The charter, in like manner, gives to the borough master, free burgesses, and commonalty, the power of appointing two Serjeants at Mace. The only officer of this character appearing at present is a person styled a town serjeant, who was appointed by the borough master and free burgesses, and attends and executes process in the Borough Court. Serjeants at Mace.

BOYLE.

Tolls.

12. The Tolls of Boyle were private property, and belonged to Lord Lorton, the patron of the borough. In the year 1826 his Lordship relinquished the right to tolls, which were, previously to that time, collected in the streets of the town, where the markets were always holden. About the same time Lord Lorton enclosed a space of ground, in which he erected, at considerable expense, sheds, a crane, and some buildings, to be used as a market-place for the town.

Tolls given up by the Patron for the public Benefit. His Intention frustrated.

13. The object of Lord Lorton appears plainly to have been to secure and extend convenience and accommodation to the inhabitants of the town, and to those who should resort to it for traffic. But this design has, in a great degree, been frustrated. While the new market was in progress of being built, upon the 24th of June 1826, a bye-law was made by the borough master and free burgesses assembled at an annual meeting, declaring that, " as a fit and proper place for holding a market had been enclosed within the borough, as soon as the same should be fit for use, all meat, fish, and all other kinds of provisions, theretofore exposed for sale in the streets of the borough, should be removed and sold within the said enclosure; and if any person should, contrary to that order, expose any meat, fish, or any kind of provision, or erect any standings for that purpose, the same should be considered a nuisance, and be removed, and the person or persons guilty of said offence should forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of 5*s.*, which, if not immediately paid, should be levied by distress and sale of the goods of such offenders."

Weighmaster.

14. On the same day, the provost and free burgesses appointed a person to the office of weighmaster in and for the borough.

Proceedings respecting Tolls.

15. The person thus appointed became lessee, or renter, of the market, from Lord Lorton, and was called a recorder; he also held an office in the Borough Court, in the nature of that of registrar; and he was seneschal of a manor, not comprising the borough, but comprehending extensive districts around it. All these offices he still held at the time of our Inquiry.

The authority which this individual derived from the appointment of weighmaster, from the bye-law above stated, and from the situation as renter of the market, has been exercised so as to produce much complaint and dissatisfaction, especially among the poorer classes of dealers who resort to the market. On market days, before the new enclosure, they exposed their wares, some in covered standings, some on tables, in the streets in which the market was held, and paid, as toll, a small sum to the owner of the tolls or his lessee. For an open standing the toll was one penny. Now, the weighmaster insists on payment of a sum, in some instances double, in others more than double the former charge; and, construing the bye-law as extending to all articles, and assuming the power, at pleasure, of obliging the venders to expose their wares for sale in the enclosed market only, he enforces the collection of that sum by removing the standings of such as do not pay it into the enclosed market. This operates as a penalty which secures obedience; for the wares usually exposed, (hats, shoes, leather, nails, wooden ware, hardware, delph, &c.), are such as cannot be offered advantageously, or so as to secure buyers, except in a space sufficiently free and open to afford inspection to the masses of people who crowd into Boyle on market days; and the enclosed market is so small, and the multitude of dealers so great, that the placing them there operates as, in a great degree, an exclusion from a place of public traffic.

Small as the additional impost is, it is felt as a very vexatious grievance. Many of the dealers are of the very poorest order. One of them, a nailer, stated in evidence, before us, that the sum which he paid for his standing was one-fifth of his whole receipts for the day, all the sums received by him not exceeding tenpence.

It is manifest that, by the mode in which the bye-law is thus construed and executed, not only its regulations have been exceeded, (for it only applies in terms to provisions,) but the weighmaster has acted altogether in contravention of the spirit of the bye-law, assuming it to allow his authority as far as he carries its exercise; for, instead of removing the stalls into the market, he imposes on the dealers an additional impost, beyond what was ever before levied for toll, for the privilege of exposing their wares for sale in the streets of Boyle according to the ancient usage.

It was deposed before us in evidence, by the agent of Lord Lorton, who is also a free burgess of the borough, and, with another, holds in alternate years the office of borough master, and who was the person that proposed the bye-law of 1826, (being the borough master of that year,) " that Lord Lorton gave up the tolls for the benefit of the town; that it has not been his wish to collect them under any name or in any way; that it was not the intention of the corporation to impose any thing in the shape of tolls upon the public; and that it never was intended, either by Lord Lorton or the corporation, to impose any thing in the shape of tolls, or custom, or in lieu of them, by means of any dues collected within the market."

If the corporate body acted under public scrutiny, or if its powers were directed or influenced by the inhabitants at large, it is hardly possible that such a course of proceeding, at variance with their own intentions, could have continued. It is right to state that the borough master for the year in which our Inquiry took place stated, in his deposition, that he was not aware of the extent to which the bye-law had been stretched, until the facts appeared upon the Inquiry.

Weighing.

16. The weighmaster keeps his crane in the market. He exercises a discretion, in direct violation of the statute 4 Ann. c. 14, s. 3, of refusing to weigh meat, when the beast is not killed at the shambles of the market, where a charge is made for each carcass exposed for sale, including weighing. The statute above referred to enacts, that the weighmaster " shall be sworn justly, truly, and indifferently, to weigh all goods, wares, and merchandises, as shall be brought unto him, between buyer and seller; for the doing whereof he shall and may take

and receive for every draught weighing under a hundred weight a halfpenny, and for every draught weighing one hundred pounds or upwards one penny."

17. The charter creates a Court of Record, with civil jurisdiction to the amount of five marks, or £3 6*s.* 8*d.* The borough-master is the judge. According to practice, the jurisdiction is exercised where either the cause of action arises within the borough, or where it arises without and there are goods of the defendant within the borough. Borough Court.

To put the process of the court in motion, the plaintiff must swear that the debt is due by the defendant to the plaintiff. This oath is verbal. It is administered by a person who is styled recorder, but is in fact nothing more than clerk of the court, there being no recorder under the charter. He is not a professional man.

The first process issues after this oath has been taken. It is a distringas (or attachment) on paper, in a printed form, directed to the bailiff of the court, and signed by the borough master. It states that the plaintiff has verified the debt, and authorizes and directs the bailiff to attach the defendant's goods, and keep them till discharged by due course of law.

The distringas is not returned or filed. The bailiff sometimes gives it back to the recorder, (who destroys it), and sometimes keeps it for his own protection.

The recorder, without reference to the borough-master, gives back the goods on receiving bail; those who become bail signing in a book an undertaking to pay the debt if the plaintiff shall succeed.

If bail be not given, the goods are detained. There is no proper place of security allotted for them. They are sometimes kept in the house of the recorder. They have been sometimes placed in an enclosed part of the market.

The hearing takes place on some court day after seizure. Whether the defendant does or does not appear, a jury is empannelled; the cause is heard before the borough-master, and a decree or dismiss is given according to the finding of the jury.

The charges are,

	s.	*d.*
Action (this means the distringas) - - - - -	1	6
Entering - - - - - - - - - - - -	1	0
Costs of court which belong to the borough-master - - -	6	2
	8	8

Besides these, there are costs attending the execution of the decree, which is committed to the bailiff of the court. This charge is not fixed. It is stated to be usually a shilling.

There is also a fee of a shilling paid to the recorder for bailing the goods.

There is also a shilling paid, by the successful party, to the jury.

The following is the form of a decree. The costs above mentioned, and not included in it, do not appear to be chargeable against the unsuccessful party.

"No.

BOROUGH OF BOYLE, TO WIT.

AT a COURT held at BOYLE, on TUESDAY, the Day of 183 , by Esq. Burgomaster of said Borough:

PLAINTIFF.

DEFENDANT.

IT appearing to the Court that the Defendant was duly distrained to appear at this present Court, and that the Defendant is justly indebted to the Plaintiff in the sum of Sterling, due for .

THOMAS BRUEN, Recorder.

	s.	*d.*
Debt		
Action . . .	1	6
Entering . . .	1	0
Costs of Court .	6	2
	8	8

It is therefore ordered and decreed by the Court, that the Plaintiff do recover from the Defendant the said Sum, together with Costs of Court.

Given under my Hand and Seal of Office, this Day of 183 .

To Bailiff, these to execute at the Plaintiff's peril.

BURGOMASTER."

The court day appointed by the charter is Tuesday in each week. The business done by the court being inconsiderable, the court does not usually sit oftener than about once in a month.

There is no schedule or list of fees posted or published, save such as appear in the form of the decree. There are no general written rules showing the practice of the court. It does not appear that professional men attend it.

The number of causes instituted in the following periods were,

1832, In the month of June - - - -	15
„ „ July - - - -	18
„ „ August - - - -	16

Difficulty existed in ascertaining an average of causes instituted and causes tried, from the want of regular books showing the proceedings. The borough-master's year of office was nearly closed at the time of our Inquiry. His fees (according to the above rate) formed the only criterion by which to ascertain the number of causes tried within the year. Those fees amounted to £7 13*s.* 6*d.*

18. There is a Seneschal's Court held in the town of Boyle, having no jurisdiction within the borough, but having jurisdiction over several baronies in the county of Roscommon, extending to the distance of many miles around the town. Seneschal's Court.

BOYLE.

The amount properly recoverable is 40*s*. A jurisdiction has been occasionally assumed beyond that sum, and as far as £3 6*s*. 8*d*. Irish. The proceedings do not substantially differ from those usually adopted in manor courts; and the costs are regulated by the Manor Court Acts, 25 Geo. III. c. 44, and 7, 8 Geo. IV. c. 59.

Complaints against the Local Courts.

19. The proceedings of both these courts, like those of many jurisdictions of a similar kind, exercised by persons of defective education, and, in effect, administered without responsibility, have been much complained of. The complaints with respect to the borough court have been directed, not against the borough-master, who, within the limited sphere of his powers and duties, was stated to have individually given satisfaction, but against the inferior ministers of the court.

Gaol.

20. There is no borough Gaol. There is an excellent bridewell, built partly at the expense of the county, and partly at that of Lord Lorton. It is maintained at the expense of the county.

Police.

21. There is no Police but the county constabulary.

Magistrates.

22. There is no borough Magistrate, but petty sessions are held by county justices who reside near the town. The attendance of these magistrates is regular.

Character and working of the Corporation.

23. The Corporation of Boyle is a perfectly close corporation. It is, and always has been, exclusively Protestant.

Patron.

The Patron is Lord Lorton. All the members are, in effect, his nominees. The gentleman who was borough-master elect at the time of our Inquiry was his lordship's land agent; and he and the borough-master then in office (a friend of the patron) held the office, alternately, for a series of years.

Non-residence.

Six of the free burgesses were resident in or near the town at the time of our Inquiry. The rest were Non-residents, and were not connected with the town, otherwise than by being relations or friends of the patron.

Connexion of Members with Patron.

The following statement will show the Connexion of the Members of the Corporation with the Patron at the time of our Inquiry:

Of the 13 persons comprising the provost and free burgesses,

One was the patron,
One was the patron's brother-in-law,
One was the patron's son,
One had been married to the patron's aunt,
One was the adjutant of the regiment of which the patron is colonel,
One had been the adjutant of the same regiment,
One was the patron's agent,
Three were respectable tenants holding lands under the patron, and his personal friends,
Two were his personal friends,
One had been on terms of friendship with him.

Parliamentary Representation.

The borough of Boyle sent two Members to the Irish House of Commons, elected, under the charter, by the borough-master and free burgesses. The present patron, as executor of his father, the late Earl of Kingston, whose property the borough was, received the sum of £15,000 as compensation for its disfranchisement at the Union.

Observations.

The corporation appears to exist, in its present shape, for no practical purpose whatever except that of holding the borough court, which, from the limit of its jurisdiction, the want of a judge possessing, from professional education, competent knowledge of the laws, and the dissatisfaction at its proceedings, is of little practical utility.

Property.

24. The corporation has no Property. None of its members receive any salary, except the fees payable in the Borough Court to the borough-master.

State and Prospects of the Town.

25. Boyle is a handsome, improving, inland town, affording the chief market, and supply of shop goods of all sorts, to a large district.

Population.

26. The Population, according to the census of 1831, was as follows:

Males - - - - - - - -	1,599	
Females - - - - - - - -	1,834	
Total	——	3,433
Families employed chiefly in agriculture -	110	
„ in trade, manufacture, and handicraft	334	
„ not comprised in those two classes -	169	
Total	——	613
Houses inhabited - - - - - -	480	
„ uninhabited - - - - - -	5	
„ building - - - - - -	10	
Total	——	495

The Paving and Lighting Act has not been brought into force within the town.

Inquiry held 13th and 14th September 1833.

JAMES MOODY, }
DAVID R. PIGOT, } *Commissioners.*

REPORT

ON

THE BOROUGH OF CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Charter	1015
Limits	1015
Corporate Body	1015
Title	1015
Classes	1015
Provost	1015
Free Burgesses	1015
Commonalty	1015
Court	1015
Markets and Fairs	1015
Weighmaster	1015
Tolls	1015
Market	1015
Gaol	1015
Police	1015
Parliamentary Representation	1015
Corporation virtually extinct	1015
Magistrates	1016
General Observations	1016
State and Prospects of the Town	1016
Population	1016

THE BOROUGH OF CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.

1. THIS borough was incorporated by a Charter of King James I. granted the 30th of March in the 11th year of his reign. It is enrolled (Rot. Pat. 11 Jac. I. p. 1, m. 18.) It is the only charter. CHARTER.

2. The town of "Carrigdrumruske" (the ancient name) is, by the charter, described as situate in the county of Leitrim. The town now extends into the conterminous counties of Roscommon and Leitrim. The borough Limits were reputed to extend a short distance round the town, and to be, at two sides of it, defined by two lanes, still existing. LIMITS.

3. The Title of the Corporation was "The Provost, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Carrigdrumruske;" and it was composed of a provost, 12 free burgesses, exclusive of the provost, and a commonalty indefinite in number. CORPORATE BODY. Title. Classes.

4. The Provost was annually elected by the provost and free burgesses, or the major part of them, on the feast of St. John the Baptist; and his year of office began upon Michaelmas day. The right of election was given to the free burgesses and commonalty in the event of the provost dying within his official year. The provost was to continue in office after his official year expired, until the appointment of a successor, if that should not take place within the year. Provost.

He was not a justice of the peace. He had no salary. He had a perquisite, not given by the charter, of getting the tongues of all cattle killed in the town. This perquisite was resisted in the time of the last provost, and abandoned. He exercised, in recent times, no other jurisdiction than that of seizing bad meat within the town.

5. The Free Burgesses held their offices for life, but were removable for misconduct by the provost and free burgesses for the time being, or the major part of them, by whom, on vacancies occurring, they were elected. The charter directed that they should be elected from the better and more honest of the inhabitants. They appear to have exercised no privilege save that of assisting in electing the provosts, the members of their own body, and the officers of the corporation. Free Burgesses.

6. The Commonalty were, as defined by the charter, all the inhabitants of the town, and such other men as the provost and free burgesses should admit to the freedom of the borough. It appears by entries in a corporation book that there were formerly freemen. None such could be traced at the time of holding our Inquiry. Commonalty.

7. The charter created a Court of Record with civil jurisdiction to the amount of £3 6*s*. 8*d*. within the borough. According to the charter it was to be holden every Wednesday. It was formerly held, irregularly, about once in a month. It has not sat for many years. There is no manor court held within the borough. Court.

8. The charter granted to the corporation a free Market, to be holden on every Tuesday, and one Fair, to be holden on the first of August, with tolls, of which the amount is not defined by the charter, and the usual grant of a Court of Pie Poudre. MARKETS AND FAIRS.

9. The corporation were in the habit of appointing a Weighmaster; and there is a person now exercising that office. He does not rent it. He receives the compensation granted under the Butter Act, 10 Geo. IV. c. 41. The amount received for the year ending 31st December 1831, was £100; and for the year ending the 31st December 1832, £101 0*s*. 6*d*. Weighmaster.

10. There are no Tolls now collected in the market or fair held under the corporation charter. The weighmaster has a crane, at which he weighs for moderate charges, and which is placed under a shed at the weighmaster's house, in the principal street of the town. Tolls.

11. There is an enclosed Market-place, with considerable accommodations, erected by Mr. St. George, who is the owner in fee of the site of the town, and who has obtained grants of fairs held in the town, at which tolls are levied. Partly from the position of the new market-place, and partly from some popular preference given to the crane of the weighmaster, members of whose family have held that office for several generations, the new market-place is little frequented. Market.

12. There is a Bridewell, and a county Gaol, both maintained by the county of Leitrim. There is no Police but the county constabulary. Gaol. Police.

13. This borough sent two Members to the Irish House of Commons, elected, under the charter, by the provost and free burgesses. A sum of £15,000 for compensation was given to the Earl of Leitrim, the patron, on the disfranchisement of the borough at the Union. Parliamentary Representation.

14. Since the Union, the Corporation, which existed for no practical purpose but that of returning Members to Parliament at the nomination of the patron, can hardly be said to have exercised any function, save that of making corporate elections, a ceremony which was continued for some years. The last election of provost was in 1826. At the elections, so far as we were able to trace them, in recent times, not more than two or three persons appear to have attended; it was considered that the provost, and one free burgess, were authorized to Corporation virtually extinct.

CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.

nominate, on the charter day, the provost of the succeeding year. The members of the corporation were mostly non-resident, and were either of the family, or personal friends, of the Earl of Leitrim.

Since 1826 there has been no election, partly owing to the non-residence of the members, and partly to the circumstance that no importance was attached to the maintenance of the corporation, or to the acquisition of any franchise or office belonging to it. The person who was then elected provost is the only individual connected with the corporation now resident within the limits of the borough. He is clerk of the peace for the county, an office which he acquired through the influence of Lord Leitrim. The patron of the borough is not connected, in property, with the town; the whole soil of which, as above stated, belongs to the gentleman by whom the new market-place has been enclosed.

There is now no existing officer of the corporation, unless the weighmaster can be so considered.

Magistrates.

15. There is only one resident justice of the peace in the town. He holds the commission of the peace for the county. During his occasional absence his place is supplied by some other Magistrate of the county; and there is only one who resides near the town. Both these gentlemen, occasionally but rarely assisted by other magistrates of the county, sit in petty sessions. During a space of 65 weeks there have been 23 attendances of one magistrate, and 42 by two or more magistrates.

An opinion was strongly expressed before us, that a second resident magistrate was necessary for the well being of the town.

General Observations.

16. The members of this corporation have been exclusively Protestants. The charter prescribed, as an oath to be taken by the provost on his election, the oath of supremacy in addition to his oath of office.

It appears that in 1698, nearly 90 years after its incorporation, the inhabitants of the town were all Protestant. In an Act of Parliament passed in that year (10 Will. III. c. 6, s. 19) the following clause appears:

"And whereas the ancient parish church of the parish of Kiltohorke, in the barony of Leitrim, in the county of Leitrim, is situated in the most uninhabited part of said parish, remote from any of the Protestant inhabitants of the said parish; and whereas Carrick-Drumruske in the said parish and barony is an English corporation, and wholly inhabited by Protestants, and is, therefore, convenient for the situation of said parish church: be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said parish church shall and may be built at the charges of the said parish, in the town of Carrick-Drumruske aforesaid, in some convenient place in the said town to be set apart for that purpose by Sir George St. George, of Hedford, baronet; and that the said church so to be built, and no other, shall, from the time of its being so built, be and be deemed to be the parish church of the said parish of Kiltohorke, to all intents and purposes; and the land to be set apart for the said church and churchyard thereof, shall belong and appertain for ever to the said church, freed and discharged of and from all claims, demands, and estates of the said Sir George St. George, and of any person or persons whatsoever claiming, or deriving from, by, or under him the said Sir George St. George, or under Sir Oliver St. George, late of Hedford, baronet, deceased."

The population is now chiefly Roman Catholic.

State and Prospects of the Town.

17. The town does not present the appearance of wealth. The markets are sharing the general improvement, as to the quantity of agricultural produce sold, which exists in all parts of the county which we visited, but the town does not exhibit the marks of progressive improvement which appear in other places.

The town is not lighted, and is badly paved. The inhabitants were represented to us as disinclined to adopt any measure for imposing taxes upon the town; and the Lighting, Cleansing, and Watching Act (9 Geo. IV. c. 82) has consequently not been brought into operation.

Population.

The Population, according to the census of 1831, was as follows:

	Parish of Kiltoghart, County of Leitrim.		Parish of Kilvea, County of Roscommon.		Total.	
Males	676		222		898	
Females	747		225		972	
Total		1,423		447		1,870
Families employed chiefly in agriculture	36		30		66	
„ in trade, manufacture, or handicraft	110		38		148	
„ not comprised in those two classes	100		26		126	
Total		246		94		340
Houses inhabited	206		83		289	
„ uninhabited	23		7		30	
„ building	1		1		2	
Total		230		91		321

Inquiry held 11th and 12th September 1833.

JAMES MOODY,
DAVID R. PIGOT, } *Commissioners.*

REPORT

ON

THE BOROUGH OF COLERAINE.

CONTENTS.

	Page
SITUATION AND LIMITS	1021
CHARTERS.	1021
First Charter of King James I.	1021
Second Charter of King James I.	1021
Governing Charter	1021
CORPORATE BODY	1021
Title	1021
Classes	1021
New Rules	1021
Mayor, how chosen	1022
Oaths	1022
His Functions	1022
Residence	1022
Fine for not serving	1022
Salary	1022
Aldermen	1022
Fine	1023
Privilege	1023
Burgesses	1023
Non-residence	1023
How removed	1023
Fees	1023
Officers	1023
Recorder	1023
How appointed	1023
Oath	1023
Present Recorder	1023
Duties not performed	1023
Chamberlain	1024
Duties	1024
Salary	1024
Perquisites	1024
Town Clerk and Prothonotary	1024
Duties	1024
Emoluments	1024
Office, how filled	1024
Deputy	1024
Coroner	1024
Swordbearer	1024
Salary	1024
Office a Sinecure	1024
Serjeants at Mace	1024
Duties	1024
Salary	1024
Town Crier	1024
Salary	1024
Gaol	1024
Gaoler	1024
Weighmaster	1024
Clerk of the Market	1025
Duties	1025
Common Council	1025
Power to make Bye-laws	1025
Books	1025
Freemen	1025
No Right to Freedom	1025
Freemen of 1797	1026
Fees on Admission	1026
Return to the House of Commons of Officers, &c.	1026
Exclusive Privileges	1026
Obsolete	1027
Guilds	1027
Court of Record	1027
Jurisdiction	1027
Practice	1027
Sittings	1027
Records and Papers	1027
Inutility of the Court	1028
Observations	1028
Criminal Jurisdiction	1028
Disposition of the Inhabitants towards the Local Jurisdiction	1028
Complaints	1029
Juries	1029
Market Jury	1029
Assizes	1029
Quarter Sessions	1029
Police	1030
Patronage	1030
Effects of	1030
Selection of Members of Common Council	1030
Qualification of Persons appointed to the Mayoralty	1030
Non-residence	1030
New Elections after Reform Act	1032
Parliamentary Representation	1032
Proceedings to open the Borough	1032
Claims of the Freemen of 1797 and of Inhabitants	1032
Proceedings of 12th August, 1830	1032
Election	1032
Petition	1032
Proceedings of 1st Oct. 1830	1032
Rejection of Claims of Freemen of 1797	1032
Proceedings of May 1831	1032
Election of Sir John Brydges	1033
Petition	1033
Alderman Copeland declared the sitting Member	1033
Notice to the Freemen of 1797, 4th October 1831	1033
Election of Freemen, 1st October 1831	1033

	Page
Refusal of the Barrister to register the Freemen of 1797	1033
Election of December 1832	1033
Return of Sir John Beresford	1033
Petition	1033
Alderman Copeland declared the sitting Member	1033
Question on the Franchise decided by the Committee of the House of Commons	1033
Claims of Inhabitants, 1st Oct. 1831	1034
Fines	1034
Patronage; none exercised by the Corporation	1034
Property	1034
Lands	1034
Mayor's Lands	1034
Leaseholds	1035
Commons	1035
New Market	1035
Cow Market	1035
Tolls and Customs	1035
Markets	1035
New Market-place	1035
Observations	1035
Customs	1036
Mode of collecting Custom at Fairs	1036
Shambles	1036
Pigs and Butter	1037
Charge of Custom for Advertisements	1037
Stallage	1037
Cranage	1037
Management of Tolls	1037
Income from Tolls	1038
Amount of Market Tolls	1338
ACCOUNTS AND RENTALS	1044
Mode of dealing with the Corporate Property	1044
Manner of auditing Accounts	1045
Accounts not published	1045
Observations	1045
Tolls, Mode of Collection	1045
Acts of Parliament	1046
LIGHTING, CLEANING, AND WATCHING Act, 9 Geo. IV. c. 82	1046
Economical Management of Commissioners	1046
Limits of Operation of the Act	1046
Accounts	1046
Act 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 103. Portrush Harbour Company	1048
Powers of Directors	1048
Harbour Dues under this Act	1048
Port Charges of Coleraine	1048
Acts 11 and 12 Geo. III. c. 30 and 15; 16 Geo. III. c. 35	1050
Coleraine Charitable Society	1050
Poor House and Mendicity Association	1050
Charities	1051
Schools	1051
General Character and Working of the Corporation, and Public Feeling respecting it	1051
Parliamentary Boundaries	1052
State and Prospects of the Town	1052
Population	1052

TOWN OF COLERAINE.

1. THE town of Coleraine is situated in the county of Londonderry, on the river Bann, which is navigable as far as the town by vessels of about 200 tons burden. SITUATION AND LIMITS.

The Limits of the town and liberties of Coleraine, as incorporated by the governing charter, comprise a circuit of three Irish miles around the centre of the town. This is considered as marked by a building, (situated in a place called the Diamond), which was formerly the market-house, in which the common council meet, and in which the Court of Quarter Sessions holds its sittings. The limits within which the corporation exercises jurisdiction are not exactly conformable with the circular line prescribed by the charter. They extend, in one direction, about three miles and a half; in another direction they do not extend fully three miles from the centre of the town. A tracing of what were supposed the limits of the incorporated district is dotted upon a map called Sampson's Map; but we were informed that the boundary so marked is not the true one. We were unable to procure an exact definition of the boundary by reference to the names of denominations of land, further than that, to a considerable extent, it is considered as conterminous with the county of Londonderry. The incorporated district is divided by the river Bann.

2. The first Charter incorporating Coleraine was granted by King James I., and is dated the 25th of March, in the 11th year of his reign. The incorporation of the town formed part of the plan of the New Plantation of Ulster, of which some account is given in the Report on Londonderry. This charter incorporated Coleraine under the name of the Borough of Coleraine, and created a corporate body, under the title of the Portreeve, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Coleraine. The limits of the borough were not defined; but it was described as lying on both sides of the river Bann, partly in what was then called the county of Coleraine, and partly in the county of Antrim. The body corporate consisted of a portreeve, 12 free burgesses, and the commonalty. The commonalty were defined, (as in many of the other charters granted at the time), to consist of all the inhabitants of the town, and so many such other men as the portreeve and free burgesses might admit to the freedom of the borough. The portreeve was to be elected annually, on St. John's day, by the portreeve and free burgesses, from among the free burgesses, and was to take the oath of office and the oath of supremacy. The free burgesses were to be elected by the portreeve and free burgesses, out of the inhabitants of the borough, and were to hold their offices for life. A Court of Record was created, with a civil jurisdiction within the borough to the extent of five marks. The corporation at large were empowered to make bye-laws. The portreeve and free burgesses were empowered to elect two Members of the Irish House of Commons. CHARTERS. First Charter of King James I.

In a few months after the date of this charter, another Charter was granted by King James I., dated the 28th of June, in the 11th year of his reign. It is enrolled, (Rot. Pat. 15 Jac. I. p. 5, m. 2.) Second Charter of King James I.

This is the Governing Charter of the present corporation of Coleraine. Governing Charter.

By this charter the town of Coleraine, and the district comprising three miles from its centre, were incorporated under the name of the Town of Coleraine.

3. The charter grants and ordains, "that all inhabitants of the aforesaid town of Coleraine, and all inhabitants within the jurisdiction and liberty of the same town of Coleraine, and their successors from henceforth for ever," shall form a body corporate, "by the name of the Mayor and Aldermen and Burgesses of the Town of Coleraine, within the Province of Ulster, in the Kingdom of Ireland." Corporate Body. Title.

4. The corporation, as now existing, consists of the mayor; 12 aldermen, (including the mayor); 24 burgesses; who, with the mayor and aldermen, constitute the select or governing body, called the common council; and an indefinite number of freemen. Classes.

5. By the "New Rules," made by the Irish Privy Council on the 23d September 1672, under the statute 17, 18 Car. II. c. 2, for the regulation of certain cities, walled towns, and corporations in Ireland, including Coleraine and Londonderry, the following matters were prescribed. New Rules.

By the first of the Rules, upon all elections to serve the office of chief magistrate, recorder, sheriff, or town clerk, the name of the person elected must be presented to the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor and the Privy Council of Ireland, to be approved of by them. In case of non-approval, the corporation must proceed to a new election; after which the name of the person elected must be presented in like manner until an election shall take place, of which approval shall be made; and all annual elections of officers requiring such approval are directed to be made "on that day three months which shall precede the day whereon they are to enter on the execution" of the respective offices, unless it fall on a Sunday, and then on the day following, in order to afford sufficient time for obtaining the necessary approval, and, when requisite, of proceeding to a new election.

By the second of the Rules every mayor and other officer was required to take the oath of

COLERAINE.

supremacy prescribed by the statute 2 Eliz. c. 1, and also an oath prescribed by this rule. The first was abolished, and another was substituted by an English statute, 3 William and Mary, c. 2, directed by the statute 2 Ann. c. 6, s. 17, to be taken in Ireland. The second was taken away by the Irish statute 4 Geo. I. c. 3, which substituted another oath in its stead. Roman Catholics were exempted from taking any of these oaths by the 33 Geo. III. c. 21, (Irish,) and were also exempted from the obligation of receiving the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, on taking the oath prescribed by the seventh section of that statute, and also the oath of allegiance prescribed by the Irish Act 13, 14 Geo. II. c. 35. And these last-mentioned oaths have been abolished by the 10 Geo. IV. c. 7, (the Act for the Relief of His Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects,) and the oath prescribed by that statute is directed to be taken in place of all oaths and declarations required by any law then in force for relief of Roman Catholics.

By the third of the Rules provision was made for the admission to freedom of foreigners and settlers.

This rule directs that all foreigners, strangers, aliens, as well others as Protestants, being merchants, traders, citizens, artificers, seamen, or otherwise skilled in any mystery, art, or trade, or in the working of any manufacture, or in the art of navigation, who at the time of the making the rules were residing in Ireland, or who should thereafter come to said cities, walled towns, or corporations with intent to reside, shall, on request made, or on payment or tender of 20*s.* to the chief magistrate and common council, or other persons authorized to admit or make freemen, be admitted a freeman of the corporation, and, if he shall desire it, of any guild within the city, town, or corporation, "during his residence for the most part" therein, and no longer.

And it is further provided, that every such person shall take the oath of allegiance and other accustomed oaths, and shall pay the charges payable by freemen; that any chief magistrate who shall refuse to admit such freeman, in violation of the rule, shall be liable to be disfranchised by an order of the Privy Council; and that upon such refusal "every such stranger, being a merchant, trader, artificer, artizan, workman, or seaman, upon such tender of the sum of 20*s.*, and on taking the oath of allegiance before any justice of the peace of the next adjacent county, shall be deemed to all intents and purposes a freeman of the corporation.

Mayor, how chosen.

6. The Mayor is elected annually, by the common council, out of the aldermen. He holds his office for a year, or until the appointment of a successor.

The charter day of election was the 6th of January.

The day of entering on the duties of the office was the Feast of the Annunciation (25th March).

By the statute 36 Geo. III. c. 23, it was enacted, that in all corporate towns in Ireland, in which the day of entering upon the duties of office was by the charter the 25th of March, the election should take place on the 1st of October. This enactment was made in order to prevent the election falling on Christmas day, which became, in these corporations, the day of election by the operation of the New Rules; these rules requiring that the election should take place on the day three months preceding the commencement of the year of office.

For the first ten years after the granting of the charter, the approval of the Irish Society was necessary to ratify the election of mayor; and the Society were empowered, for such period of ten years, in case the common council of the corporation of Coleraine should fail for six months to elect a mayor whom the Society should approve of, to appoint to this office an alderman of the corporation.

Oaths.

The charter directs the mayor to take the Oath of office and the Oath of supremacy. The latter oath, and the other oaths substituted for it, are now, by law, dispensed with in the case of Roman Catholics, under the Acts passed for their relief. We have stated the Acts passed on this subject in the Report on Londonderry.

His Functions.

The person who holds the office of mayor is justice of the peace within the town and liberties, not only during his year of office, but so long after it as he continues alderman.

Residence.

The charter directs that the mayor shall abide and inhabit within the town of Coleraine, and not elsewhere out of the town. This provision of the charter has been constantly violated in practice. The course, for several years preceding our Inquiry, had been, to elect successively, and in rotation, one of three gentlemen to fill the office of mayor. One of these resides without the town, though within the liberties, and has so resided during his year of office.

Fine for not serving.

The alderman elected to be mayor, and refusing to serve, is liable, under the charter, to a fine not exceeding £200. The mayor and the rest of the common council are empowered to impose this fine, and to commit the party to prison, to remain in confinement till the fine be paid. The fine belongs to the corporation. It did not appear to us that it was ever imposed.

The charter directs that the mayor shall be appointed one of the justices of gaol delivery of the town and liberties to be assigned in every commission to be made to any justices of gaol delivery *in the same town to be assigned.*

Salary.

The Mayor's Salary is £200 for his year of office.

Aldermen.

7. The Aldermen are elected, out of the burgesses, by the mayor, aldermen, and the rest of the common council, or the major part of them. For ten years after the granting of the charter, the Irish Society had a similar right of approval or disapproval, and of nominating if the corporation should omit to elect, in the case of a vacancy in the office of alderman, as in that of a vacancy in the office of mayor. The alderman holds his office for life.

A burgess elected an alderman is liable (as the person elected mayor) to a Fine, not exceeding £200, for not serving the office. This fine the charter directs to be imposed in the same manner, and with the like sanctions, as the fine upon the person elected mayor. Fine.

The aldermen have the Privilege of being exempted from service on juries out of the town of Coleraine. Privilege.

8. The Burgesses, who constitute a component part of the common council, are directed by the charter to be elected by the mayor, aldermen, and the rest of the common council, (of whom the mayor must be one), out of "the better and more honest freemen of the town aforesaid, OR of the inhabitants within the liberty of the same." In practice, these burgesses are so far elected out of the freemen, that the person who is made a burgess is always first made a freeman. In no instance, in modern times, has an election of such burgess been made of one qualified by inhabitancy alone. Neither is residence within the town, or within the liberties, required as a qualification. Burgesses.

The necessity, indeed, of residence of burgesses and other officers, in all towns corporate, and boroughs, not being cities in Ireland, is expressly taken away by an Act of the Irish Parliament, commonly called "the Newtown Act," 21 Geo. II. c. 10, often referred to in these Reports. By the 8th section of this Act, after reciting, "that it had been questioned whether persons who were not inhabitants within such corporations could, within the letter of their respective charters, or some of them, be elected into, or act as burgesses or other officers within such towns corporate or boroughs;"—and that it still continued impracticable, "in most of the said towns corporate and boroughs, to find Protestant inhabitants, who, on account of their circumstances, were fit to be trusted in such offices;"—and "that many suits and controversies might and were likely to arise touching the legality of the elections of persons who were not inhabitants as aforesaid, and the peace, order, and good government of such corporations might thereby be interrupted, and great mischief ensue if not timely prevented;—for remedy and prevention whereof, and for the more effectual quiet and establishment of corporations, and securing the rights and privileges of persons who had been or should be elected into any of the said offices or franchises," it was enacted and declared as follows:—"That no person who hath been or who shall be, in all other respects, duly elected and admitted into any of the said offices or franchises in any town corporate or borough, not being a city within this kingdom, shall be ousted of any such office or franchises as aforesaid, or be in any ways sued, prosecuted, or molested, for or by reason only of his not being an inhabitant of, or resident within, such town corporate or borough at the time of his election; but that it shall and may be lawful to and for all and every person and persons, who have or hath been or hereafter shall in other respects be duly elected and admitted into any of the said offices or franchises aforesaid, to hold, exercise, and enjoy such office or franchise as aforesaid, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as if such person or persons was or were inhabitants of, or resident within, such town corporate or borough, at the time of his or their election." Non-residence.

The burgesses are removable, for misbehaviour, by the mayor and aldermen, and the rest of the common council, (or the major part of them), the mayor being one. Unless so removed, the burgess so elected holds his office for life. How removed.

No fees are paid upon the election of alderman or burgess. Fees.

9. Besides the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, there are the following officers of the corporation: Officers.

Recorder,
Chamberlain,
Town Clerk and Prothonotary (who by the Charter is made Clerk of the Peace and of the Crown),
Coroners,
Swordbearer,
Two Serjeants-at-mace,
Town Crier,
Gaoler,
Weighmaster, and
Clerk of the Market.

10. The charter directs that the Recorder shall be a person learned in the laws. The charter also requires that he shall be an Englishman born. He is appointed by the mayor, aldermen, and the rest of the common council, and is removable by them at their pleasure. The approval of the Irish Society of the recorder was made requisite for the first ten years from the granting of the charter; and during that period he was removable by the Society at their pleasure, and they had the power of appointing a recorder, if the corporation should allow the office to remain vacant for six months. Recorder. How appointed.

The charter requires that the recorder shall take the Oath of allegiance and the Oath of office. Oath.

The present Recorder is a barrister, but is not an Englishman. He does not, and never did, reside within the town or liberties. He is said to be the legal adviser of the corporation; but he performs no public duties whatever connected with the town. He never presides in the Record Court, nor at any sessions. He has no salary. It is said that the recorder formerly had a salary of £13 6*s*. 8*d*. Present Recorder. Duties not performed.

The present recorder is stated to have two or three times attended meetings of the common council. He has been recorder since the year 1805.

COLERAINE.

The charter gives no power of appointing a deputy recorder; nor did it appear to us that any such deputy was ever appointed.

The duties of a recorder ought to be, to preside at the Record Court; to assist at sessions of the peace which may be held under the charter; and to officiate as justice of the peace in the corporate district, as well as to act as legal adviser to the corporation. Unless the recorder may have been consulted on legal matters by the common council, no one of these duties, as appeared to us, was ever performed by the present recorder.

Chamberlain.

11. The Chamberlain is elected out of the burgesses, by the mayor, aldermen, and the rest of the common council, or the major part of them, of whom the mayor must be one. The chamberlain holds his office for life, or until removal for misconduct by the mayor and major part of the common council.

Duties.

Salary.

His Duties are, to keep the corporation papers and accounts, and to receive and disburse the corporate funds. His yearly Salary was, previously to 1803, £16. Since that year it has been £50. Until the time of the present chamberlain he received no poundage, or other perquisite. In a return, signed by the present chamberlain, and made by the corporation in pursuance of an order of the House of Commons, of the officers of the corporation, and of their salaries and Perquisites, it is stated that the chamberlain is entitled, besides his salary of £50,

Perquisites.

to a shilling in the pound receiver's fees, and £1 10*s.* on swearing in each freeman. Both these appear to be modern charges.

Town Clerk and Prothonotary.

12. The same person is Clerk and Prothonotary of the Court of Record. This officer is also town clerk, and, according to the terms of the charter, is clerk of the peace and of the Crown in the town and liberties. He is appointed by the mayor and aldermen, or the major part of them, (the mayor being one). This appointment is to take place upon the death or "lawful or judicial removal" of the officer. The charter contains no provision for his removal.

Duties.

The Duties of this officer, as prothonotary, are to issue process out of the Court of Record, and to file and preserve its proceedings. As clerk, he attends the court at its sittings.

Emoluments.

He has no salary, and is paid in fees.

Office, how filled.

At the time of our Inquiry the office was held, jointly, by two persons, sons of the individual who had filled the office for 15 years previous to their appointment, and who had been solicitor for the corporation. One of them, and also their father, are members of the common council. Neither of the persons holding the office is a professional man.

Deputy.

The former prothonotaries appointed deputies. The Deputy of the last prothonotary was not of the profession of the law.

Coroner.

13. The charter gives to the corporation the power of appointing Coroners for the town and liberties. This power is exercised by the common council. There is at present one coroner for the town and liberties of Coleraine. He is also coroner for the county of Londonderry, and was so appointed by the corporation of Londonderry. He has no salary. He is paid, as coroners in other places, by means of presentments by the grand jury of Londonderry.

Swordbearer.

14. The Swordbearer is elected by the mayor and aldermen, and removable by them at pleasure. He is to be attendant upon the mayor, and his duty is to bear the sheathed sword of state before the mayor—a ceremony seldom performed at Coleraine.

Salary.

Office a Sinecure.

The Salary of the swordbearer was £8. It was raised in 1826 to £15. The office is, substantially, a mere Sinecure, and at the time of our Inquiry was held by a revenue officer, who resided at a place called Blackcastle, several miles distant from Coleraine.

Serjeants at Mace.

15. There are two Serjeants at Mace. They are appointed by the mayor and aldermen, by whom they are removable at pleasure.

Duties.

Their chief Duty is to execute writs issuing out of the Court of Record. They attach the goods of the defendant under the process of that court, described in a subsequent part of this Report. The goods thus attached may be to any amount in value, for the jurisdiction of the court is unlimited. They are the only persons responsible for the custody of the goods seized, which, for convenience and security, they place in a room in the gaol, not allotted, however, as a place of custody for this purpose. In this room drunken persons are placed in temporary confinement at night. The gaoler keeps the key of it; nevertheless the serjeants-at-mace are considered responsible for the safe keeping of the goods.

Their duty is, further, to attend the mayor when sitting as a magistrate, or otherwise acting in the discharge of public functions.

Salary.

The Salary of each is £15 yearly. It was raised in 1826, in consequence, (as alleged), of the decline of business in the Record Court, and the consequent diminution of their emoluments.

The serjeants-at-mace give no security for good conduct, or for the safe custody or forthcoming of the goods committed to their custody. They are persons of low condition in life.

There were formerly three serjeants-at-mace. About the time of the increase of their salaries one of them had died, and his place was not since filled up.

Town Crier.

16. The Town Crier, as his name imports, gives notice of the meetings of the common council, and of other matters intended to be made public. He has a Salary of £12 a-year, and receives

Salary.

also tenpence for each occasion on which he discharges his functions.

Gaol.

17. Power is given by the charter to the corporation of Coleraine to keep a common Gaol. There is a bridewell, which is used as a gaol for the town and liberties, and is also a county bridewell. The corporation hold the ground on which it stands, for which they pay a rent.

Gaoler.

The mayor of Coleraine appoints the Gaoler. The corporation pays him five guineas a-year; and he receives £10 Irish annually from the county, by presentment of the grand jury.

Weighmaster.

18. The charter creates an office of keeper of the great beam, and of the great balance, which

it directs the corporation to keep within the town. The person who attends to the public scales, and acts as Weighmaster, is also clerk of the market.

19. The charter also empowers the corporation to appoint a Clerk of the Market. This officer has been appointed by the common council. Clerk of the Market.

The person who now fills the office of clerk of the market exercises some important functions in reference to the markets of Coleraine. He arranges the stalls of sellers in the streets, and settles disputes as to the placing of stalls. He attends the markets at which grain and pigs are sold —articles which are the subject of extensive traffic at Coleraine. He collects the corporation tolls, and keeps the accounts relating to them. He also collects the profits of the scales, which he superintends, except the scales at the meat shambles, the customs of these shambles being held by a person who pays a rent for them under a promise of a lease from the corporation. Duties.

The salary of the clerk of the market is stated to be £30 a-year; but the corporation, on the 1st of October 1833, gave him a sum of £100 for his services for two years and two months preceding that period, and he stated to us that he would not hold the office unless he was paid at that rate.

20. The mayor, aldermen, chamberlain, and burgesses, constitute the select body called the Common Council, which is the governing body in this corporation. In the charter the first chamberlain was named as a distinct person from those named as the first aldermen and first burgesses. But the charter directs that the chamberlain, in case of a vacancy, shall be elected out of the burgesses; and, accordingly, the practice has generally, but not always, been that the chamberlain should be a burgess. The common council, according to existing practice, when full, consists of 36 members. If the freemen are to be considered as comprehended under the name of burgesses, then the chamberlain, though not one of the 24 burgesses mentioned in the charter as a component part of the common council, would be an additional member of the select body, and it would consist of 37 in all. Common Council.

21. The major part of the common council, (of whom the mayor must be one) have, by the charter, power to make Bye-laws not inconsistent with the law of Ireland; such bye-laws to be certified to the Irish Society, and to be in force, in case the Irish Society shall confirm them, within six months after they are made; and to be null and void in case the Irish Society shall certify that they are difficult, useless, or unfit to be observed in the town. No provision is made by the charter for the event of the Society omitting either to confirm or to disapprove. We have not had means of learning whether this clause of the charter was formerly acted on, no authentic entries existing in the possession of the corporation of the acts of the common council in early times. From the circumstances in which the corporation has stood for a long series of years, it is very improbable that, at least for a very considerable period, it has been at all acted on. Power to make Bye-laws.

22. The only Book of transactions of the common council now in the possession of the corporation begins with entries of about the year 1792. It appeared that a mutilated book did exist, containing earlier entries; that it was used before a Committee of the House of Commons; and that it had got into the possession of Mr. Schultz, who was an assistant secretary of the Irish Society. One of the witnesses stated that he had applied to that gentleman for this document, and had been informed, in reply, that Mr. Schultz retained it with the intention of producing it before the Commissioners of Inquiry into the Municipal Corporations in England. We found among the papers of the corporation some loose sheets, which appeared to have belonged to a book of their proceedings, and contained entries purporting to state transactions of the corporation as far back as the year 1726. We found no other records of the corporation, except a roll of persons admitted into the corporation from 1715 downwards. Books.

23. The charter recognises the existence of freemen; and they have existed from a very early period. The corporation are not possessed of books showing admissions earlier than about the year 1792; but the roll of corporators, which is signed by each member, shows admissions of freemen in the year 1715. A list of the freemen admitted from that time, (being the earliest of which there is any written trace, to the year 1831,) as they appeared upon this roll, was returned to the House of Commons in that year. Among the documents in the possession of the corporation, consisting of the loose papers before mentioned, apparently the mutilated remains of a book, containing entries of admissions to freedom, we found some entries from which an inference might arise that a right to freedom by service formerly existed in this corporation. If these documents can be relied on, it appears from them that some persons were *admitted* (as it is termed) "to *their freedom*," on taking the oath, and paying the usual fees; and that others were made free "by ticket," which is the usual form, in many corporations, of granting freedom by grace especial. The freeman's oath would seem to import that a right to freedom existed; for it declares, that the freeman will, within the first year, cause his apprentice's indenture to be enrolled; and, after his term is ended, will, "with convenient speed, make him free of the town;"—an obligation which could hardly exist if there was not a right arising from service. However, no direct evidence exists of this right; and in living memory it has never been admitted, nor did it appear to us to have been ever claimed. The usage of the corporation has, as deposed to us by the members of it, invariably been to recognise no right to freedom. It has always been the practice to make a party, (of course by grace especial), a freeman before he is elected one of the twenty-four burgesses who form part of the common council. The freedom of the corporation has been seldom conferred on any other occasions. From 1715 to 1797 the number of admissions to freedom appears to have been so small, (in some few years there having been none,) that it is probable that they were Freemen. No Right to Freedom.

COLERAINE. Freemen of 1797.

confined to the members who, in the changes that took place from time to time, became members of the common council by election into the office of burgess. In 1797, by way of compliment to the members of a yeomanry corps, commanded by the then Marquis of Waterford, the members of the corps were admitted freemen of the corporation. They were not, however, then sworn, nor did they ever exercise or enjoy any privilege in consequence of their admission, until, by proceedings adopted, as stated in another part of this Report, in the years 1830 and 1831, they became the means of depriving the patron of the nomination of a Member of Parliament for Coleraine,—a part of his patronage which had been long enjoyed by the head of the Beresford family. After the representation had been thus opened, the freedom of the corporation was conferred on a considerable number of persons; but we are not aware that any practical result followed from this proceeding. By one of the provisions of the Reform Act, freemen by special grace, (as all persons admitted to the freedom in Coleraine must be, according to long-established usage,) to whom freedom may have been granted after March 1831, are exempted from the parliamentary franchise.

Fees on Admission.

24. The members of the common council never paid Fees upon their election as burgesses or aldermen, or upon their previous Admission as freemen. Neither did they pay for stamps upon their admission. It was considered that in becoming members they incurred no expense. It was found that in 1831, after the contests had commenced which terminated in opening the representation of the borough, the admissions of the members of the common council were not stamped until shortly before the election, which took place in the month of May in that year. We are unable to state what fees were anciently paid upon admission to freedom; but in a return made to the House of Commons in 1832, by the corporation, of the salaries, perquisites, and duties of office of the corporation, it is stated that the chamberlain is entitled to £1 10*s.* upon the swearing of each freeman. We are not aware upon what authority or usage this fee is exacted; and it has become a matter of little practical importance, there being no freedom by right recognised, and there being little value, since the Reform Act, of freedom by grace granted subsequently to March 1831.

We subjoin a copy of the return above referred to.

Return to the House of Commons of Officers, &c.

A RETURN of the several Officers of the Corporation of Coleraine, in Ireland, the Salaries or other Perquisites payable to or received by such Officer or Officers, and the Duties performed by him or them respectively.

Officers.	Salaries.	Other Perquisites.	Duties.
The Mayor .	£200 per Ann.	10*s.* 6*d.* on every letter of attorney with corporation seal affixed; like sum on Society's accounts; and 2*s.* 6*d.* on each affidavit to mark writ in Mayor's Court.	To act as chief magistrate, to administer justice, hold a Court of Record, and to act as returning officer at elections.
Chamberlain	£50 per Ann.	1*s.* in the pound receiver's fees, and £1 10*s.* fee on swearing in each freeman.	To keep the records of the corporation; attend common councils, and enter their proceedings; receive rents, tolls, and customs; and to regulate markets.
Recorder . .	Salary not ascertained.	None	To administer justice, and preside with the mayor in the Court of Record; and to act as legal adviser of the mayor and corporation.
Coroner . .	None . . .	From one to three guineas on each inquest held by him; payable by the Court of Londonderry.	To hold inquests within the town and liberties of Coleraine.
Town Clerks	None . . .	2*s.* on each attachment issued out of Mayor's Court; 1*s.* on declaration or other pleading filed therein; 3*s.* on each rule; 3*s.* on each interlocutory judgment; 1*s.* on each *venire facias*; 6*d.* on each subpœna *ad testificandum*; 5*s.* on each execution after verdict; 10*s.* 6*d.* on each execution in debt; 1*s.* 3*d.* on each bill of costs taxed.	Clerks of the writs and keeper of the records of the Mayor's Court.
Swordbearer	£15 per Ann.	None	To carry a sheathed sword before the mayor and corporation.
2 Serjeants-at-mace.	£15 each per Ann.	2*s.* on each attachment, and like fees as sheriffs on each execution issued out of the Mayor's Court.	To execute writs issuing out of the Mayor's Court; to attend the mayor while holding his courts, and obey his orders.
Town Crier .	£12 per Ann.	10*d.* for each public notice . . .	To give public notice, by ring of bell, of all matters when required.
Gaoler . . .	Five Guineas per Ann.	None	To keep safely the debtors and criminals committed to his charge.

Certified by me, this 11th Day of April 1832,
JOHN BOYD, Chamberlain.

Exclusive Privileges.

25. The charter makes the freemen of Coleraine toll-free all over Ireland, and contains provisions for preventing freemen from selling, within the liberties, merchandises belonging to persons not free of the town, and prohibiting persons not freemen from selling, by retail, wines, or any wares, under pain of forfeiture of the goods, and from exercising any trade within the town or liberties, under a penalty of 40*s.*

Another provision prohibits strangers (that is, persons not freemen) from buying from, or selling to, other strangers, any wares or merchandise whatever.

All these exclusive provisions are wholly obsolete. Obsolete.

26. The charter gives power to create Guilds of trades, with power to make bye-laws. We have not learned that this power was ever formally exercised. Fraternities of trades are stated to have, at one period, met with the sanction of the corporation: they continued but for a short time, and have long since ceased to exist in that manner. Societies of trades, not united under the charter, or connected with the corporation, have existed in Coleraine as in other places. Guilds.

27. The charter creates a Court of Record, to be holden before the mayor or recorder, with civil Jurisdiction, without limit as to amount, within the town and liberties, similar to the jurisdiction of the court held before the mayor and aldermen of the city of London, or the court before the sheriffs, or the court in the hustings in that city. According to the charter this court should be holden "every day in every week yearly, the Lord's day only excepted, and except the several weeks in which the feast of the Nativity of our Lord, the feast of Easter, the feast of Pentecost, with their festivals, shall happen, and except the feasts of the Purification, Ascension, All Saints, and All Souls." Court of Record. Jurisdiction.

The usual proceeding in the Record Court is by attachment of goods. The attachment is a process under which the defendant's goods are seized to enforce his appearance. Before it issues, an affidavit must be made of the debt. When the goods are seized, they are either detained in custody, or bailed. If they are detained, a declaration is filed against the defendant, represented by his goods. If the goods be bailed, the defendant appears, and the declaration is filed against him upon his appearance. The bail qualify by an oral oath that they are householders, and worth double the amount marked on the writ. Practice.

On the filing of the declaration a rule to plead is entered, requiring the defendant to plead on the next court day. The subsequent pleadings, as we understood, resemble those of similar courts in other places, as at Londonderry, where the record court, as constituted by the charter, is exactly similar to that of Coleraine. When the cause is at issue, or there is interlocutory judgment by default, a venire, or writ of inquiry, issues. The proceedings are not entered of record at that stage, nor until final judgment; but the cause is tried, or the inquiry is had, upon the venire, or writ of inquiry, and final judgment follows.

The Sittings of the court are irregular. It was stated to us that, properly, the court ought to sit every fortnight, on Thursdays. Some years ago the quantity of business done in it was considerable. Latterly very few causes have been instituted. The practice does not appear to be fully settled or perfectly known. The Records and Papers of the court are most irregularly kept. There is no office or place set apart for them. It was stated to us that there is no book showing how far back judgments have been entered, and the present officers, who appeared to know little of the practice of the court, were unable to state from what period, downwards, the proceedings are preserved. There is no table or schedule of the fees. The following were stated to us to be the costs of an undefended cause:— Sittings. Records and Papers.

Plaintiff's Costs against Defendants.

Town and Liberties of Coleraine. John Galt *a.* David M'Fetnish, and Margaret, his Wife.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Warrant of attorney	0	2	11
Affidavit of debt	0	8	6
Distress, &c.	0	4	4
Entry	0	0	4
Appearance	0	0	6
Declaration	0	9	3
Rule to plead	0	3	4
Judgment by default	0	3	0
Attorney's fees	0	3	4
Notice of inquiry	0	2	8½
Venire and service	0	2	10
Two oaths	0	0	8
Serjeants for jury-room	0	0	6½
Jury for verdict	0	2	8½
Judgment on ditto	0	3	0
Attorney's fees	0	3	4
Reading and recording rules	0	2	2
Ditto verdict	0	2	2
Attorney attending trial	0	6	8
Execution seal and fee	0	11	5
Taxing costs	0	1	4
Irish	3	15	0½
British	3	9	3
Damages	17	0	0
	£20	9	3

It has been the usage to admit persons, as attorneys of the court, to practise in it. They are not necessarily attorneys of the superior courts.

COLERAINE.

Inutility of the Court.

The court is, at present, of little or no use to the inhabitants; nor is it possible that confidence can exist in the proceedings or decisions of a tribunal having unlimited jurisdiction, but not having connected with it any individual of professional knowledge or habits, either as judge or as officer.

It was, indeed, stated to us in evidence that the court has been made instrumental to the accomplishing of very gross frauds. It has happened that judgment has been obtained against an individual for a *bonâ fide* debt in one of the superior courts of law; that, intimation having been given of an intention to issue execution on that judgment, another judgment, upon a bond and warrant, was collusively obtained in the Coleraine Court of Record against the same party, on which execution issued, and his goods were sold and bought in, before the *bonâ fide* creditor could secure the fruits of his proceeding.

This is a contrivance to which parties are exposed in all courts of record, and one against which it is extremely difficult to guard by any provision, either by charter or by Act of Parliament.

Observations.

One class of objections to the proceeding by attachment in the Record Court of Coleraine—objections common to many other similar jurisdictions—arises from the want of a proper place for the custody of goods attached; from the want of any form or proceeding, (in the shape of a return, with a schedule of the articles seized or otherwise), fixing the officer with distinct liability for specific property or value; and from the practice of appointing serjeants-at-mace, by whom the process is executed, without requiring from them any security for the safe custody or forthcoming of the goods which it is their peculiar duty to seize and detain. The costs are disproportionately high in proceedings for small sums; and these serjeants are persons in low conditions in life, and have been occasionally guilty of misconduct and partiality in executing the process of the court. Instances have also occurred in which individuals have continued to evade and obstruct that process with perfect impunity; and, upon the whole, the court appears to be, and was so described to us in evidence, as being, in the state in which it at present exists, productive rather of mischief than of convenience to the inhabitants.

Criminal Jurisdiction.

28. The charter makes justices of the peace, within the town and liberties, the mayor, the recorder, the aldermen who have served the office of mayor, (while they continue aldermen);—and when these (including the mayor and recorder) shall not amount to six in all, so many of the other aldermen, in seniority, as, with the mayor, recorder, and aldermen who have served the office of mayor, shall amount to six in all, are also made justices by the charter. Of these a quorum, consisting of three, (including the mayor and recorder,) are made a court, with Criminal Jurisdiction over murder, felonies, and crimes of lesser degree.

The jurisdiction of the corporate justices is exclusive: no county justice, according to the charter, has jurisdiction within the town or liberties.

It is, we think, manifest that the charter contemplated, at Coleraine, a court similar to the city sessions which exists (though with little effect) at Londonderry, under a provision of the charter of Londonderry, analogous to a provision which is contained in the charter of Coleraine.

No court, however, or jurisdiction, consisting of the charter justices, ever sits for trying offences, save in the ordinary course of petty sessions' jurisdiction. The offenders not tried before the petty sessions are tried at the county quarter sessions, or at the assizes; and the only court, (except the quarter sessions, which sits at Coleraine twice a-year, and at which the charter justices attend), held by the local magistrates at Coleraine, is that of the petty sessions. Their period of sitting is once a fortnight, on Thursdays.

Disposition of the Inhabitants towards the Local Jurisdiction.

29. It has frequently happened that a magistrate could not be found in the town when wanted. This has been the subject of much complaint. Great distrust and dissatisfaction were stated to us in evidence as existing among a large proportion of the inhabitants of Coleraine towards the local magistracy. They are regarded as the nominees of an individual, and as the partisans of a party; and they are represented as being supposed to exhibit a bias and partiality in their magisterial conduct when subjects are brought before them connected with the prevailing political and religious dissensions, or where the conduct of individuals connected with the corporation is the matter of complaint. Facts were sworn to by several of the witnesses examined before us which were calculated to create, or to confirm, these suspicions. Some of these statements, on examination, appeared to us to be exaggerated; others appeared to have been founded on misconception, and were explained; others were established by concurring testimony, unexplained and uncontradicted. Whether these imputations be or be not well founded, the opinion once established in any large portion of the community, that facts exist to warrant them, is not likely to be removed while persons selected by one individual, or belonging to one party, administer justice without any control of the inhabitants in their appointment, or even any control of the Crown either in their appointment or removal. All the circumstances connected with the constitution of the common council, out of which the magistracy are supplied,—the direct nomination of a patron,—their system of self-election,—their total independence of popular control,—their non-residence,—the appointment of their members without any reference to any connexion with the town and its interests,—and the system of rotation which has existed in the appointment of the chief magistrate, the mayor,—must have a tendency to include the dispensers of local justice in the unpopularity of the body from which they derive their authority, and to magnify, in the minds of the inhabitants disposed to these sentiments, any errors, or acts of even slight misconduct, into which the magistrates may fall When in addition to this it is considered that a large proportion of the population of Coleraine is Roman Catholic; that the common council is exclusively Protestant; that not only there is not any Roman Catholic magistrate in Coleraine, but there is a known and systematic

COLERAINE.

exclusion of persons of that persuasion from the common council, and consequently from the magisterial Bench;—it cannot be the subject of much surprise, that in the class of inhabitants so excluded there should be, as there is, a strong tendency to distrust and dissatisfaction towards the local magistracy. Similar sentiments are not unlikely to arise among those of other persuasions who are politically, or upon grounds of local policy, opposed to the corporate body, all the members of which are of one political party, and must be naturally anxious (and indeed are by an engagement, tacit or express, bound) to support that corporate system which is unquestionably obnoxious to a large portion of the inhabitants of Coleraine.

Complaints.

Some facts were proved before us in evidence, which, in connexion with this part of our Inquiry, we deem it right to state in this Report. Pending the proceedings before the committee by whose decision, after the election of 1832, Sir John Beresford was unseated, and Alderman Copeland was declared the sitting Member, or about the time of the close of those proceedings, in the month of February 1833, a crowd of persons in the interest of the Beresford family paraded the streets at night, with drums and fifes, playing party tunes, headed, or accompanied, by the individual who was clerk of the market, and who was an active partisan of the Beresford party in the town, a district master of Orangemen, and a person through whose instrumentality guns had come into the possession of "gun clubs" in that part of the country. It was stated in evidence that the party who so appeared were induced to make this demonstration in consequence of the carrying of lighted tar-barrels through the streets, by which some friends, or partisans, of the party opposed to the Beresford interest, testified their joy at the success, then rumoured, of the petition against the return of Sir John Beresford. Stones were flung, by the party who paraded, against the windows and doors of two inhabitants. One of these was named Caulfield; he had voted for Alderman Copeland, had gone to London to be examined as a witness in support of the petition against Sir John Beresford, and was then from home. The other was a person named M'Cormack; he was one of the freemen of 1797 who voted for Alderman Copeland. The windows of Caulfield's house, and the windows and doors of M'Cormack's, were broken.

Summonses were subsequently sought against the perpetrators of this outrage. At first no magistrate was to be found; and the clerk, who in some instances was in the habit of filling up and delivering summonses left with him signed in blank, stated that in cases of assault, and matters such as the subject of this complaint, a magistrate must be personally applied to. Application was afterwards made, personally, to one of the charter justices, backed by the solicitation of some of the commissioners for lighting and watching the town, who interfered upon a representation of the outrage made to them by the nightly watch under their control.

The magistrate refused to grant a summons in the name of Caulfield, (whose house was injured, but who was not at home at the time when the injury occurred,) but proposed to give the summons in the name of *Caulfield's wife*, who was in the house at the time of the attack, but who was of course not the legal owner of the house, and who had received no personal injury. Caulfield refused a summons in that form, not wishing to bring his wife into court, being himself the person who, as the owner of the house, complained of the injury. The magistrate also refused to grant a summons in M'Cormack's name, though he was in his house at the time of the outrage; but a summons in the name of his son, who made the application for it in the name of his father, was granted.

The matter produced considerable excitement in the town. M'Cormack's case came on before the petty sessions. The complaint was, on examination, not deemed sustainable;—the house belonging to the father,—and the son, in fact, having received no injury either to person or property. On this, some of the magistrates expressed their belief that the charge originated in a conspiracy. A respectable person, however, who had seen the outrage, and happened to be in court, offered his evidence; the facts were stated; and an investigation was subsequently entered upon into the substance of both complaints. The charge respecting the attack on M'Cormack's house was partly heard. The facts were proved, and the case was adjourned. Caulfield, who was a teacher in the town, proved his case, but did not proceed further. In the mean time, a compromise took place of the charge of M'Cormack. His damage amounted to 16*s*. He was paid a sum of five guineas. This money was given to him by an individual who was not concerned in the outrage. It did not appear from what funds it was supplied. It was not supplied by the clerk of the market.

Whether the conduct of the magistrate who acted in the manner here stated was partial or unbiassed, such were the sentiments prevailing towards the local magistrates, that many ascribed the course adopted with reference to these complaints to a desire to prevent or impede inquiry.

Opinions, however, on these subjects, are, as might be expected, divided. Some of the witnesses examined before us were of opinion that the magistrates were most efficient and active; that, though they had heard of many complaints made of the magistracy, those complaints were unfounded; and that no improvement was required in the municipal establishments or government of the town.

Juries.
Market Jury.

30. At the April quarter sessions of each year, a Market Jury are sworn, consisting of numbers which vary between 16 and 24. Certain individuals of their body, (usually three), are appointed to attend the shambles. Of these, commonly, two attend, with the serjeants-at-mace. There is nothing in the charter relating to this body, except the power given to the corporation to have a view of frankpledge. A market jury appears, in many places, to have emanated from the Court Leet, and to perform the only functions which show the leet existing at present for any practical purpose.

Assizes.
Quarter Sessions.

The only juries which sit at Coleraine (besides the market jury) are those of the quarter sessions and of the Record Court. The latter jurisdiction is seldom exercised.

COLERAINE.

Police.

31. There are no Police but the constabulary and nightly watch. The former are subject to the control of the charter justices; the latter are under the superintendence of the commissioners acting in pursuance of the statute 9 Geo. IV. c. 82.

PATRONAGE.

32. The corporation of Coleraine has been long under the Patronage and control of particular families. Formerly the Beresford and Antrim families possessed this patronage. Afterwards the family of Beresford shared it with that of Jackson. Subsequently, and previously to the Union, the whole patronage devolved, (it is said by purchase), upon the house of Beresford, by whose influence, at the period of the Union, it was arranged that Coleraine, which sent two Members to the Irish House of Commons, should send one representative into the Parliament of the United Kingdom. It is said that the sum paid for the share of the Jackson family in the patronage of the borough was £7,000.

The corporation, and the political and other influence connected with it, have been considered and treated as forming an appendage of the property of the Marquis of Waterford. All vacancies in the aldermen and burgesses have been filled at his nomination, or at the nomination of some person representing him. Persons so appointed receive their appointment with the understanding, which they consider as amounting to an engagement binding in honour, that they shall hold the office only so long as they shall perform the functions of it in conformity with the wishes of the head of the house of Beresford.

An instance, showing the nature of this obligation and the fidelity with which it is fulfilled, occurred in the year 1829. The Beresford family supported, in the county of Londonderry, a candidate then obnoxious to several members of the common council who had previously acted in conjunction with that family. The consequence was, that all these members, to the number of five, resigned their offices in the corporation; and others, at the nomination of the individual representing the Marquis of Waterford, (who was then a minor,) were appointed in their stead.

Effects of Patronage.

Selection of Members of Common Council.

33. Some of the usual results of nomination by Patronage, and of the close and self-elective character of corporations formed upon plans similar to that which we are now describing, have occurred in Coleraine. Persons have been appointed upon the Common Council who had no sort of connexion with the trading interests of the town,—who had no residence in the town or liberties,—who seldom attended the meetings of the common council,—and who appear to have been selected for no other purpose than that of securing members attached to the patron's interests, holding kindred opinions, and either connected with him by some circumstance of dependence or affinity, or having a rank and character which secured their fidelity. Of the members of the common council holding office in 1829, (when several resignations took place in consequence of the political differences before referred to), four aldermen and nine burgesses were relations of the patron; and of the rest of the common council some were the personal friends of the patron or of members of his family, and some were attached to him or to his family by interest or employment.

Qualification of Persons appointed to the Mayoralty.

The result of this patronage has also been the appointment, to the important office of mayor, of persons who, either from non-residence, or from other occupations, ought to have been deemed disqualified from filling it. A system was adopted of appointing to the mayoralty, successsively, some one of a small number of persons who did not reside at too great a distance to render it absolutely impossible for them to act, and who filled the office in rotation.

One of the persons who was in the habit of serving as mayor thus in rotation had, during one year of his mayoralty, the following occupations or employments:

1. Mayor.
2. Postmaster of Colerain eduring part of his year of mayoralty.
3. Stamp Distributor.
4. Coroner both for the town and liberties of Coleraine and also for the county of Londonderry.
5. A Director of the Provincial Bank.
6. Seal-master of Brown Linen.
7. Agent or Receiver in collecting Tithes.
8. Commissioner for valuing Tithes for the Purposes of Tithe Composition.
9. Land Agent. The tithes and lands of which he was agent and receiver lay partly in the county of Antrim, and partly in the county of Londonderry.
10. Commissioner for taking Affidavits in all the superior Courts.

Non-residence.

34. Of the persons who composed the common council in 1829, the circumstances with respect to Residence were as follows.

12 Aldermen.

1 resident in the town - -	John Boyd, mayor, resided within the town.
4 resident without the town, but within the limits.	Revd. Thos. Richardson resided within the liberties, about a mile from the town of Coleraine.
	Richard Hunter resided within a quarter of a mile of the town, within the liberties.
	Hugh Lisle resided two miles from the town, within the liberties.
	John Cromie resided three and a quarter miles from the town, within the liberties.
7 not resident within town or liberties - - -	Marcus Hill, collector of the port of Londonderry, where he resided.
	John Knox, without the liberties, about six miles from the town.
	Sir John Bruce, without the liberties, five miles from the town.
	Charles Cobb Beresford, county of Tyrone.
	Theophilus Jones, county of Tyrone.
	Sir Geo. Beresford, no residence in Ireland; a major-general in the army.
	Edward M'Naughten, county of Antrim.

Of 23 burgesses, (there being one vacancy, as we understood,) one was resident within the liberties, 21 were non-resident, and of one the particulars are not ascertained.

1 resident within the liberties, but without the town

1. Thomas Bewley Monsel, within the liberties, three and a half miles from the town.

22 not resident within town or liberties - - -

2. Barre Beresford, about twelve miles.
3. John Curry, assistant barrister for the county of Antrim; then resided in Londonderry, which is about 21 miles from Coleraine.
4. Marcus M'Causland, 12 miles distant.
5. John Boyle, 12 miles.
6. James Sterling, about 12 miles.
7. John Meara, Galway.
8. Rev. James Jones, Armagh.
9. Geo. Hill, Londonderry.
10. Alexr. Alexander, 12 miles.
11. Thomas Scott, about 16 miles.
12. Mr. H. Ashe, near Londonderry.
13. John Rea, near Londonderry.
14. Geo. M'Corker, about 10 miles.
15. Rev. Nichs. Herbert, county of Tipperary.
16. Dominick Knox, Londonderry.
17. Rev. Marcus Beresford, county of Cavan.
18. Connolly Gage, 12 miles.
19. Sir Geo. Hill, near Londonderry, Member for the city of Londonderry.
20. John Montgomery, about five miles.
21. The Primate, Armagh.
22. J. C. Beresford, Jun.
23. James Spencer Knox, Maghera.

Several of the above-mentioned persons had property within the liberties; but, of them all, only one was connected with the trading interests of the town.

By a return made in pursuance of an order of the House of Commons, signed by the chamberlain, and dated 11th of April, 1832, the names and residences of the common council then existing were stated. We subjoin a copy of this return.

A RETURN of the several ALDERMEN and other COMMON COUNCILMEN of the CORPORATION of the BOROUGH of COLERAINE now existing, stating the Dates of their respective Admissions to the Corporation, with their Residences at the Time of their Admission, Residence at Date of Return, and their several Additions, Occupations, or Business.

NAMES.	Dates of Admission.	Residence at time of Admission.	Residence at time of Return.	Additions.
Rt. Hon. Sir G. Fitzgerald Hill	5 April, 1793	Jackson Hall	St. Vincent's	Baronet.
Marcus Samuel Hill	25 Dec. 1794	Coleraine	Londonderry	Esquire.
Charles Cobbe Beresford	25 Dec. 1795	Unknown	Jerman Glebe	Clerk.
George Beresford	1 Oct. 1802	Then M. P. for county of Londonderry	London	Major General, Army.
Thomas Staples, Recorder	1 Oct. 1805	Lissan	Lissan	Barrist^r. at law.
Barre Beresford	1 Oct. 1806	Walworth	Brookhall	Esquire.
Henry Clements	2 Oct. 1809	County Leitrim	County Leitrim	Esquire.
John Curry	Same	Londonderry	White Castle	Barrist^r. at law.
John Meara	1 Oct. 1811	Headford	Headford	Clerk.
Richard Hunter	Same	Coleraine	Coleraine	Esquire.
Nicholas Herbert	1 Oct. 1812	Cashel	Cashel	Clerk.
James Stirling	Same	Walworth	Walworth	Esquire.
John Boyle	Same	N. Limavady	N. Limavady	Esquire.
John Cromei	1 Oct. 1814	Cromore	Portstewart.	Esquire.
James Spencer Knox	Same	Maghera	Maghera	Clerk.
James Jones, Jun.	1 Oct. 1817	Urney	Armagh	Clerk.
Hugh Lyle	2 Oct. 1820	Somerset	Knockinterm	Esquire.
Theophilus Jones	Same	Dublin	Dublin	Barrist^r. at law.
John Boyd	1 Oct. 1821	Coleraine	Coleraine	Esquire.
John Rea	19 Dec. 1821	St. Columb's	St. Columb's	Esquire.
John Knox	1 Oct. 1822	Rushbrook	Rushbrook	Esquire.
Thomas Scott	1 Oct. 1824	Willsborough	Willsborough	Esquire.
George Hill	2 Oct. 1826	Brookhall	St. Columb's	Esquire.
John Montgomery	Same	Benvarden	Benvarden	Esquire.
W. Hamilton Ashe	1 Oct. 1827	Ashbrook	Ashbrook	Esquire.
George M'Cartney	1 Oct. 1828	Lisanore	Lisanore	Esquire.
Alexander Alexander	Same	N. Limavady	N. Limavady	Esquire.
Marcus G. Beresford	1 Oct. 1830	Clonervie	Clonervie	Clerk.
Robert Hezlet	Same	Coleraine	Coleraine	Esquire.
Samuel Knox	1 Oct. 1831	Coleraine	Coleraine	Esquire.

COLERAINE.

New Elections after Reform Act.

After the passing of the Reform Act a considerable number of the non-resident members resigned, in order to make way for others who resided within the statute distance of seven miles, and were, therefore, capable, (if otherwise qualified), of exercising the parliamentary franchise. The new members were all elected upon the understanding before referred to, that they would support the Beresford interest, and were selected from persons whose fidelity to that interest could be relied on.

Parliamentary Representation.

35. For a long period the privilege of electing Members of the House of Commons for the town of Coleraine was exercised by the common council, and the person elected was the nominee of the patron. Sir John Brydges, an uncle of the Marquis of Waterford, was Member for Coleraine in successive Parliaments for 15 years. Until the year 1830 he never visited the town.

Proceedings to open the Borough.

In 1830 attention was directed to the terms of the charter in granting the parliamentary franchise, and to the fact that there were several freemen, not members of the common council, the existence of whose franchise had been almost forgotten. A resolution was adopted by some of the inhabitants, not only to advance the claims of these freemen to a right to vote at elections for a Member of the House of Commons, but also to claim admission as freemen, and, as such, a right to vote at these elections, for inhabitants within the liberties of Coleraine, on the ground of inhabitancy alone. This last claim was made upon an opinion, given by a high legal authority, that all inhabitants paying scot and lot were entitled to freedom.

Claims of the Freemen of 1797, and of Inhabitants.

36. On the 12th of August 1830 the common council met for the purpose of electing a Member for the House of Commons. Several persons, surviving members of the yeomanry corps, who, at the instance of the then Marquis of Waterford, the commander of the corps, had been made freemen in the year 1797, and several others who were merely inhabitants of the town, appeared in the town hall, where the common council were in the habit of assembling. After the common council had sat, the freemen required to be admitted to the deliberations of the common council, and offered to pay all necessary fees and do all necessary acts to entitle them to act as freemen, or to attend at the deliberations of the council. The inhabitants who were not freemen petitioned to be admitted to freedom.

Proceedings of 12th August 1830. Election.

The common council directed all these parties to withdraw, stating that the select body would sit apart previously to the election, and that when the election should commence the applicants should be all admitted into the hall. One of the burgesses declared that unless they left the hall the police would be called in to clear it. The parties left the hall on the understanding that they should be so admitted. The council sat with locked doors for some time; and then, having readmitted the freemen and inhabitants, proceeded to an election of a Member for the town. Sir John Brydges was put in nomination by one of the common council. Alderman Thorpe, the governor of the Irish Society, was put in nomination by the freemen of 1797. A poll was demanded. The members of the common council voted for Sir John Brydges. The freemen, who outnumbered the common council, tendered their votes for Alderman Thorpe. These votes were rejected, though taken down as tendered, and Sir John Brydges was declared, and returned, duly elected. A Petition was presented to the House of Commons against this return, but was not prosecuted, it appearing that the admissions of the freemen were not stamped. These freemen, also, had not then been sworn.

Petition.

In the month of September 1830 some members of the Irish Society (being a deputation from that body) were at Coleraine, visiting the property under the management of the Society; and several of the inhabitants waited on the deputation, claiming the aid of the Society to the efforts of the inhabitants to open the representation of the borough, and to obtain a recognition of the claims of the inhabitants to freedom.

Proceedings of 1st October 1830.

37. On the 1st of October 1830 the members composing the deputation from the Irish Society attended at Coleraine at the town hall, (or building at which the common council held their sittings), with the secretary of the society and a solicitor, accompanied by a number of the inhabitants, and by the freemen of 1797. The deputation applied to the common council, (assembled in the town hall, with locked doors, guarded by police), soliciting that the members of the deputation should be admitted to the hall, (alleging that it was the property of the society), that the freemen should be admitted to the deliberations of the council, and that the inhabitants then in attendance should be admitted to their freedom. This requisition, (communicated to the common council through the chamberlain and a barrister acting for the common council), was refused; and a formal tender was then made to the chamberlain, outside the outer door of the town hall, on the part of several of the inhabitants, of five pounds each for fees and expenses, with a requisition to be admitted, and an offer to do all necessary acts. Application was also made, on the part of the freemen of 1797, to be admitted and sworn.

Rejection of Claims of Freemen of 1797.

On this day, 1st October 1830, the common council entered an order on their book that the Claims made by the inhabitants to be admitted to freedom on the 12th of August should not be admitted.

Proceedings of May 1831.

38. In the month of May following, (1831,) another election took place of a Member of Parliament for Coleraine. Previously to this election, a solicitor, either on the part of Alderman Copeland, (who was about to become a candidate for the representation of the borough,) or on the part of the freemen of 1797, applied to the chamberlain for the production of the book containing their admissions, in order to have the admissions stamped by the stamp distributor of Londonderry,—the chamberlain being the distributor for Coleraine, but stating that he had no stamps applicable to the purpose. The original book was not produced. A book, containing *a copy* of the entry, was sent to Londonderry. This document was not stamped, but the amount of the stamp duties was paid at Londonderry; and certificates were given by

the stamp distributor there that the stamp duties were paid. The freemen, however, were not sworn in. At the election of May 1831, Sir John Brydges was again put in nomination by one of the common council. Alderman Copeland was put in nomination by the freemen of 1797. A poll took place. The common council, as before, voted for Sir John Brydges; and the votes of the freemen were tendered for Alderman Copeland, and rejected, they again outnumbering the common council. Sir John Brydges was returned. A Petition was presented to the House of Commons against his return, and for a substitution. The committee to whom the petition was referred decided, that the freemen were entitled to vote, and declared Sir John Brydges not duly elected, and Alderman Copeland the sitting Member.

Election of Sir John Brydges.
Petition.
Alderman Copeland declared the sitting Member.

On the 4th of October following, the common council caused a Notice to be given to the freemen of 1797, requiring freemen who had not been sworn to come in upon the 14th of October to take the oath and pay their fees. The following is a copy of this notice:

Notice to the Freemen of 1797, 4th October 1831.

(Copy.)

"Sir,—The mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of Coleraine, in common council assembled, having taken into consideration the resolution of the common council on the 2d day of October 1797, for admitting you to the freedom of the said corporation, and being advised that such resolution constitutes a sufficient ground to enable you to complete your title as freemen, I am authorized by the common council to inform you that they will be ready, on Friday the 14th instant, to admit you to the freedom of the corporation, on taking the oaths required by law before the mayor, and paying the usual and reasonable fees of admission at the town hall, Coleraine.

"I think it proper, on this occasion, to apprize you that, after this offer, the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of Coleraine cannot consider you entitled to exercise any of the privileges and franchises of a freeman till you have taken the customary and legal oaths of a freeman, and paid the usual and reasonable fees of admission; and that on your refusing or declining they will take such steps as they shall be advised are proper in such event. Dated this 4th day of October 1831.

"C. J. Knox,
"T. Co.

"John Gray, Coleraine."

This measure is supposed to have been resorted to in the expectation that the freemen of 1797, who were persons in humble circumstances, would not have funds to pay the fees, or would neglect to comply with the notice. However, they attended; the fees were paid, and they were sworn. The fees, according to some of the witnesses, amounted to £1 13*s*. 4*d*. for each freeman. The chamberlain states the fee payable to him to be £1 10*s*. on the swearing in of each freeman.

On the 1st of October 1831 several persons, about 36 in all, were elected and admitted freemen. Probably the common council intended to employ these by way of counterpoise to the freemen admitted in 1797. The Bill for a reform of the parliamentary representation was then pending.

Election of Freemen, 1st October 1831.

After the passing of the Reform Act, and at the registry sessions held under it, the freemen of 1797 applied to be registered. This was resisted on the ground that the *swearing in* of those freemen in October 1831 was an admission of honorary freemen subsequent to March 1831; and on that ground the registering barrister rejected them.

Refusal of the Barrister to register the Freemen of 1797.

An appeal was had to the judge of assize against this decision; the point was argued; the judge suspended his judgment until he should consult the other eleven judges; and, in the mean time, the general election occurred in December 1832.

39. On this occasion Sir John Poe Beresford became a candidate, proposed by members of the common council, and standing on the interest of his family. Alderman Copeland became also a candidate. The whole of the common council, the greater number of whom, (by changes recently made), were resident within the statute distance of seven miles from the place of holding elections, voted for Sir John Beresford. Several householders also voted for him. Alderman Copeland was supported by householders, whose votes were exactly equal in number to those of the householders and the members of the common council together who voted for Sir John Beresford. The votes of 13 of the freemen of 1797 were also tendered for Alderman Copeland, but rejected by the returning officer, (the mayor,) who gave his casting voice for Sir John Beresford, and he was returned Member. A Petition was presented against this return, and for a substitution. The Committee to whom the petition was referred declared Sir John Beresford not duly elected, and Alderman Copeland the sitting Member; establishing the franchise of the freemen of 1797, and directing that they should be placed upon the poll.

Election of December 1832.
Return of Sir John Beresford.
Petition.
Alderman Copeland declared the sitting Member.

40. Before this Committee the contending parties gave in their respective views of the parliamentary franchise at Coleraine. The Committee adopted neither statement, but declared the Franchise in their report.

Question on the Franchise decided by the Committee of the House of Commons.

The statement on the part of Alderman Copeland was as follows:

"That all freemen of the corporation of Coleraine were, previously to the Irish Reform Act, legally entitled to vote in the election of Members to serve in Parliament for the borough of Coleraine; and that since the said Act all the said freemen, (subject to the provisions of the Act of 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 88. as to residence and registry,) and also all other persons qualified under the said Act, are now legally entitled to vote at the election of Members for the said borough."

The statement on the part of Sir John Poe Beresford was as follows:—

"That the right of voting in the borough of Coleraine, before the passing of the Irish Reform Bill, was in the mayor, 12 aldermen, and 24 burgesses only."

The Committee, upon the statement delivered in by the counsel for the petitioner, determined:—

"That the right of election, as set forth in the said statement, is not the right of election for the said borough."

COLERAINE.

And upon the statement delivered in by the counsel for the said voters they determined:—

"That the right of election, as set forth in the said statement, is not the right of election for the said borough.

The Committee further determined:—

"That all the inhabitants of the town of Coleraine, and the jurisdiction and liberty of the same, being admitted to their freedom of the said town, were, before the Irish Reform Act, entitled as burgesses of the said town, as well as the mayor, aldermen, and 24 burgeses, to vote in the election of Members to serve in Parliament for the borough of Coleraine; and that since the said Act, and subject to the provisions thereof, the mayor, aldermen, and all the burgesses hereinbefore mentioned, and all other persons qualified under the said Act, are now legally entitled to vote at every election of Members for the said borough.

"That Vice-Admiral Sir John Poe Beresford, Bart., is not duly elected a burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the said borough of Coleraine.

"That William Taylor Copeland, Esq., is duly elected, and ought to have been returned a burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the said borough.

"That the petition of William Taylor Copeland, Esq., does not appear to the Committee to be frivolous or vexatious.

"That the opposition of the said voters to the said petition does not appear to the Committee to be frivolous or vexatious.

"That the said Committee have also to inform the House that they have altered the poll taken at the last election for the said borough, by adding to such poll Arthur Long, John M'Ghee, Neal Dougherty, James Molloy, Archibald M'Fetrish, Thomas Lundy, Patrick M'Cormick, Alexander M'Donnell, George M'Laughlin, Joseph Bailey, James Moore, James Dunlop, William Lake, and John M'Gonegal, as having a right to vote at such election.

The parliamentary franchise has been thus settled, after a series of conflicts which we have deemed it right to state at large, as they illustrate the working of this corporation, and the state of public feeling and opinion in the district over which it was framed to preside.

Claims of Inhabitants, 1st October 1831.

41. On the first of October 1831 a considerable number of the Inhabitants petitioned the corporation to be admitted to freedom in a manner similar to that in which petitions had been presented for the same object in the preceding year, on the ground of inhabitancy alone. These Claims were not admitted. We have already stated that on the same day the corporation made 37 additional freemen. The total numbers of persons who petitioned, as inhabitants, in both years, were, in 1830, 97, and, in 1831, 1016.

Fines.

42. No Fines are, in practice, imposed by this corporation on its own members, or others.

Patronage; none exercised by the Corporation.

43. The Corporation has no ecclesiastical Patronage; neither has it any lay patronage save that of the appointment of its own officers. The Irish Society have the patronage of the rectory of Coleraine, which they exercise by appointing the incumbent.

Property.

44. The Property of the corporation consists of Lands, and of tolls and customs.

Lands.

The corporation have held, for a long period, and probably from the time of the undertaking by the city of London to engage in this part of the New Plantation in Ulster, Lands, (known by the name of "The Mayor's Lands"), which, in the year 1803, produced an income not amounting to £200 a year. These lands were probably a part of the lands comprising 3,000 acres, which, in the articles between King James I. and the citizens of London, (the provisions of which were recognised in the charter incorporating Londonderry, and also incorporating the Irish Society), were agreed to be "laid to" Coleraine.

Mayor's Lands.

The agreement contained in the articles, with reference to the lands to be allotted to Coleraine, was, "That Coleraine should be situated and built on the abbey side; and that 100 houses should be built thereon, and room left for 200 more; and that 3,000 acres of land should be laid thereunto; viz. 1,000 acres to be taken on the abbey side, next adjacent to the town; and that if it should please the King's Majesty, at his charges, after some good proceeding in the plantation, to erect and maintain a bridge in perpetuity for a common passage over the river between the town and county of Coleraine, then it was agreed the other 2,000 acres to be taken on the other side of the river; otherwise the whole 3,000 acres were agreed to be taken on the abbey side, next adjacent to the town of Coleraine."

It appears that a requisition, in the year 1624, was made by the English Privy Council to the city of London, upon a complaint, made by the corporation of Londonderry, that only 1,500 acres had been apportioned to that corporation out of the 4,000 acres which were directed to be laid to Derry.

The common council of the city of London, in their reply to this requisition, (of which notice is taken in our Report on Londonderry), stated that they had allotted 1,500 acres for the use of the mayor and other officers of Londonderry; and that "with respect to Coleraine they had done as to Londonderry, save only that the number of acres allotted to the mayor and officers of that town (Coleraine) was but 500, whilst Londonderry had 1,500;" but they added, "those 500 acres are good land." These probably comprised what are now called The Mayor's Lands.

The mayor's lands are held rent free by the corporation. In the year 1803, a large part of them having fallen out of lease, they were let at a considerably advanced rent, and there have been subsequent lettings which have further increased this part of the corporation income. On the rise of income in 1803, the mayor, in lieu of the lands, was allotted a salary of £200, which has been ever since the mayor's salary. The chamberlain's salary was raised from £16 to £50, at which amount it has since continued. And the salaries of the inferior officers were fixed as follows: three serjeants-at-mace, £10 each; bellman, £12; swordbearer, £8; gaoler, £8; at which rates they continued until raised in 1826, as before stated.

COLERAINE.

Leaseholds.

The corporation formerly held certain premises under leases from the Irish Society, and the profits on these Leaseholds, with the income arising from the customs, supplied the funds from which the corporate expenses, besides the mayor's remuneration, were defrayed previously to the year 1803, when the rents of the mayor's lands were applied for the general purposes of the corporation. The profit rents of these leaseholds amounted, in 1806, to £41 4*s*. 9*d*. The head rent was £2 10*s*. per annum. The terms of these leaseholds expired, and they have not been renewed.

Commons.

An open space existed, within 20 years, called the Commons. It has been encroached upon, the Irish Society assuming the right to deal with it as their property, as owners of the soil under the charter incorporating them, of which an account is given in our Report on Londonderry. The commons have been built on. Part was made the site of a barrack. On other parts private buildings were erected. Some of these are represented as now held under leases from the Irish Society. The boundaries of what was open 20 years ago are pretty well known in Coleraine, and were stated to us in evidence.

New Market.

The corporation hold the site on which they have erected a new, spacious, and, in its plan and accommodations, very commodious Market. Of this they originally took a lease, at a rent of £22 13*s*. 4*d*. for 31 years, renewable for ever, with a septennial fine of £1 from a member of their own body, who was a lessee of these premises, and others, under the Irish Society. The corporation subsequently purchased the interest of this individual in an additional lot of ground, for completing the designs of the market adjoining, by giving up another portion of the premises of which they had so taken a lease, and paying a sum of £160. They have granted out a part of the premises which they thus hold, at a rent of £10, for their own term, to a Scotch company, which it was desirable to induce to settle in the town, and the members of which have erected valuable stores upon the premises so granted.

Cow Market.

The corporation also are, or claim to be, the owners of the site of the Cow Market. They have held it for a very long period, (probably as long as the mayor's lands), without paying rent for it. The Irish Society have lately claimed it.

It is probable that the site of the cow market, and the whole of what was called the commons, formed part of the lands "laid to Coleraine" at the time of the undertaking of the plantation, and that they were allowed to remain waste, not built on or tilled, in order to serve either as places of public recreation, (as a spot called the Bowling-green still does), or as commonage for the inhabitants of the town.

Tolls and Customs.

45. The corporation levy public imposts of two kinds—Customs, and market Tolls or dues.

Markets.

The incorporating charter grants to the corporation to hold a Market on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and a fair on the feast of St. Philip and Jacob, to continue on that day, and eight days next following. The charter grants "all liberties and free customs belonging to such fair." It grants no tolls of the market.

There are, however, four market days in every week, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, for grain; Wednesday and Saturday for pork; and Saturday for purposes of general traffic. We have not ascertained under what authority the additional market is held.

New Market-place.

Formerly the markets were held in a part of the town called the Diamond, in the centre of which stands a building, the lower part of which was formerly used as part of the market, being open and accessible by arches that sustained the walls. Pork and other articles were exhibited for sale in the public streets, which, by reason of the great increasing traffic, particularly in pork and grain, were often blocked up with cars. Considerable inconvenience resulted. In the year 1826, the Primate, who acted as guardian of the Marquis of Waterford, the patron of the corporation, (then a minor,) communicated with the chamberlain on the subject of the want of public accommodation; and the result was, that it was agreed to procure a site for a new market, and to erect it by means of funds to be borrowed on the credit of the corporation. Considerable difficulty and delay occurred in procuring a situation which would be fit for the purpose, and of which a title could be obtained for a term sufficiently long to warrant the necessary outlay. At length it was arranged that the ground already described should be taken upon the terms which we have before stated. The situation is at some distance from the centre of the town, but the access to it is good. The market-place was enclosed and built, comprising sheds, stores, and stalls. It is spacious and commodious. The first outlay amounted to £2,474 9*s*. 7*d*. A sum of £1,500 was borrowed from a private individual, on the security of a corporation bond; and the remainder, £97 49*s*. 7*d*., was advanced out of the private funds of the Marquis of Waterford. A subsequent expenditure was made out of the corporate funds in improving the market-place and its accommodations, amounting in all to £309, making the total expense of the undertaking £2,783 9*s*. 7*d*.

Observations.

Great dissatisfaction was felt by many of the inhabitants at the removal of the traffic from the centre of the town, which was the necessary result of the erection of the new market-place. Considerable discontent also arose from the closing up of the lower part of the building in the Diamond, which was used as a market-house, and was so closed by the corporation. It was considered that the removal of the traffic was injurious to the persons having shops in and near the place where the principal trade was formerly carried on; and it was supposed that the expenditure on the new market was wasteful and extravagant. We believe that if the proceedings of the corporation had not been conducted in secret, and if the inhabitants had had a participation in the plan adopted with respect to the markets, the dissatisfaction so felt would have been either very partial or would not have existed. The result of our Inquiry

COLERAINE.

was to show that the undertaking was advantageous to the general interests of the town; and nothing appeared to warrant an opinion that there was any want either of judgment or of economy in the manner of conducting it. The matter was in a great degree managed by the guardian of Lord Waterford, and by his agent, who was also chamberlain to the corporation; but it was manifestly planned and executed with a desire to benefit the town, and with the design of employing, for public purposes, any revenues that might be yielded from the projected improvements.

Customs.

46. The Customs, as printed upon a board hung up in pursuance of the statute 57 Geo. III. c. 108, will appear from the following table, in which the charges for weighing are, as far as we found it practicable so to do, distinguished from the charges made for tolls or customs only.

SCHEDULE of CUSTOMS, payable to the WORSHIPFUL CORPORATION of COLERAINE.

	Custom.		Weighing.		Sum entered on Toll Board	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
1 Bole of meal	0	1	0	2	0	3
1 Do. of oats or barley	0	1	0	1	0	2
1 Cow, or horse, coming for sale alive	.	.	.	.	0	2
1 Sheep or pig ditto ditto	.	.	.	.	0	1
1 Car of potatoes, and weighing	0	2	None weighed		0	4
1 Sack ditto ditto	0	1	.	.	0	2
1 Load of cherries, custom and weighing	0	2	0	4	0	6
1 Ditto of oysters or cockles	.	.	.	.	0	2
1 Ditto of white fish	.	.	.	.	0	2
1 Barrel of herrings	.	.	.	.	0	1
1 Car-load of vegetables	.	.	.	.	0	4
1 Basket of ditto	.	.	.	.	0	1
1 Cwt. of butter or cheese, custom and weighing	0	1	0	1	0	2
1 Hide	0	1	.	.	0	1
1 Cake of tallow, custom and weighing (cake, contents of one cow)	0	1	0	0½	0	1½
1 Cwt. of salmon, ditto ditto	.	.	.	.	0	6
1 Sack of eels	.	.	.	.	0	4
Rabbits, from 1 doz. to 40	.	.	.	.	0	4
Flat stalls	0	1	.	.	0	2
Covered ditto	0	2	.	.	0	2
Ditto ditto on fair days	0	2	.	.	2	2
Flat ditto ditto	0	1	.	.	0	4
1 Load of plants	.	.	.	.	0	2
Scollops	.	.	.	.	0	4
Plough timber, harrows, &c., per load	.	.	.	.	0	4
Wheel timber or chairs, per load	.	.	.	.	0	4
Crockery ware, per load	.	.	.	.	0	1½
Coping or head stones, per load	.	.	.	.	0	3
Neck-collars or brackins, per load	.	.	.	.	0	4
Advertisements	.	.	.	.	0	4
1 Carcass of beef, in shambles	.	.	.	.	0	10
1 Sheep, pig, or calf, in ditto	.	.	.	.	0	2
1 Draft kelp, 3 cwt.	0	1	0	1	0	2
1 Cwt. dullis	.	.	0	1	0	2
1 Load of lemons or oranges	.	.	.	.	0	2
1 Dead pig, custom and weighing	.	.	.	.	0	3
1 Car of apples or pears	.	.	.	.	0	4
1 Sack ditto ditto	.	.	.	.	0	2

N. B. Any person found defacing this board is subject to a penalty of £5.

1*st January*, 1830. HUGH LYLE, Mayor.

Mode of collecting Custom at Fairs.

The charges are made upon all the enumerated articles which are *brought for sale into the town*. It appears, however, that the claim made on this ground has been resisted. The charge formerly for cows was 4*d.* for each cow sold. The mode of determining whether the custom was payable was the administering of an oath to the person driving the cattle out of the town ascertaining whether the animal was or was not sold. To avoid this proceeding (which, however illegal, is the course almost invariably adopted where customs are collected for cattle sold), it was resolved to charge, in lieu of the 4*d.* on each sale, 2*d.* for each cow brought into the town; and this is the charge specified in the schedule. This, however, was resisted. It was found that the custom could not be enforced in this manner; and the old charge, for each cow actually sold, has in consequence been again resorted to.

These charges relate to live cows brought into the town for sale.

Shambles.

In addition to this there is a further charge upon the carcass, after the slaughtering. This charge is made at the Shambles, which a private individual rents from a private owner, paying

also to the corporation a yearly rent of £22 15*s.* for the shambles' customs, upon a promise of a lease for 21 years. At these shambles the charges upon carcasses of beeves, sheep, lambs, calves, and small pigs, are as follows:—

Beeves.

	s.	*d.*
Stall rent - - - -	0	8
Custom - - - -	0	4
Weighing and clerk - -	0	6
	1	6

Sheep, Calves, Lambs, and small Pigs.

Stallage - - - - -	3*d.*
Custom, clerk, and weighing -	2
	5

These charges are exclusive of the custom charged on the sale of the animal before slaughtering.

Pigs and Butter.

Slaughtered Pigs constitute a subject of considerable traffic in Coleraine. Formerly the charges were high, and much complained of. The old charges, and the alteration, and also the charges now made upon Butter, will appear from the following extract from a notice published by the common council in October 1831.

"*Markets of Coleraine.*

"The common council, understanding that complaints have been made respecting the charges on the sale of pigs and butter in the public market, which were as follows, viz.:

"On pigs.—For inspection - - - -	1*d.*
For putting in and out the scales -	1
For cutting out the gut - -	1
For room for paying in - -	1
For custom and weighing - -	3
Total -	7
"Butter, per firkin - - - - - -	4

"The common council have ordered that in future the charges shall be as follows:

"For pigs.—Custom and weighing - - -	3*d.*
In lieu of all the other charges only	1
Total - -	4
"For butter.—Custom and weighing - -	2"

Charge of Custom for Advertisements.

One item, of an extraordinary kind, appears in the schedule—the Charge for Advertisements. The sum of 4*d.* is charged for every advertisement or notice posted in the town. The money is paid to the clerk of the market. The charge has been resisted. The mayor has been applied to, and he has sanctioned it, and authorized the clerk of the market to tear down the advertisement if not paid for.

The clerk of the market stated to us that he conceived himself authorized to exercise a discretion as to the nature of the advertisement or notice which he would suffer to be posted. He would not allow a notice to be posted, calling a meeting for purposes which he, (the clerk of the market), deemed improper or illegal, exercising his own judgment on the legality or impropriety of what might be contained in the notice. The clerk of the market stated that he would remove a notice calling a meeting within the liberties for purposes for which the mayor refused to convene it. It was conceived that the publication of the notice for the holding of our Inquiry was *liable* to the charge; but the charge was not made for it.

We have found nothing to warrant this charge, or the species of censorship which is connected with it, except the mere fact of usage. We are unable to state how long the usage has existed: it is bitterly complained of.

Stallage.

Besides the charges already mentioned, Stallage is charged for stalls at which wares are exposed for sale in the streets of Coleraine. This charge was stated to us as 1*d.* for flat, and 2*d.* for covered stalls. We find, however, in the list, one charge of 2*s.* 2*d.* for covered stalls.

Cranage.

The clerk of the market, who is also weighmaster, has the care of the public scales. The following are stated to be fixed charges:—

Wheat - - - - 1*d.*
Oats - - - - - 1 } per sack.
Barley - - - - 1 }

Meal, 1*d.* for each sack of about 4 cwt.

For all large draughts or bales of goods, 6*d.* each.

Potatoes are not weighed at the public scales, but 4*d.* is charged for each cart-load of potatoes, including custom and what is called weighing, which is the supplying of scales, and a teind, or weighing machine, for weighing them out to sellers.

Management of Tolls.

The Tolls and customs are at present collected by the officer called clerk of the market, who also acts as weighmaster. His stated salary is £30 a year; but he was paid £100 for the two years and two months preceding the 1st of October 1831, and expressed his intention of resigning if not paid at that rate in future. He employs clerks; but there is a charge for

COLERAINE.

clerkage on several of the articles for which toll or custom is claimed. The tolls and customs were formerly leased. It was deemed expedient to collect them in the manner above mentioned, after the lease expired, in order to ascertain their value, and make a trial of that mode of dealing. Security, to the amount of £500, was stated to have been given by the clerk of the market. There is, however, no effective check upon the accuracy of his returns; the entries of the sums charged for market tolls may be made by himself, or by the clerks, who attend chiefly on Saturdays. With respect to the sums collected for custom through the town, no check whatever can exist,—an inconvenience inseparable from this species of property.

Income from Tolls.

The revenue derived from the Tolls and customs partly arises from the tolls collected at the market, (some of which, as we have stated, include both the charges for toll or custom, properly so called, and also for the accommodation supplied at the market,) partly from the rent of the shambles' customs, and partly from the customs collected through the town.

Amount of Market Tolls.

The Tolls of the Market produced, as stated by the clerk of the market,—

	£	s.	d.
For the year ending 1st January 1832	151	15	4½
1833	124	13	10
1834	212	18	4

The number and weight of sacks, (including grain and meal), and of pigs, weighed in the years 1832 and 1833, were as follows:—

	Sacks.	Weight, computing each Sack at 3 Cwt. Tons.	Cwt.
In the year ending 31st August 1832	36,659	5,498	17
1833	27,132	4,069	4

	Pigs.	Tons.	Cwt.
1832	3,491	349	2
1833	6,480	648	0

The income from the tolls and customs averaged somewhat more than £300 yearly. The revenue from the market tolls has increased since the erection of the new market, probably by reason of the greater facility of collection, as well as from advancing traffic.

Accounts and Rentals.

47. The chamberlain, until the year 1831, when the present chamberlain was appointed, was, for a long series of years, the same person who was the agent of the Marquis of Waterford, that Nobleman being the owner of extensive estates, held in perpetuity, in the neighbourhood of Coleraine. The accounts, during the period in which the late chamberlain held the office, were kept in the same book in which the receipts of the rents of the Marquis's private property were entered; but the entries relating to the corporation lands were so set down as to be capable of being easily extracted, separately from the others. These accounts appeared to us to be, (so far as related to the keeping of the accounts, and to the truth of the items), clear and satisfactory.

We procured a rental of the corporation property as it stood in 1823. A rental was returned to the House of Commons, in 1832, pursuant to an order of the House. We procured returns of the receipts and expenditure of the corporation, from the year 1823 to the year 1832 inclusive, comprehending the accounts of the present chamberlain for his first year of office. These rentals and accounts we subjoin.

Rent Roll of the Corporation of Coleraine for the Year 1823.

Townland.	Tenant's Name.	Arrears. £	s.	d.	Yearly Rent. £	s.	d.	Observations.
Craignahorn, Knowhead, Inchmerrin, parts of Kiltinny, Doewybeg, and Ballygallen.	Rt. Hon. Sir G. F. Hill.	587	12	6½	239	7	0	A lease was promised for the life of the tenant, and 31 years; an entry was made of the same in the books of the corporation, but the lease was never perfected. The years would be expired had a lease been perfected; the tenant is alive.
Lisnablagh . . .	Mr. Sam. Smith .	13	0	0	26	0	0	Lease of 99 years, from September 1740, expires in 1839.
Tullans	Mr. Sam. Boyce .	.	.		17	0	0	Lease for ever, made to William John Church, whose family sold his interest to Mr. Boyce.
Kiltinny	Cochrane & Jameson.	.	.		9	2	0	Out of lease in 1823; leases since granted for 21 years, from November 1824, and the life of Rev. Thomas Richardson.
	Snitter, now Watson.	3	11	0	7	12	8	Same observation as the foregoing.
		.	.		25	0	6	Ditto.
Ballygallen, and part of Doweybeg.	Widow Watson . Joseph Wilson.	20	0	0	40	0	0	A lease as above, granted in 1824: on application to the council, an extension of tenure of 10 years, with the choice of a life, granted to tenant in consideration of the great improvements made by Mr. Wilson.
Customs . . .	Thomas Hall, late Church.	.	.		36	0	0	A lease, made to Mr. Church, which expired in 1828.
Court-house . .	Grand jury of county of Londonderry.	30	0	0	30	0	0	The county pay this sum for the use of court-house for sessions, and other public business, instead of building one for themselves.
	£	354	6	6½	450	2	2	

October 22, 1833. B. Beresford, late Chamberlain.

H. B. Beresford, Chamberlain, in Account with the Corporation of Coleraine.

Cr.

1823.		£	s.	d.
Dec. 19	To cash paid salaries mayor and other officers	131	16	10½
	To repairs to market-house, &c.	0	18	1
	To Irish Society, three years' rent of gaol	0	10	0
	To repair of sword, and new scabbard	1	8	2½
1824.				
June 24	To salaries to mayor and other officers	123	16	10½
	To fuel for gaol	0	8	6
	To clothing for town serjeants, per order	47	12	2
	To stamps, printing, &c.	1	0	0
	To chamberlain's salary, one year	50	0	0
	To balance due corporation	149	18	9½
		£507	9	6

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
By cash received corporation rents upon rental No. 1, and ending this date	507	9	6
	£507	9	6

H. B. Beresford, Chamberlain, in Account with the Corporation of Coleraine.

1824.		£	s.	d.
Nov. 9	To cash paid salaries to mayor and other officers	131	16	10½
	To fuel and light for mayor's office	0	10	0
1825.				
July 27	To salaries paid mayor and other officers	131	16	10½
Aug. 10	To Mr. Kavanagh, surveyor, per account	5	13	6
	To sundry accounts for corporation uses	40	10	9½
	To one year's salary as chamberlain	50	0	0
	To balance due the corporation	263	9	9
		£623	17	9½

		£	s.	d.
1824.	By balance due corporation on account No. 1	149	18	9½
1825.	By rents of corporation estates upon rental No. 2	473	19	0
		£623	17	9½

H. B. Beresford, Chamberlain, in Account with the Corporation of Coleraine.

1825.		£	s.	d.
Dec. 26	To cash paid mayor and other officers' salaries	131	16	10½
	To paid sundry accounts for corporation uses	9	1	6½
1826.				
Jan. 3	To Alexander Mitchell, on account of market-house repair	100	0	0
May 3	To paid for weights, and masons, as per accounts	29	16	8
June 23	To salaries to mayor and other officers	131	7	4½
	To salary as chamberlain for one year	50	0	0
	To balance due the corporation	275	11	7½
		£727	14	1

		£	s.	d.
1825.	By balance due the corporation upon foot of account No. 2	263	9	9
	By amount of cash received upon rental No. 3	464	4	4
		£727	14	1

H. B. Beresford, Chamberlain, in Account with the Corporation of Coleraine.

1826.		£	s.	d.
Dec. 1	To cash paid Alexander Mitchell, balance of his account for repairs done to market-house	64	17	0½
1827.	To salaries to mayor and other officers	118	2	9
	To repairing corporation seat in the church	1	5	8
	To paid H. Lyle, Esq., for sundries, per account	2	19	4
	To glazing the gaol	1	17	0
	To fuel and light for guard-room	1	15	9
	To care of town clock for two years	4	4	0
July 3	To repaid H. Lyle, mayor, expended by him onsew ers, &c.	8	6	2
Oct. 15	To survey and book of maps of corporation estate	35	0	7
	To salaries paid mayor and other officers	124	0	5½
	To chamberlain's salary for one year	46	3	1
	To balance due the corporation	278	17	6¾
		£687	9	4¾

		£	s.	d.
1826.	By balance due the corporation upon account No. 3, (£ Irish, equal to British)	275	11	7½
1827.	By rents of corporation estate received to this date upon rental No. 4	411	17	9¼
		£687	9	4¾

COLERAINE.

H. B. Beresford, Chamberlain, in Account with the Corporation of Coleraine.

Dr.		£	s.	d.	*Cr.*	£	s.	d.
1827.								
Dec. 28	To cash paid subscription to new meeting-house	25	0	0	1827. By amount of balance due the corporation on account No. 4	278	17	6½
	To Mr. Kavanagh, for plans, elevations, and estimates, &c., for new grain, and other markets	22	6	0	By cash received out of corporation estates upon rental No. 5.	448	6	9½
	To paid salaries mayor and other officers	124	0	5½	By customs received since expiration of lease to this date	111	4	10½
	To glazing the gaol windows	0	4	8				
	To fuel and light for guard-room	0	17	10				
1828.								
May 31	To coins inserted in first stone of new markets	0	10	6				
	To salaries to mayor and other officers	124	0	5½				
	To care of town clock for one year	2	2	0				
	To fuel and light for guard-room	0	14	11				
	To half-year's interest upon £1,500 borrowed for markets	37	10	0				
	To one year's rent of ground for ditto	22	13	4				
	To paid the representatives of late lessee of tolls for weights, &c.	21	5	9				
	To one year's salary as chamberlain	50	0	0				
	To balance due the corporation	407	3	3½				
		£838	9	2¼		£838	9	2¼

H. B. Beresford, Chamberlain, in Account with the Corporation of Coleraine.

		£	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1828.								
Nov. 21	To cash paid mayor and other officers their salaries	124	0	5½	1828. By balance due the corporation upon account No. 5	407	3	3½
	To fuel and light for town-hall and guard-room	1	1	6	By amount of rents received upon rental No. 6	393	2	8¾
	To Mr. Kavanagh for plans, surveys, &c.	12	4	6	By tolls and customs, amount, receipt to this date	212	15	4
1829.								
May 9	To salaries to mayor and other officers	132	3	6				
	To fuel and light for town-hall, &c.	0	14	2				
	To repair and winding town clock one year	3	2	0				
	To interest upon £1,500	37	10	0				
	To ditto	37	10	0				
	To county cess paid for markets	0	14	6				
	Surveyor for sundry maps and attendances, &c.	8	15	6				
	Salary for one year as chamberlain	50	0	0				
	Balance due the corporation	605	5	2½				
		£1,013	1	4		£1,013	1	4

H. B. Beresford, Chamberlain, in Account with the Corporation of Coleraine, ending 1st November, 1830.

		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1829.								
Dec. 3	To cash paid salaries, mayor and other officers	132	3	6	1829. By balance due to the corporation upon account No. 6	605	5	2½
	To paid glazing the gaol, £1 1*s.*; fuel and light for ditto, 14*s.* 4*d.*	1	15	4	By amount of rents out of corporation estates upon rental No 7	377	10	3¾
1830.					By tolls and customs, net receipts to this date	316	18	5
May 11	To paid one and a half year's ground-rent of new markets	34	0	0				
	To paid county cess, ditto	1	2	8				
June 18	To paid fuel, light, and straw, for guard-room	0	17	10				
	To paid mayor and other officers' salaries	132	3	6				
July	To paid Mr. Kavanagh, surveyor, for attendance, &c.	2	14	6				
	To paid John Boyd, Esq., fine for additional ground to widen the entrance to the new markets	160	0	0				
	To paid interest on ditto	5	1	5				
Oct. 1	Having received notice that a large body of the inhabitants intended to demand their freedom from the corporation at the common council to be held this day, which never having been done before, and it not being usual for the recorder to attend the common council, I considered it necessary to require his attendance this day: paid expenses going to him at Lissan, near 30 miles	1	0	0				
	To paid him for his attendance this day, he never having received any salary	31	10	0				
	Not being certain whether the recorder could attend, and the demand of the inhabitants being novel and unprecedented, I thought it necessary to bring Counsellor Smyly from Derry to aid the common council with his advice: paid Counsellor Smyly for advice	21	0	0				
	To paid half-year's ground-rent of new markets, to 29th Sept. last	11	6	8				
16	To paid Edward Smith, of Dublin, for new clock to town-hall	157	10	0				
	To paid bell for clock, and carriage	52	12	6				
	To paid Alexander Mitchell, putting up clock, and repairs of town-hall	115	0	11½				
	To paid R. Conn, Esq., one year's interest upon £1,500	75	0	0				
Nov. 9	To paid law agent on account of corporation	50	0	0				
	To paid one year's salary, as chamberlain	50	0	0				
	To paid stamps and postages	7	10	0				
	Balance due to the corporation	257	5	0¾				
		£1,299	13	11¼		£1,299	13	11¼

H. B. Beresford, Chamberlain, in Account with the Corporation of Coleraine, ending November, 1831.

Dr. *Cr.*

		£	s.	d.
1830. Nov. 20	To cash paid swordbearer and other officers' salaries	32	3	6
	To cash paid care of town clock to May last	2	2	0
	To cash paid glazing, £1 3*s.* 6*d.*; fuel and light, 11*s.* 10*d.*, for guard-room, &c.	1	15	4
	To cash paid chamberlain's expenses on corporation business, posting, &c.	2	15	0
1831. May 6	To cash paid R. Conn, Esq., interest upon £1,500, half-year to 21st April last	37	10	0
9	The general election being fixed for this day, and the mayor having received notice of a contest, (hitherto unknown,) he required the assistance of some eminent Counsel as assessor. I therefore engaged Mr Jackson as such; paid him fee	150	0	0
14	To paid subscription to the new meeting-house, per Mr. Sharpe	25	0	0
	To salaries paid swordbearers and others to May last	32	3	6
Sept. 12	Alderman Copeland having petitioned against the return of Sir J. Bridges, and in his petition implicated the mayor, who, being summoned to London, required the aid of Counsel; paid Mr. Joy, his Counsel, to appear before the Committee, per Mr. Ferrer's receipt	52	1	0
13	To paid mayor's salary for one year, ending 25th March last	200	0	0
	To paid carriage of parcels and postages	4	5	11
	To paid ground-rent of new markets, half-year ending 25th March last	11	6	8
	To paid printing sundry notices	1	2	0
	To paid stamp on power of attorney to market clerk	0	10	2
	To paid one year's care of town clock	2	2	0
15	To paid mayor's expenses to London, and return	52	10	0
	To paid chamberlain's expenses on regulation of markets	3	6	0
	To paid Mr. Kavanagh, surveyor, his account to this date	3	18	0
	To paid Alexander Mitchell, balance of £2,474 9*s.* 7*d.*, being his account for building the new grain and other markets, the remaining £1,500 being borrowed by the corporation from Robert Conn, Esq.	974	9	7
	To paid Hon. Irish Society, eight years' rent of the gaol to 25th March, 1832	1	4	8
	To paid Mr. Sam. Knox, law agent to the corporation, balance of his bills of costs for sundries, from 1822 to 1831, inclusive	83	6	9
	To paid trespass sand for new markets	10	0	0
	To paid chamberlain's salary for one year	50	0	0
	To paid Alexander Mitchell, on account of building merchants' offices and enclosure walls, up to 30th December, 1831	98	13	4½
	To paid half-year's salary to chamberlain, up to 29th September, when B. Beresford resigned that office	25	0	0
		£1,857	5	5½

		£	s.	d.
1830.	By balance due the corporation upon account No. 7	257	5	0¾
	By corporation rents received upon rental No. 8	395	5	4
	By tolls and customs, net receipts to 21st September, 1831	311	1	4½
	By balance due the chamberlain	893	13	8¾
		£1,857	5	5½

COLERAINE. Rental of the Estate of the Worshipful Corporation of Coleraine for One Year, ending 29th Sept. 1831.

Denominations.	Tenants' Names.	Arrears retained to clear Sept. 1830.	One Year's Rent to Sept. 1831.	Total at Sept. 1831.	Sums received by Chamberlain	Arrears at Sept. 1831.	Observations.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Tullans	Mr. Samuel Boyce	. .	15 13 10	15 13 10	15 13 10		
Kiltinny	William Aiken	13 9 10	26 19 8	40 9 6	40 9 6		
	Hugh Cochran	. .	4 5 3	4 5 3	4 5 3		
	John Jemison	6 7 10	4 5 3	10 13 1	10 13 1		
	John Watson	. .	9 4 4	9 4 4	9 4 4		
Craignahorn, Knowhead, Inchmerran, and parts of Kiltinny, Doweybeg, and Ballygallen	Sir G. F. Hill, Baronet	542 8 6	239 8 0	781 16 6	239 8 0	542 8 6	
Lisnablough	Samuel Smith	. .	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0		
Ballygallen and Doweybeg	Joseph Wilson	. .	43 15 4	43 15 4	43 15 4		
Coleraine	Mr. J. H. Rennie	. .	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0		* The yearly rent of this is £22 15s., but Paul commenced paying rent only at 20th February, 1831.
	Joseph Paul	. .	13 13 0	13 13 0*	13 13 0		
	Grand Jury of Derry	13 16 11	27 13 10	41 10 9	27 13 10	13 16 11	
		£576 3 1	£418 18 6	£995 1 7	£438 16 2	£556 5 5	

Dr. The Worshipful Corporation of Coleraine in Account with John Boyd, Chamberlain. *Cr.*

1831.		£ s. d.
Oct. 1	To paid my expenses going to Derry to examine chamberlain's books	2 2 0
	To paid a man for attendance at the market-house on three occasions	1 10 0
	To paid for parchment for freemen's rolls	0 4 0
	To paid swordbearer half a year's salary to 29th September, 1831	7 10 0
	To paid for the use of the markets	1 0 0
Nov.	To paid sundry postages	0 15 6
	To paid bellman half a year's salary to 29th September 1831	6 0 0
26	To paid gaoler, ditto	2 12 6
	To paid Matthew Long, serjeant-at-mace, ditto	7 10 0
	To paid George M'Fadden, ditto . ditto	7 10 0
	To paid Robert Conn, Esq., half a year's interest to 21st October 1831	37 10 0
Dec. 10	To paid a half year's rent of new markets to 29th September, 1831	11 6 8
	To paid for tin boxes for keeping the corporation accounts	1 10 0
1832.		
Jan. 4	To paid cash to Mr. Mitchell, for work done at new markets	46 0 0
Mar. 12	To cash paid ditto for ditto . ditto	46 0 0
April 11	To paid Robert M'Naughten, Esq., bill of costs for leases at new market	8 5 10
	To paid sundry postages to this date	0 18 6
28	To paid swordbearer half a year's salary to 25th March, 1832	7 10 0
29	To paid printer for sundries	1 2 6
	To paid Matthew Long, serjeant-at-mace, half a year's salary, to 25th March, 1832	7 10 0
May 12	To paid G. M'Fadden, ditto ditto ditto	7 10 0
	To paid gaoler ditto ditto ditto	2 12 6
14	To paid bellman ditto ditto ditto	6 0 0
21	To paid Hugh Lyle, Esq., mayor, ditto, to 29th September, 1831	100 0 0
	To paid a half-year's rent of new markets, to 25th March, 1832	11 6 8
June 23	To paid Mr. Conn half a year's interest to 21st April, 1832	37 10 0
	To paid Counsellor Jackson, assisting in preparing returns to Parliament	5 5 0
July 7	To paid cash to Mr. Mitchell for work done at new markets	46 0 0
24	To paid for beam and scales	4 6 0
	To paid for repairs of the gaol	0 13 6½
	To paid Mr. J. Taggart his account	1 1 0
	To paid Mr. Pool his account for repairs of the market-house	3 3 0
Aug. 14	To paid Mr. Weir for taking care of the town clock	5 10 0
Sept. 3	To paid subscription to the Cholera Board of Health	10 0 0
	To paid Warren Baxter for repairs of the town-hall	3 9 7
	To paid Hugh Lyle, Esq., mayor, half-year's salary, to 25th March 1832	100 0 0
	To paid amount of arrears on the corporation property, at September 1831	556 5 5
	To paid clerks, labourers, &c., at markets, one year, to 27th September 1832.	99 12 2
	To paid stationery, printing, &c., for markets	9 17 1½
	To paid county rates, church cess, and lighting tax	21 7 10
	To paid for repairs, paint, oil, cord, &c., at markets	3 17 1½
	To paid for beam, weights, carriage, &c.	6 0 2
	To paid law expenses	5 4 6
	To paid pork-inspector's salary	13 15 0
	To paid one year's salary to chamberlain, to 29th September 1832	50 0 0
	To paid bailiffs one year's salary, to ditto.	2 2 0
	To paid stamps and printing for rent, one year	1 2 6
	To balance	100 17 6
		£1,418 16 1½

1830.		£. s. d.
Sept. 29	By amount of arrears returned by the late chamberlain on the corporation estate to this date	576 3 1
1831.		
Sept. 29	By one year's rent of ditto to this date	418 18 6
	By amount of tolls and customs for one year, ending 27th September, 1832	423 14 6½

We, the committee appointed by the corporation, have examined this account, compared it with the rent-roll, and certify it to be correct and vouched for.

B. Beresford,
Robt. Hezlit,
R. Hunter.

£1,418 16 1½

A Return, by Way of Rental, of the Estates and Properties of the Corporation of Coleraine, in Ireland, showing the Annual Profit Rents received thereout, and containing the Dates of the Leases, Deeds, or other Instruments, under which the same are held, the Head Rents payable for same, the Leases, Deeds, or Grants, made by said Corporation, the Parties' Names to whom same were so made, the Dates and Tenure thereof, the Consideration given for same, the Rents, Fees, and Duties reserved therein, and the Person or Persons in whom the same are now vested:

Estates and Properties.	Annual Profit Rent received thereout.	The Dates of the Leases, Deeds, or other Instruments, under which the same are held.	Head Rents payable for same.	Names of the Persons to whom Leases, Deeds, or Grants, were made by the Corporation.	Dates of Leases, Deeds, or Grants.	Tenure.	Consideration.	Rents, Fees, and Duties, therein reserved.	In whom now vested.
	£ s. d.							£ s. d.	
Tullans	15 13 10	Unknown, but possession for upwards of 200 years past.	None whatever.	Arthur Church	Unknown; supposed of upwards of 100 years past.	For ever.	Unknown.	15 13 10	Samuel Boyce.
Part of Kiltinny	44 14 5	Like.	Like.	Wm. Eakin	9th Nov. 1824	21 years from Sept. 1823, and life of Rev. T. Richardson.	Payment of rent and performance of covenants.	26 19 7	William Eakin.
				Hugh Cockran	Like.	Like.	Like.	9 4 4	Hugh Cockran.
				John Jamison	Like.	Like.	Like.	4 5 3	John Jamison.
				John Watson	Like.	Like.	Like.	9 4 4	John Watson.
Other parts of Kiltinny, Craignahorn, Knowhead, Inchmerran, and part of Doweybeg.	239 8 0	Like.	Like.						Sir G. F. Hill, Bart.
Other parts of Doweybeg and Ballygallon.*	43 15 4	Like.	Like.	Joseph Wilson	9th Nov. 1824	21 years, and life of Rev. T. Richardson, with a clause in common council book of an extension of 10 years and a new life, in consequence of extensive improvements.	Payment of rent and performance of covenants.	43 15 4	Joseph Wilson.
Lisnablough	24 0 0	Like.	Like.	Rev. James Smyth	13th May, 1728	99 years from Sept. 1740	£11 10s. late Irish currency.	24 0 0	Samuel Smyth.
Gaol		Lease from the Irish Society for 21 years, if same remain a prison so long.	£0 3 1						Corporation.
Court-house†	27 13 10	Unknown, but possession for upwards of 60 years.	None whatever.						Corporation.
A piece or plot of ground lying near and adjacent to the town of Coleraine, being part of the lot marked No. 14 on the Society's map of the acres on part of which the new markets have been built‡		Lease from John Boyd, Esq., for lives renewable for ever, bearing date the 20th day of March, 1828.	£22 13s. 4d., and £1 on fall of each life.	John H. Rennie, of part of the piece of ground so held from John Boyd, Esq.	1st Nov. 1830	Lives renewable for ever.	Payment of rent and performance of covenants.	£10, and 10s. on fall of each life.	The markets in the corporation, and the piece of ground adjoining them, in John H. Rennie.
Tolls, Customs, Pickage, and Stallage		Held by charter and prescription.	None whatever.						Corporation.

* It appears by an entry in the common-council book, under date 1st October 1803, that it was resolved to let these lands to Sir G. F. Hill, Bart., for his own life and 31 years, commencing from the 29th September 1802, at £259 7s. late currency, but it does not appear that any lease thereof was executed; but Sir George has ever since been in possession.

† This sum is received from the county for the privilege of holding the Quarter Sessions therein.

‡ The new markets were completed and opened on the 25th March 1830, at an expense of £2,744, which was borrowed by the corporation, and for which they are paying rent at the rate of five per cent. per annum. There was a lease made in May 1729, by the corporation, to Griffin Howard and William Jackson, of the tolls and customs of Coleraine, at the yearly rent of £36 late currency, which lease expired at November 1828, since which time the corporation have employed their own toll-collectors, and the sum received by the corporation has averaged for the last two years about £300 per annum.

COLERAINE. Mode of dealing with the Corporate Property.

48. The corporation of Coleraine appear, in former times, to have made very improvident dispositions of their Property. Several of these were made in favour of members of their own body.

On the 23d March 1726 two deeds appear to have been executed; one was a demise to William Jackson, and the other a demise to William Jackson and Griffin Howard, (two of the aldermen of the corporation,) of the office of clerk of the market, and the fees appertaining to that office. Each demise was in consideration of £100 for 99 years, from the 21st May 1726, at the yearly rent of £36. This was the lease on the expiration of which the guardian of the Marquis of Waterford, and the chamberlain, concurred in the undertaking for improving the markets before referred to. We are unable to state why these two leases were made on the same day.

By deeds of lease and release, dated the 27th and 28th August 1724, the corporation granted to Arthur Church (one of the aldermen) the Lower Tullanes, containing 30 acres, with the corn-mill, called the New Mill, with a turf-bog or moss, and a right of turbary, to hold in fee, at a yearly rent of £5.

On the 31st March 1728 the corporation granted to Arthur Church, alderman of the town of Coleraine, lands called by the names of the Upper and Lower Tullanes, containing about 90 acres, with the mill, and turf-bog or moss, thereto belonging, containing about 15 acres, to hold in fee, at the yearly rent of £16 for four years, and of £17 for ever thereafter.

On the 26th December 1726 the corporation, in consideration of £11 10*s*., demised a piece of land called Lisnaclough, with 15 acres called The Bog, in all five score; and 15 acres to the Rev. James Smith, one of the aldermen of the corporation, for 99 years, from the 29th September 1740, at the yearly rent of £25. It is probable that a former lease was then subsisting of these premises.

In later times the property of the corporation has been managed by the agent of the Marquis of Waterford, and nothing appeared before us to show that improvident dispositions had been recently made of the lands. A large farm was let, in 1803, to Sir George Hill, a member of the corporation, who was also a connexion of the Marquis of Waterford. It was believed by several persons in Coleraine that these lands were let at an under-value. It was deposed to us by the present chamberlain, who is also the agent of Sir George Hill, that the lands were let at a fair rent; that considerable sums (between £600 and £700) had been laid out upon them; and that they yielded, at the time of our Inquiry, a profit rent of £65 13*s*. 10*d*., after a rent paid to the corporation of £257 7*s*. a-year. They were held, at the time of our Inquiry, under an agreement, for a term of 31 years, from the 29th September 1802. It was stated to us that Sir George Hill was to hold the lands for his life, concurrent with the term of years.

The chamberlain furnished the following statement respecting the lands held under the corporation by Sir George Hill:

Rental of that Part of Sir George Hill's Estate which he holds under the Corporation of Coleraine.

Denominations.	Names of Tenants.	Yearly Rent. £	s.	d.
Craignahorn	James Kennedy	23	1	6½
	James King	23	1	6½
	Hugh M'Colland	18	9	3
	Henry Black	9	4	7½
Inchmerran	James and Abraham White	42	0	0
	James Shiels	10	10	0
	Henry Black	10	10	0
	Hugh M'Colland	10	10	0
	Andrew Millar	10	10	0
Kiltinny	Widow Watson	21	0	0
Tullans	Henry and James Boyd	12	12	0
Doweybeg	Peter Murphy	38	7	3½
	Samuel Coleman	5	10	9½
Nowhead	Hugh Young	87	13	10
		323	0	10½
	Deduct for Head Rent £239 14 0			
	Receiver's Fees 16 3 0			
	Bailiff's Stamps 1 10 0			
		257	7	0
	Profit Rent	65	13	10½

The above lands contain 210A. 18P. plantation measure.

Manner of auditing Accounts.

49. It appears that certain members of the common council, usually three in number, were appointed annually to audit the chamberlain's Accounts. The appointment of the committee was a mere matter of form. The accounts were seldom audited. Indeed, considering the relation in which the corporation stood towards the Marquis of Waterford, and that the borough (according to the evidence, very candidly given, by one of the corporation) "was

considered an appendage of the family and estate of the Beresfords," the auditing of the corporation accounts, kept, as they were, by the agent of the Marquis of Waterford, would have been mere matter of ceremony. The accounts for several years, comprising those which we have already set forth, were all audited, a few days before the holding of our inquiry, by the members of the corporation who had been appointed, in successive years, to audit them, but had neglected to do so. Notwithstanding this, we deem it right to state, that it appeared to us in evidence that these accounts were correct. The late chamberlain, in the course of his evidence before us, produced vouchers for the principal items of disbursements, and attested the correctness of all.

Accounts not published.

The Accounts were never published. The dealings of the corporation, or of the patron, with the funds, were unknown to the inhabitants at large: and probably only known, or inquired after, by a very few of the common council. Some of the common council declared to us that they never inquired respecting them. The greatest dissatisfaction existed in the town on account of this secret mode of managing the corporate property. Very exaggerated estimates were formed of its amount. Strong and general suspicions were entertained that the funds were mismanaged, and either squandered or shared by some of the corporate body; suspicions which were, in a great degree, (as we were informed,) removed by the Inquiry had before us.

Observations.

50. Such a state of opinion and public feeling was probably the necessary result of the nature and structure of the corporation. The secrecy of their proceedings, and their dependence upon the will of an individual, not only prevented the inhabitancy from knowing when their conduct might have merited commendation, but provided no security against the grossest malversation, or against a total surrender or transfer of their property at the bidding of the patron, without any power in the inhabitants to prevent it, and indeed without the means either of foreknowledge or detection.

What we have last stated, as appearing before us, respecting the management of the corporate property, relates to recent times, and in these only to the letting of the lands, to the outlay on the markets, and to the *mode* of keeping the accounts.

Of the salaries, that of the swordbearer is a gratuity without service. The salary of the chamberlain is ample, if not too large requital, for duties involving little trouble; and the poundage claimed by the present chamberlain, if allowed, would appear to be a mere waste of the corporate funds.

In the account for the year ending September 1831 the arrears are represented as amounting to £556 5*s.* 5*d.* Of this sum £542 8*s.* 6*d.* is due upon the holding of one individual, and that individual a member of the common council, and enjoying from the lands a profit rent collected by another member of the same body, who is now chamberlain, and was one of the persons in the habit of serving, by rotation, as mayor. These arrears, though suffered to continue in the time of the present and late chamberlain, accrued when a former chamberlain was in office. It was stated to us to be the intention of those acting for the tenant, that the profit rent should in future be applied in discharge of the arrear. If paid in that manner, the sum due at the time of our Inquiry would be discharged in a period of not less than about nine years.

It appeared that in dealing with the funds, when demands were made upon them by some of the corporate body, very rigid economy was not exercised. On the occasion of the petition in 1831, the mayor went to London, in pursuance of the Speaker's warrant; on his arrival it was found that his presence was not necessary. He received, from some of the parties in London, £30 for his expenses. He remained 11 or 12 days, (as he stated in his evidence), detained by the English solicitor on business of the corporation, and he received out of the corporate funds a sum of £50. This, of course, was exclusive of his salary of £200 for his year of office.

Some other disbursements appear in the accounts, which would probably not have been allowed if the application of the corporate funds had been under effective public control. On the occasion of the application, in October 1830, of the parties who then claimed to be admitted to freedom, the recorder was engaged to attend, at an expense of £31 10*s.*, to advise the corporation. His attendance not being a matter to be relied on, another barrister was also engaged, at an additional expense of £21.

On the occasion of the election of a Member for Coleraine in the month of May 1831, an assessor was engaged for the returning officer, at an expense of £150. The assessor was the assistant barrister for the county of Londonderry.

Whatever may be thought of these, and other disbursements, satisfactory evidence was given that all the money composing these items was applied as stated in the accounts.

Tolls.

51. With respect to the Tolls and customs, they are considered onerous in amount, and much dissatisfaction exists with respect to them. The collection of customs upon articles sold, however incontestable the right, gives a species of revenue of which the amount is always uncertain, the collection is difficult, precarious, and expensive, and the exaction is most unpopular and vexatious.

Mode of Collection.

The only legal mode of levying tolls or customs of this description is by distress or action. The distress is the taking of a pledge, which cannot be sold, and which cannot be safely seized without clear and satisfactory knowledge of the identity of the parties, and the fact of sale; and the detention of which is an incumbrance until it is redeemed. The impost cannot be recovered by action, without an expense which would far more than exhaust the revenue recovered. The mode of collection resorted to is as contrary to law as it is revolting to morality, and repugnant to religion. The means consist in the administering, by an unauthorized person, of an oath to the individual driving out cattle from the fair or

COLERAINE.

market, in order to ascertain whether the cattle have been sold. The objectionable nature of such means, used for collecting tolls, was so strongly felt by those administering the property of the Marquis of Waterford, that it was attempted to commute with the public the toll charged on sales actually made, for a lesser sum to be charged on all cattle entering the town for the purposes of sale. This smaller impost was, however, resisted; it could not be enforced by law, and recourse was at length again had to the former charge.

Acts of Parliament. Lighting, Cleaning, and Watching Act, 9 G. IV. c. 82.

The statute of 9 Geo. IV. c. 82, is in force in Coleraine, so far as relates to the lighting, watching, and cleansing the town. The expenses for this purpose are defrayed by means of assessments in pursuance of the Act, under the direction of 21 commissioners, elected according to its provisions. No part of the funds for any of these purposes is contributed by the corporation.

Under this Act, though the nightly watch are provided by the commissioners, they or the chairman have no jurisdiction to try any offences, or to determine any disputes happening between the watchmen and the inhabitants. These must come under the cognizance of the charter justices. In the case of nuisances, also, recourse must be had to the magistrates by summoning the parties, to impose a fine for non-removal.

By a rule upon the books of the commissioners, the chairman, or some of the commissioners, is directed to attend at the investigation of a complaint on any subject connected with their functions, or the matters under their superintendence. The fines imposed upon complaints originating with the commissioners go to increase the fund at their disposal.

Economical Management of Commissioners.

The business under the Management of these Commissioners is conducted to the satisfaction of the inhabitants, and upon a system of rigid economy. The only officer connected with them receiving salary (except the watchmen) is a clerk, who receives £10 a year, and the collector of the rates, who receives a poundage, as prescribed by the statute.

The treasurer, however, who is one of the commissioners, does not give any security. The reason assigned is a vague one. It is said that his respectability renders that precaution unnecessary.

Limits of Operation of the Act.

Certain limits were assigned by the commissioners, within which the Act should be carried into operation; and the Act is in force for all the three purposes for which it is applied—lighting, cleansing, and watching, within these limits.

Accounts.

The Act has been in force since 1828. The following table will show the assessments made from that time to the year 1833 inclusive, and the application of the funds:—

Number, Amount, Rate, and Object of Assessments; Number of Rate Payers; Salaries to whom, and how much paid; and Expenses of Lighting, Watching, and Cleansing the Town of Coleraine, since the Commencement in 1828.

Year.	Number of Assessment.	Rate of First Assessment.	Rate of Second Assessment.	Object of Second Assessment.	Number of Rate Payers.	Amount in each Year.	Salaries.	To whom paid.	Amount of each respectively.	Expense of Lighting.	Expense of Watching.	Expense of Cleansing.	Incidental Expenses.
						£ s. d.	£10 per annum.	Clerk.	£ s. d. 1 7 6	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
							6d. per £.	Collector.	6 14 6				
							10s. per week.	Superintendent.	7 0 0				
							8s. 6d. per week each.	2 Lamplighters.	11 18 0				
							7s. per week each.	6 Watchmen.	28 8 0				
1828	1	1s.–9d.–6d. per £	None.	None.	374	260 0 0	ditto.	ditto.	56 8 0	40 0 0	46 16 0	12 0 0	11 8 4
1829	. .	. . . . .	. .	. .	. .	260 0 0	ditto.	ditto.	120 4 6	70 7 0½	78 0 0	12 0 0	110 1 5*
1830	. .	3d.–2¼d.–1½d. per £	. .	. .	. .	67 0 0	ditto.	ditto.	114 13 6	73 7 0½	78 10 5½	12 0 0	18 8 8½†
1831	. .	9d.–6¾d.–4½d. ,,	. .	. .	376	225 0 0	ditto.	ditto.	119 2 6	80 18 0	78 0 0	12 0 0	38 9 6
1832	. .	. . . . .	. .	. .	. .	225 0 0	ditto.	ditto.	159 7 8	82 3 0	108 6 0	12 0 0	6 18 6
1833	. .	1s.–9d.–6d. ,,	. .	. .	383	300 0 0	ditto.	ditto.	. . .	. . .	. . .	12 0 0	

* Lamps, lamp-posts, paid this year.

† Watch-coats, fuel, wick, lamp-posts, lamps, &c. &c., are included in incidental expenses.

COLERAINE.

Act 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 103. Portrush Harbour Company.

52. The charter directs that there shall be, at and near Coleraine, "a port in the river Bann, to be called the port of Coleraine." An Act was passed in the year 1827, (7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 103), entitled "An Act for improving the Harbour of Portrush," the harbour near the mouth of the river Bann. This Act recited that vessels sometimes pass along the river Bann to the town of Coleraine, without entering the harbour of Portrush, or paying any port duties for its preservation; that it was desirable that the harbour should be improved so as to afford better accommodation to the trade of Coleraine and the adjoining county, and an asylum to ships in distress; and that several persons were willing, at their own charges, to effect those purposes: and the Act erected those persons, and others as should become proprietors of shares in the undertaking, into a corporation, under the name of "The Portrush Harbour Company," managed by directors, of whom the first were named in the Act, and future directors were to be elected, in case of vacancies, by the remaining directors.

The company were bound to contribute £15,000; were allowed to contribute further, as far as £16,000 in all; and were empowered to borrow, on the security of their funds, £10,000 for the purposes of the undertaking. These shares are made transferable.

Powers of Directors.

To the Directors is given the management and superintendence of the pilotage and ballast of the harbour; power is given to impose rates of pilotage, harbour, and other dues, not otherwise provided for by the Act; and to divide, among the proprietors, profits not exceeding annually £10 per cent.; and the surplus is to be invested in Government securities, and applied, from time to time, in the improvement of the harbour, and other works directed by the Act. Provisions are made for enforcing payment of contributions from the shareholders; and there are various other provisions and powers for regulating the matters within the cognizance and control of the directors. The following is the schedule of rates directed by the Act to be levied:—

Harbour Dues under this Act.

A Schedule of the Harbour Dues on the Tonnage of Vessels frequenting the Harbour of Portrush, or the River Bann.

	£	s.	d.
Trading vessels to or for foreign parts to load or unload, per ton	0	1	0
Vessels coastwise, per ton	0	0	6
Pleasure yachts and boats belonging to the harbour of Portrush, per annum	1	1	0
Every vessel entering and using the harbour of Portrush from stress of weather, or outward bound, waiting for a wind or for repairs, per ton	0	0	3
Every vessel remaining in the said harbour more than 12 days after the weather abates, or the wind permits, unless for repairs, per diem, per ton	0	0	2

A Schedule of Harbour Duties on Cargoes laden or unladen at the Ports of Coleraine or Portrush.

	£	s.	d.
Corn and seeds of all kinds, per ton	0	1	6
Coals, per ton	0	0	9
Leather.—hides and skins:			
For every cwt. of tanned hides and calf skins	0	0	2
,, raw hide	0	0	1
,, hundred of pelts	0	0	9
,, ton of tan or bark	0	1	8
Groceries of all kinds, by the cwt.	0	0	8
Ale, porter, cider, perry, vinegar, and oil:			
For every butt	0	1	0
,, puncheon	0	0	9
,, hogshead	0	0	6
,, barrel	0	0	4
Per dozen, in hampers	0	0	2
Madder, at per cask	0	0	6
Spirits and wines:			
For every pipe or butt	0	3	6
,, hogshead	0	2	6
,, half ditto	0	1	6
,, quarter ditto	0	1	0
Under 20 gallons, at per gallon	0	0	1
Per dozen, in hampers	0	0	3
For every four-wheeled carriage	0	7	0
,, two-wheeled carriage	0	3	6
,, horse, mare, or gelding	0	1	6
,, other beast	0	0	6

There is no connexion between the Portrush harbour and the corporation of Coleraine.

Port Charges of Coleraine.

By a return made in 1833, it appears that there were charged, at the port of Coleraine, the rates mentioned in the following table, which are exclusive of the charges at Portrush harbour.

Port of Coleraine.

A Return of all Duties, Rates, or Tolls, (other than Dock Dues imposed by Act of Parliament,) levied by any Corporation or Individuals on Shipping or Goods Imported into or Exported from this Port, together with a Ssatement of what Class of Persons (if any) are exempt from the same; and also of the Authority under which they are levied, and the Amount thereof during the years 1830, 1831, and 1832.

Denomination and Description of Duty, Rate, or Toll.	Upon what Class of Shipping or on what Articles of Import or Export charged.	Rate of Duty.	Produce of Duty in the Years 1830.	1831.	1832	By what Corporate Body, or what Individuals levied.	Under what Authority levied.	How applied.	What class of Persons (if any) exempt.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				
Irish light duties .	Foreign vessels . .	½*d.* per ton for every light-house or floating light which they may have passed or be about to pass.	37 10 1	31 13 6	26 11 0	Corporation for preserving and improving the Port of Dublin.	Act 26 Geo. III. c. 19.	To the purposes of the aforesaid Company.	None.
Ditto	British vessels . .	¼*d.* per ton for every light they may have passed, and 2*s.* on every import entry.							
Northern light duties	On all shipping . .	2*d.* per ton	55 3 5	59 18 3	59 12 2	Commissioners of Northern Lights.	. .	Ditto.	Ditto.
Skerry light-house duties.	On all cross Channel and foreign shipping.	1*d.* per ton	5 19 2	9 0 1	8 19 8	Jones.	3 Geo. II.	To the use of the proprietor.	Ditto.
			98 12 8	100 11 10	95 2 10				

Custom House,
10th March 1833.

JOHN STEWART, Collector.
DELAP, Comptroller.

COLERAINE.

Acts 11, 12 Geo. III. c. 30. and 15, 16 Geo. III. c. 35. Coleraine Charitable Society.

54. By the 11, 12 Geo. III., c. 30, corporations were created in every county and county of city, and county of town, with power to accept gifts by demise, or otherwise, of lands not exceeding in value £500 yearly, and to take portions of ground in counties at large of 20 acres, in counties of cities and counties of towns of two roods, for the sites of houses to be built "for the reception of the helpless poor, and for keeping in restraint sturdy beggars and vagabonds, as directed by the Act."

Besides certain public authorities mentioned in the Act, annual subscribers of £3, or donors of £20, were made members of the corporation.

They were directed to build hospitals, to be called work-houses, or houses of industry, to be divided into four parts: one for poor helpless men, and another for poor helpless women, judged worthy of admission; a third for such men as should be committed as vagabonds, or sturdy beggars, able or fit to labour; and a fourth for such idle, strolling, and disorderly women, able and fit to labour, as should be committed in pursuance of the Act.

The corporation were empowered to give badges to helpless poor who should have resided one year within the districts over which the corporations should have jurisdiction, and certain powers were given them of committing and punishing beggars and vagrants not having such badges.

The grand juries were directed to present sums, not less than £100, nor more than £200, for the support of these houses of industry.

Coleraine, not being a county of a town, was not within the operation of the Act, and by a subsequent statute, 15, 16 Geo. III. c. 35, s. 5, a corporation for similar purposes was created at Coleraine, under the name of the Coleraine Charitable Society, consisting of the mayor, (to be president for his year of office), the Representatives in Parliament for the town for the time being, the rectors of the two parishes of Coleraine and Kilowen, in which the town is situated, the churchwardens of these parishes, certain persons named in the Act, and all persons who should contribute one guinea annually to the funds of the society.

Poor-house and Mendicity Association.

This corporation has continued to exist in Coleraine; but it was found wholly inadequate to support the numerous poor, and the town was crowded with beggars. A weekly allowance was made to the poor from the poor-house; but it amounted, in 1825, to scarcely £9 monthly.

In that year subscriptions were entered into, and a Mendicity Association was formed, acting in connexion with, and in fact comprising, the society before alluded to; and by means of both street mendicancy was considerably diminished. The poor-house was subsequently, at considerable expense supplied by the Marquis of Waterford, put into a condition which admitted of the reception of upwards of 30 paupers; and at the time of our Inquiry there were 32 inmates in the poor-house, and it was capable of accommodating more. The following tables will show the funds of this institution, and their application, for the years 1831 and 1832:

An Account of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Coleraine Poor-house and Mendicity Association for the Year 1831.

1831.		£.	s.	d.
Jan. 1	To balance due to the treasurer, this date	2	10	10
Dec. 31	To steward's salary for 1831	10	0	0
	To superintendant's salary ditto	13	10	0
	To paid for collecting subscriptions £278 16s. 4d.	10	9	0
	To paid for building cow-house	4	12	1½
	To paid expended in clothing	3	15	5
	To paid for bedsteads	10	8	0
	To paid expenses of poor-house, in which there are at present 28 inmates	113	4	10
	To paid for stones, hammers, &c.	9	10	0
	To paid bang-beggar for 1831	7	16	0
	To paid small donations to relieve cases of temporary distress	4	12	0½
	To paid for poor housekeepers weekly, as follows, for the year 1831, viz.:—			
	755 payments at 0 5			
	1,928 ,, 0 6			
	373 ,, 0 7			
	1,054 ,, 0 8			
	72 ,, 0 9			
	1,002 ,, 0 10			
	639 ,, 1 0			
	152 ,, 1 3			
	19 ,, 1 6			
	19 ,, 1 8			
	35 ,, 2 0			
	6,048 Amounting to	202	6	11
		£392	15	2
	Balance due to the treasurer	3	3	8½

1831.		£.	s.	d.
Dec. 31	By subscription for the year 1831	278	16	4½
	By donations, viz.:—			
	From a friend to the poor £45 0 0			
	Hon. Irish Society 10 10 0			
	Sundry small donations 3 5 0			
	By two years' legacy from the representatives of G. Curtis, Esq., ending June 1830 18 9 3	77	4	3
	By half of church collections	11	7	9
	By fines from the mayor	3	7	10
	By proceeds of broken stones	9	9	11
	By cash received for pig	4	7	11
	By cash for manure	1	2	0
	By cash for clothing	3	15	5
	Balance to next year's account	3	3	8½
		£392	15	2

N.B.—A quantity of broken stones still on hand at the poor-house for sale.

An Account of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Coleraine Poor-house and Mendicity Association for the Year 1832.

1832.		£.	s.	d.
Jan. 1	To balance due to the treasurer, this date	3	3	8½
May 1	To steward's salary to this date	5	0	0
	To superintendent's salary for one year	16	0	0
	To cash paid collecting subscriptions £232 7s. 10d., at 9d. per	8	14	0½
	To ditto expended upon clothing	1	19	2
	To ditto paid for house furniture	2	14	10
	To ditto printing account book and stamps on receipts	1	4	8
	To ditto paid for feeding for cow	2	6	6
	To ditto paid expenses of poor-house, in which there were from 25 to 32 inmates	78	2	0
	To ditto paid bang-beggars for 1832	17	11	8
	To ditto paid several donations	8	8	0
	To ditto paid poorhousekeepers during the year 1832, in 6,364 payments, from 5d. to 1s. 3d. per payment	203	16	4
	To balance in treasurer's hands	10	19	6
		£359	18	7

1832.		£.	s.	d.
Dec. 31	By subscriptions for the year 1832	232	7	10
	By donations, viz., from			
	Mrs. Kyle £15 0 0			
	Marquis of Waterford 10 0 0			
	Irish Society 35 10 0			
	Mrs. Acheson 3 0 0			
	Executors of Miss Galt 20 0 0	117	0	0
	Alderman Copeland 10 10 0			
	Rev. John M'Cormick 12 10 0			
	Sir John Beresford 10 10 0			
	By cash for broken stones	4	8	4
	By cash from Ladies' Committee	1	5	0
	By fines from the mayor, &c.	1	10	0
	By half of church collections	3	7	5
		£359	18	7
1831. Dec.	By the above balance	£10	19	6

55. The poor-house, the mendicity association, and a bequest of £20, Irish, annually, left by a Mr. Curtis, and vested in the body having the superintendence of the poor-house, constitute the public Charities of Coleraine. The corporation does not contribute to any of them. Charities.

56. About the year 1815 the Irish Society undertook the building a School-house at the instance of several of the inhabitants of Coleraine and its neighbourhood, who offered to contribute in aid of the undertaking. The school-house has been since erected by the Society, and provides accommodation for 130 boys and 130 girls, in two separate schools. The total number, of both sexes, on the books, was stated to us to be 160. The pupils are admitted to the male school by a committee appointed by the Irish Society, comprising clergymen of all religious persuasions. The female school is under the management of ladies. The two schools were stated to us to be supported by the Irish Society. The average expense is estimated to be from £200 to £250 a-year. These schools are in connexion with the London Hibernian School Society. They are attended by children of all religious denominations. Schools.

There are other schools in the town not supported by public bodies. The corporation have no connexion with the schools, and do not contribute to the support of any of them.

57. It appeared from the book in the possession of the Corporation, and from the evidence given before us, that the common council seldom met in the interval between 1792 and the period of our Inquiry, except on the occasion of the election or appointment of a person to fill a vacancy in their body, or to nominate a corporate officer, or to elect Representatives for the town in Parliament. These matters, and, latterly, some arrangements respecting the markets, and the lettings of portions of the corporation property from time to time, appear to have comprised almost the whole business of the common council during that period. General Character and Working of the Corporation, and Public Feeling respecting it.

The local government of the town, or the supply of matters of public convenience, (as paving, lighting, watching, &c.,) do not appear to have formed any part of their business. The only instance in which, as it appeared to us, they took any part in matters of public concern, (beyond the nomination of officers and of Members of Parliament,) related to the markets. Their proceedings with respect to these were the result, not of any deliberations of their own, but of the suggestion,—perhaps we should say directions,—of the individual who administered the property of the patron, (then a minor), and who appeared to us, upon the evidence, to have been actuated by a desire that the corporate funds should be treated as public property, and applied to purposes of public utility. This result is honourable to the individual; but when traced to its cause it exhibits, simply, individual patronage, in this instance, beneficially exerted, in consequence of the personal character of the individual who exercised it, but proves the total absence of any public security for judicious local government or future good management of the corporate funds.

The corporation, so far as regards the common council, is exclusively Protestant. No Roman Catholic, as far as evidence could be obtained, ever was admitted into it. According to the practice, and in conformity with the understood character of the corporation, no Roman Catholic would be admitted into the common council.

In 1797 there were Roman Catholics in the yeomanry corps, the members of which were made free; but they, or any of the corps, were not sworn till October 1831, when the survivors were sworn in as freemen. It does not appear that, either before or since 1797, any Roman Catholic was made free of the corporation.

We have already stated the non-residence of the members of the common-council, and the absence of any effectual representation, in that body, of the inhabitants, and especially of the trading interests of the town.

The result upon the sentiments and opinions of the community of Coleraine, of the character and working of such a municipal body as we have described, are, in fact, such as might have been anticipated. By the friends and adherents of the patron, and by the members of the corporation, and by several of the political party to which they are supposed to belong, no desire is entertained for change. By others that desire exists in a degree which leads to

COLERAINE.

much excitement. The fact was attested before us in evidence, that among a very large proportion of the inhabitants strong feelings of distrust and dissatisfaction exist towards the corporation, and that a general desire prevails for such a change in the structure of the municipality as shall bring the members who compose it, and who conduct its concerns, under public control.

On the 7th of January 1831 a public meeting was held at Coleraine, at which it was determined to petition Parliament for a reform in the municipality. The petition was subsequently presented, and was stated to have been signed by about 900 persons, a very large proportion of the male adult population. Other public meetings have been held, at which similar sentiments have been expressed; and a strong desire exists among a large portion of the inhabitants, (comprising much of the opulence of the town,) that the system of self-election should be abolished, and that the corporate body should be appointed by popular electors.

Parliamentary Boundaries.

58. The limits of the district assigned by the Boundary Act for purposes of parliamentary election are considerably within the town and liberties. A large portion of the incorporated district is inhabited by a population wholly unconnected, otherwise than by contiguous residence, with the town.

State and Prospects of the Town.

59. Coleraine is an improving town. Its general business was described as rather stationary than advancing at the time of our Inquiry; but its trade in corn, which had much increased, was still increasing. The situation of the town, and the improvement of the surrounding country, are such as will probably lead to great and progressive improvement. A considerable impediment to the trade of the place arises from a shifting bar, which obstructs navigation. The consequence is, that, although vessels of 200 tons burthen at times come up to the town, goods, to a considerable amount, are transferred to and from Portrush. It has been projected, that a direct communication might be made between Portrush and the town; and one of the objects contemplated by some of those who seek to open the corporation is stated to be, to apply part of the corporate revenues to the formation of a fund for executing that project.

Population.

60. The following particulars appear upon the Population Abstract of 1831:

The entire liberties contained,		
Males	7,073	
Females	8,190	
Total		15,263
Families chiefly employed in agriculture	862	
„ in trade, manufactures, and handicraft	1,110	
„ not comprised in those classes	932	
		2,904
Houses inhabited	2,702	
„ uninhabited	91	
„ building	17	
		2,810
The town contained,		
Males	2,544	
Females	3,208	
Total		5,752
Families chiefly employed in agriculture	7	
„ in trade, manufactures, and handicraft	656	
„ not comprised in those classes	608	
Total		1,271
Houses inhabited	1,093	
„ uninhabited	64	
„ building	5	
Total		1,162

Inquiry held the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th October 1833, and 1st and 2nd January 1834.

JAMES MOODY,
DAVID R. PIGOT,
MATTHEW R. SAUSSE,
Commissioners.

REPORT

ON

THE BOROUGH OF DONEGAL.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Charter	1061
Plan of Settlement of the Borough	1061
Charter to Basil Brook	1061
Grant of Lands	1061
Privilege of Export and Import	1061
Market and Fair	1061
Exclusive Privileges	1061
Provisions for Settlement of the Borough	1061
Market-place, Church, and Highway	1061
Burgages and Burgage Tenements	1061
Common	1061
School	1061
Title of Borough	1062
Corporate Body	1062
Classes	1062
Portreeve	1062
Oath	1062
Burgesses	1062
Commonalty	1062
Power to make Bye-laws	1062
Borough Court	1062
Weighmaster	1062
Charge for Weighing Potatoes	1062
Parliamentary Representation	1063
Parliamentary Boundary	1063
Corporation Extinct	1063
Burgage Tenements	1063
Commons	1063
Exclusive Privileges obsolete	1063
Castle	1063
Schools	1063
State of the Town	1064
Population	1064

BOROUGH OF DONEGAL.

1. THIS borough was incorporated by a Charter of King James I., dated the 27th of February, in the tenth year of his reign. It is enrolled Rot. Pat. p. 4, m. 34. CHARTER.

2. The incorporation of the borough of Donegal formed part of the new plantation in Ulster, prosecuted in the reign of that monarch. The Plan of Settlement, as to the distribution of land, appears to have been the same with that adopted at Enniskillen, Killibegs, and several other places; namely, the allotment of certain tenements to ten of the settlers; of smaller tenements to ten more; of a common to the inhabitants of the town; and of spaces of ground for a church, a churchyard, and a school-house and playground attached to it. Plan of Settlement of the Borough.

For Killibegs, the grant of the land to the undertaker, or patentee, the incorporation of the borough, and the provisions for the allotments of land, were all made in the same charter. For Donegal (as for Enniskillen) these objects were provided by two separate charters, one containing a grant to the undertaker, the other to the new corporation.

3. Letters patent bearing date the 13th of March, in the ninth year of the reign of King James I. (about a year before the incorporation of the borough), were granted to Basil Brook, giving to him, in perpetuity, certain Lands to be holden of the Crown in free and common soccage, at the yearly rent of 13*s.* 4*d.* payable at Easter and Michaelmas, with the privilege of exporting, for seven years, all goods and merchandise, the produce of any of the counties of Fermanagh, Tyrone, Coleraine, Donegal, the county of the city of Derry, Armagh, and Cavan, duty free; and a similar privilege, for five years, of importing into Ireland, duty free, for the purposes of the patentee and his tenants in the above counties, all provisions and utensils for their families and houses, and all materials and instruments for building or husbandry. CHARTER TO BASIL BROOK. Grant of Lands. Privilege of Export and Import.

4. These letters also contained a grant to the patentee of a Market, to be holden every Thursday, and of a Fair, to be holden annually on St. Peter's day and the day after, in the town of Donegal. There is a grant of tolls, the amount of which is not specified, and of a right to hold the Court of Pie Poudre. The patentee was made clerk of the market, and was to pay a rent of 6*s.* 8*d.* for the market and fair; and the letters patent contained a prohibition against all persons buying or selling within three miles of the castle of Donegal, except such persons should be planted or placed by the patentee within the town of Donegal, or should tarry or reside there, on pain of forfeiture of the goods bought or sold. MARKET AND FAIR. Exclusive Privileges

5. The letters contained a direction from the Crown, and covenants by the patentee, for executing the following provisions, which correspond almost in terms with those of the charter of Killibegs: Provisions for Settlement of the Borough.

That the patentee should set apart a portion of land for the site of the town, or borough, to be built and incorporated, disposing the streets as well for defence as decency.

That he should set apart a place for a Market Place, and for a Church and Highway, "if there be no church or highway there." Market-place, Church, and Highway.

That the patentee should build, for a town or borough, 20 Burgages, or houses, to be made of stone or framed timber, together with battlements, according to the form of buildings used in England, within four years from the feast of St. Michael, next before the date of the grant, so that five of the 20 burgages should be built in each of the four years. Burgages, and BurgageTenements.

That each of the burgages should contain a convenient quantity of land for a mansion house with a curtilage and garden of the same burgage.

That the patentee, within the above space of time, should assign 20 acres of the fields of the town for 10 principal burgages of the said 20, that is to say, two acres for every burgage; and 10 other acres for 10 other burgages according to their plan and condition, that is to say, one acre for each of those 10 burgages.

That those 30 acres should be assigned together, and not severally, in the fields abovementioned, by the King's surveyor-general or commissioners, and should be for ever called the Burgage Field.

That the patentee within four years should assign the 20 burgages, with the land abovementioned, to 20 several persons of civil education, to hold, in severalty, in fee-farm, paying to the patentee for each burgage, and the land allotted with it, to be built by the patentee, yearly rents at the rate of 10 per cent. upon his outlay; and paying for each burgage and tenement on which the tenant should build, the rents of 5*s.* for the larger, and 2*s.* 6*d.* for the lesser burgages.

That a Common of 30 acres should be allotted by the patentee, in a convenient situation, (out of the land granted,) as common for the town; and that the patentee, after the incorporation of the town, should convey these 30 acres to the inhabitants and incorporation, and their successors, for the common pasture of the town, for ever, rent free. Common.

That the King's surveyor-general, or commissioners, should have power to set apart a space of two acres out of the lands granted to the patentee, half an acre to be allotted for a Free School, and an acre and a half for playground for the scholars. School.

DONEGAL.

Title of Borough.

6. In the following year the charter was granted which incorporated the town or village of Donegal into a borough, under the Title of "The Portreeve, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Donegal."

Coroprate Body. Classes.

7. The Corporation consisted of one portreeve, 12 burgesses, and the commonalty.

Portreeve.

8. The Portreeve was annually elected by the portreeve and free burgesses. The charter day of election was the feast of St. John the Baptist, and the year of office began on Michaelmas day. The election of portreeve for the residue of the year, in case of a vacancy occurring by death or otherwise, during his year of office, was, by the charter, given to the free burgesses and commonalty. The provost was to hold his office beyond his official year, until a successor should be appointed.

Oath.

The portreeve was directed by the charter to take the Oath of supremacy, and the usual oath faithfully to execute the duties of his office.

The portreeve, (in this respect unlike the head of the neighbouring borough of Killibegs,) was not a justice of the peace within the borough. He appears to have had no other functions than those of being the head of the corporation, and president of the Borough Court. The patentee of the lands was the first portreeve.

Burgesses.

9. The free Burgesses held their offices for life, but were removable for misconduct by the portreeve and free burgesses, or the greater part of them; by whom, in case of vacancy, they were elected from the better and more honest inhabitants of the borough.

Commonalty.

10. The Commonalty were to consist of the inhabitants of the town and lands incorporated, and so many and such other men as the portreeve and free burgesses for the time being should admit to the freedom of the borough.

Power to make Bye-laws.

11. The corporation at large had the power of erecting a guild mercatory, of making Bye-laws, and appointing serjeants at mace, and other inferior officers.

Borough Court.

12. The charter created a Borough Court, with borough jurisdiction to the extent of five marks, or £3 6*s*. 8*d*. This court is wholly extinct. By a grant to Henry Brook, made by King Charles I., and dated the 1st of July, in the fifteenth year of his reign, a manor was created, comprehending the town of Donegal, with a Court Baron, to be holden every three weeks, or seldomer, before a seneschal appointed by the patentee, having a civil jurisdiction to the amount of 40*s*.

13. A Court Leet was also created by the same grant.

14. The Court Baron is still held, though not regularly. Its process, when the defendant is resident, is the ordinary summons used in Manor Courts. Where it is apprehended that the defendant is about to remove, or is not resident, a *distringas* is issued, under which his goods are attached. The latter of these modes of proceeding is peculiar to Courts of Record, which this court is not; and there is no warrant for it in the charter. It probably was adopted from analogy to the proceedings of the Borough Court, when it existed, which was a Court of Record.

The costs of the Manor Court are,

	£	*s*.	*d*.
Process - - - - - - - -	0	2	0
Decree, including entering and recording -	0	3	6
Execution - - - - - - -	0	1	0
	£0	6	6

And there is paid, to the jury, by the successful party, a sum of 1*s*. which in this, as in many other instances, does not appear to be a part of the costs recognised as legal, but is always acceded to by the party who gets the verdict.

The court is not much resorted to. It is usually held once a-month, except in summer, when, according to the statement of the seneschal, the rural litigation gives way to the business of husbandry.

On some court days six or seven causes are tried; on some, three or four. Often the court adjourns without having had a cause to try.

The court is generally adjourned for some months in the summer season.

Weighmaster.

15. By the statute 4 Ann, c. 14, it is enacted, that a Weighmaster shall be appointed in every city, borough, or market town in Ireland; and the weighmaster is bound to weigh all goods between buyer and seller, charging a halfpenny for every draught under a hundred-weight, and a penny for every draught of that weight, and above it. By the 25 Geo. II. c. 15, (made perpetual by the 27 Geo. III. c. 41,) the chief magistrate of each of the cities and towns therein specified, and every market town within the kingdom, was directed to provide public scales; and the charges for weighing were fixed at the rate specified by the statute of 4 Ann., save that it was enacted by the 25 Geo. II. c. 15, that potatoes should be weighed "without fee or reward, at the beams and scales of said respective places to be erected and kept in pursuance of that Act."

Charge for weighing Potatoes.

In Donegal, as in other places, these statutes have been disregarded. A charge is made for weighing Potatoes, which ought to be weighed without any charge at all; and the charge so made exceeds the amount specified in the statute, supposing that potatoes were not exempted. This imposition is made, generally, under pretence of performing some service, besides weighing, as supplying a hand-cart for removing the goods, porterage, &c.

At Donegal the charges are not so great as at other places; some of them are, nevertheless, unauthorized by the Acts above referred to. They are as follows:

Potatoes per sack.

	d.
Weighing - - - - - -	1
Porterage - - - - - -	$0\frac{1}{2}$
	$1\frac{1}{2}$

Meal.

Weighing - - - - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Porterage - - - - - -	$0\frac{1}{2}$
	2

And for large drafts 3*d.* are sometimes charged.

These charges, trifling though they appear in separate items, are felt as a burthen, and produce much discontent wherever they are made. The policy of the legislature in wholly exempting potatoes from any charge, had reference to what is well known to be the chief food of the poorer classes of the people. The charge is often made upon small parcels; and it is, from its very nature, most felt by those least able to bear it.

Butter.

	d.
For casks inspecting - - - - -	2
Weighing - - - - - - -	2
Cooperage - - - - - - -	1
Total -	5

N. B. These parcels seldom amount to 1 cwt., and are commonly of about $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt.

For crocks, (small parcels in delph ware.)

	d.
Weighing - - - - - -	2
Netting (that is, ascertaining the tare of the crock, and deducting from the entire weight) -	1
Total -	3

N. B. These are small parcels weighing seldom more than 20 lb. and sometimes less than 5 lb. sold by small dealers.

16. This borough sent two Members to the Irish House of Commons. When the borough was disfranchised at the Union, compensation was received by Lord Arran, who was the patron, and of whom the borough representatives, and the members of the corporation, were the nominees. PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.

Very old inhabitants were examined by us, from whose evidence it appeared that the corporation, within living memory, even while it existed, was hardly thought of by the inhabitants, and was only known by periodical meetings in the town of some gentlemen not connected otherwise with it than by attending, to preserve the corporation by electing officers, or to nominate Members of the House of Commons. Parliamentary Boundary.

17. The Corporation is now wholly extinct. It existed before the Union for no practical purpose but that of its instrumentality in sending to the Irish Parliament the nominees of the patron. No revenues were attached to it. No privileges belonged to it. CORPORATION EXTINCT.

18. At Donegal there still exist, in the possession of individuals residing in the town, some of the Burgage houses, and Tenements allotted to them, which were given to the first settlers according to the first charter. They are held in fee, at a fee farm rent of 5*s.* yearly. Burgage Tenements.

We were unable to ascertain their exact number. But it appeared in evidence, that, within living memory, there were not more than four, or five at most.

19. A tract of land existed unenclosed about 70 years ago. According to the testimony of some old persons, it was enjoyed as Common of pasturage by the owners of the tenements before mentioned, each of these being entitled to the grazing of three *sums;* that is, three cows, or cattle equivalent to three cows. The common appears to have been used by others, but the right was understood to be in the owners of the burgage tenements. The owner in fee of the land seems to have exercised the right of intercommoning, by his tenants not holders of burgage tenements, with those entitled as above. Commons.

The common was enclosed about 70 years ago; a space being left sufficient for a fair green.

Here, as at Killibegs, we were unable to trace the diminution of these burgage tenements from the number specified by the charters. The inquiry is in no other respect of importance than as leading to a knowledge of the circumstances which caused the decline of these places as corporate settlements.

20. No trace whatever exists, in practice, of the privileges granted by the letters patent of King Charles I., to those residing in and resorting to Donegal, of exclusive trading within three miles of the castle. Exclusive Privileges obsolete.

21. The property originally granted to the patentee has long since passed into other hands, but it is singular that for the Castle, although not in his possession, and although it is now a ruin, the descendant of Basil Brook still pays a rent to the Crown. Castle.

22. There is no borough School. There is no trace of any free school, or any school, erected on the land allotted by the patent grant to Basil Brook. Schools.

DONEGAL.

There is a school supported, in part, by an annual stipend of £11 from Colonel Robinson's charity. It was built partly at the expense of that charity, on a plot of ground given by Lord Arran. It is situate at the glebe, and is under the direction of the rector. There are about 80 pupils, of whom about two-thirds are Protestants. The school, at the time of our Inquiry, was not in connexion with any society. There is also a private school attended by 30 or 40 pupils.

STATE OF THE TOWN.

23. Donegal is a sea-port, situated on the estuary which forms the harbour of Ballyshannon. There is nothing in its condition or apparent prospects to call for particular observation.

Population.

24. The following particulars appear upon the Population abstract of 1831:

Males	386
Females	444
Total	830
Families, chiefly employed in agriculture	12
,, in trade, manufactures, and handicraft	107
,, not comprised in those classes	36
Total	155
Houses inhabited	141
,, uninhabited	6
,, building	4
Total	151

Inquiry held the 26th September, 1833.

JAMES MOODY,
DAVID R. PIGOT, } *Commissioners.*

REPORT

ON

THE BOROUGH OF ENNISKILLEN.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Situation and Limits	1063
Incorporation and Charter	1063
Grant to William Cole	1063
Charter of Incorporation	1064
Title	1064
Corporate Body	1064
Classes	1064
Provost	1064
His Functions	1064
Salary and Emoluments	1064
Free Burgesses	1065
Notice of Corporate Elections	1065
Act, 2 Geo. I. c. 19.	1065
Officers	1065
Recorder, or Town Clerk	1065
Duties	1065
Salary and Emoluments	1065
Town Serjeants	1065
Duties	1065
Salary	1065
Serjeant at Mace and Billet-master	1065
Duties	1065
Salary	1065
Clerk of the Market	1065
Salary	1065
Weighmaster	1065
Agent	1065
His Poundage	1065
Commonalty—Freemen	1065
Exclusive Powers of Provost and Free Burgesses in admitting Freemen	1065
Power long exercised	1065
Number of the Freemen, or Commonalty	1066
State of the present Commonalty	1066
Fewness	1066
Want of Power	1066
Restricted Privileges	1066
Bye-Laws	1066
Freemen formerly assisted at making	1066
Act for Setting the Commons	1066
Other Acts at which Freemen assisted	1066
Governing Body	1066
Fees and Fines	1067
Manner of Electing Provost and Members	1067
Borough Court	1067
Mode of Proceeding	1067
Attachment	1067
Affidavit	1067
Process: how framed and executed	1067
Goods seized: how disposed of	1067
Bail	1067
Pleadings	1067
Plaint	1067
Notice of Trial	1068
How served	1068
Sittings of the Court	1068
Trial	1068
No Plea in use	1068
Evidence	1068
Judgment	1068
Jurisdiction	1068
Attorneys	1068
Execution	1068
Costs	1068
Inutility of Court	1068
Observations	1068
Juries	1068
In Borough Court	1069
Of whom composed	1069
Exclusively Protestant	1069
At Quarter Sessions and Assizes	1069
Gaol	1069
Police	1069
Paving and Lighting	1069
Schools	1069
Toneystick School	1069
Roman Catholic School	1069
Sunday Schools	1069
Private Schools	1069
Charities	1069
Settlement of Lands by the Patentee	1069
Property of Corporation	1069
Lands	1069
Toneystick Commons	1070
Enclosure of	1070
Part of the Commons unenclosed	1070
Grant for Toneystick School	1070
Lands of Kilnaloe	1070
Early Enjoyment of	1070
Let in 1710	1070
Accounts showing the early Enjoyment of Kilnaloe rent free	1072
Shamble Tenements	1072
Linen Hall	1072
Shambles	1072
Tenements at the Pig Market	1073
Provost's Garden	1073
Tolls	1073
Patent of King James I.	1073
Patent of King Geo. III.	1073
Title of the Corporation to the Tolls	1073
Ancient Entries	1073
Lease of 1826	1073
Discovery of a Grant of the Tolls in Perpetuity to the Corporation	1073
Observations on the Acceptance of the Lease of 1826	1074

Mode of managing the Tolls . . . 1075
Produce of the Tolls 1075
Schedule of the Tolls 1075
Difficulty of Collection 1075
Standings 1075
Tolls on Cattle. 1075
Mode of Collection 1075
Resistance 1075
Interference of Magistrates and Corporators 1076
MARKETS 1076
Shambles 1076
Want of public Weights and Scales . 1076
New Market-place. 1076
Butter Market 1076
Acts 52 Geo. III. c. 134, and 53 Geo. III. c. 46 1076
Act 10 Geo. IV. c. 41 1076
Former Practice between Buyers and Sellers 1076
Order of the Provost, fixing Charges . 1076
Objections to these Charges . . . 1076
Reductions 1077
Private Cranes. 1077
Result 1077
Weighmaster's Compensation. . . . 1077
His Receipts 1077
Proceedings of the Corporation . . 1077
Appointment of another Weighmaster 1077
Object of this Appointment . . . 1077
Remonstrance of former Weighmaster 1077
His Arrangement with the Corporation 1077
Proceedings of the new Weighmaster 1078
Transfer of the Crane from and to the New Market 1078
Observations 1078
Receipts of former Weighmaster, in 1833. 1078
CRANAGE 1078
BOOKS 1078
Accounts 1079
DEBTS 1084
CHARACTER and WORKING of the CORPORATION 1085
Influence of Patron 1085
Residence and Non-residence. . . . 1085
Secrecy of Proceedings 1085
General Instructions of Patron and Members 1085
Want of effective Control 1085
Results. 1086
Instances 1086
Lease of 1826. 1086
Expensiveness of New Market . . 1086
Linen Hall. 1086
Loss of Rents. 1086
Intended Improvement at the Market House. 1086
Influence of Patron on the Inhabitants 1086
Present practical Functions of the Corporation 1086
As to Property 1086
Borough Court 1086
Weights and Measures. 1087
Total Inutility for other municipal purposes 1087
Parliamentary Franchise 1087
Coporation exclusively Protestant . 1087
PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION. . . 1087
Parliamentary Boundary 1087
VALUE OF HOUSES 1087
POPULATION. 1087
DOCUMENTS 1088

BOROUGH OF ENNISKILLEN.

SITUATION and LIMITS.

1. THE Borough of Enniskillen is reputed to comprehend the town of Enniskillen, and a district comprising the island of Enniskillen and the adjoining townland of Toneystick. The town is situated about the middle of the county of Fermanagh, on an insular piece of land, where a narrow strait, or river, connects the two pieces of water which compose Lough Erne.

INCORPORATION and CHARTER.

2. The Incorporation of Enniskillen formed part of the plan of the New Plantation in Ulster, of which some account is given in the Report on Londonderry.

Grant to Wm. Cole.

3. Previously to the Charter of incorporation, a royal grant, by letters patent bearing date the 28th of May, in the tenth year of the reign of King James I., was made to William Cole, (afterwards Sir William Cole,) of certain lands called Dromclea, Doughternoneragh, Aghoard, and Derrihillagh, and *one-third* part of the Island of Inniskillen towards Toneystick, all which lands were situate in the "*precinct*" or barony of Coole and Tyrcannada, in the county of Fermanagh, and were estimated to comprise about 320 acres.

William Cole, the grantee of these letters patent, appears to have been one of the undertakers who obtained grants of allotments of land in the New Plantation of Ulster. He is mentioned in Pynnar's Survey, (made in 1718-19), as being the first patentee of an allotment of 1,000 acres, called Cornegrade, in the precinct of *Cole* and *Tircannada*, in the county of Fermanagh, which was given to be planted by servitors or natives; and he became also the owner of another allotment of 1,000 acres, in the precinct of Magheriboy, in the same county, which was allotted to Scottish undertakers, and of which the first patentee was Jeremy Lynsey. The lands comprised in the letters patent above stated appear to be distinct from any comprehended in either of these allotments, and to have been granted with a view to the establishment of one of the incorporated towns, the settling of which formed part of the policy of King James I. in the New Plantation in Ulster.

By these letters patent, the grantee was bound, within four years, to erect a town at Enniskillen, and to allot houses in the town, with portions of the lands so granted to him, to 20 of the new settlers, a space for a common for the inhabitants of the town, and sites for a church, a cemetery, a gaol, and a school-house. The provisions of the patent on this subject illustrate the plan of the plantation adopted with respect to many of the municipal establishments created at that time, and referred to in the Report of Londonderry. We therefore subjoin an extract from the patent containing these provisions.

"And further we will, and by these presents firmly enjoining, we instruct and command, and the aforesaid William Cole, for himself, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, agrees and covenants to and with us, our heirs and successors, by these presents, that he, the aforesaid William Cole, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, shall bring or cause to be brought, within the space of four years next ensuing after the date of these presents, in or to the aforesaid third part of the aforesaid Island of Inniskillen, lying and being on the northern part of the said Castle of Inniskillen aforesaid, towards Tonystick aforesaid, 20 persons, being English or Scotch, and chiefly artificers and mechanics, to make, erect, and construct a town in a convenient place in and upon the aforesaid third part of the said Island of Inniskillen aforesaid, lying and being on the eastern part of the said Castle of Inniskillen aforesaid, towards Tonystick aforesaid, by the aforesaid William Cole, his heirs or assigns to be appointed; and he or they shall there plant and allocate those to be burgesses of the said town. And that thenceforth the said town, so to be made, erected, or constructed, shall be named, styled, and called by the name of the town of Inniskillen. And the aforesaid William Cole, his heirs and assigns, shall, within the space of the aforesaid four years, procure and cause the same persons to be incorporated there into one body politic, to endure for ever, as is necessary for the defence and security of the town aforesaid, as well for the defence and protection of all our faithful liege subjects there inhabiting, as for repressing and restraining rebels, and other our enemies whatsoever. And that they, the aforesaid William Cole, his heirs or assigns, shall mark out and set apart one convenient place for the site of the said town there, and shall build and erect edifices and buildings there, within the said town, in streets and squares, in such manner and form as shall best suit with the site and situation of the same place, and for the defence and decency of the said town; and that in like manner the aforesaid William Cole, his heirs and assigns, shall mark out and set apart a convenient place for a church, to be built within the said town, and for a cemetery of the same; and a convenient place within the said town for a market-house, and another convenient place for a gaol or prison, there to be built for the custody and safe keeping of prisoners and other malefactors whatsoever, in or within the limits, mearings, and bounds of the said county of Fermanagh, from time to time, for ever, to be taken; and also another piece of ground for a public school, there to be built, together with a court and garden to the said school adjoining.

"And that the said town shall consist of 20 burgesses, besides the cottagers, and other inferior inhabitants therein; and that the aforesaid William Cole, his heirs and assigns, shall build or cause to be built, in a decent or uniform manner, within the said town, 20 burgages or houses of stone, or framed of timber, according to the form of building usual in England, within the space of the aforesaid four years after the date of these presents, so that five of the aforesaid burgages be built and perfected, annually, in each of the aforesaid four years. And that every burgage aforesaid shall contain a convenient quantity of land for a mansion-house, court-yard, and garden of the said burgage.

"And that the aforesaid Wm. Cole, his heirs and assigns, within the time aforesaid, shall assign

ENNISKILLEN.

and let apart 20 acres of land within the aforesaid two tates of Dromclea aforesaid, next adjoining the said town of Inniskillen aforesaid, according to the measure of 21 feet for each perch, for 10 of the principal burgages of the said 20 burgages, viz. two acres of land for each burgage. And that in like manner he and they shall assign and let apart, within the aforesaid time of four years, 10 other acres of land of and in the aforesaid two tates of Dromclea aforesaid, next adjoining the said town of Inniskillen aforesaid, for 10 other burgages of inferior place and condition, viz. one acre for each of the said 10 burgages; and that the aforesaid 30 acres of land shall be assigned and appointed conjointly and not separately in the lands of Dromclea aforesaid by our Surveyor-General for the time being, and by other our commissioners on that behalf to be authorized, and thenceforth for ever to be called the burgage-field; and in like manner we will and direct, and the aforesaid Wm. Cole, for himself, his heirs, executors, and assigns, covenant and agree to and with us, our heirs and successors, by these presents, that he the said Wm. Cole, his heirs and assigns, within the space of the aforesaid four years, shall assign or grant, and every of them shall assign or grant, the aforesaid 20 burgages, together with the land to the same burgages, as is aforesaid, severally and respectively to be assigned, to 20 several persons of the English, Welsh, or Scottish nation, to have, hold, and enjoy the aforesaid burgages and lands, with the appurtenances, to such persons so to be named and assigned severally and respectively, to their heirs and assigns for ever, in fee farm, *to the sole and proper use and behoof of such persons, their heirs and assigns, for ever;* rendering thereout to the aforesaid Wm. Cole, his heirs and assigns, for each of the said burgages, together with the land to be assigned to each, to be built or erected by the aforesaid Wm. Cole, his heirs or assigns, at his own expense, a certain annual rent according to the rate of £10 in the £100 *bonâ fide* expended, or to be expended, in the said buildings; and in like manner reserving to himself, his heirs and assigns, for every burgage to be built and erected by the burgesses themselves at their own expense, and the lands of the same, for each of the said greater burgages the value of 5*s.* current money of England by the year, and for each of the lesser burgages the value of 2*s.* 6*d.* of like money of England by the year. And we will and direct, and the aforesaid Wm. Cole, for himself, his heirs, administrators, and assigns, covenants and agrees with us, our heirs and successors, that it may and shall be lawful for our Surveyor-General of this kingdom of Ireland, for the time being, and our other commissioners authorized in this behalf, to set apart and mark out a certain scope or parcel of land, containing 30 acres, of the aforesaid measure, within the aforesaid 320 acres of land by these presents granted as aforesaid, most conveniently adjacent to the said town, and fitting for the commonage of the cattle of the inhabitants of the said town of Inniskillen. And that hereafter he the said Wm. Cole, his heirs or assigns, after the incorporation of the town aforesaid, and of the inhabitants of the same, being made or to be made, shall assign and convey to the said inhabitants and corporation, and their successors, the said 30 acres of land, and his whole estate and interest in the same, for the commonage of the inhabitants of the said town for ever, without any rent or reservation, or anything else thereout to be rendered or paid to the aforesaid Wm. Cole, his heirs or assigns, or any other person, except 4*d.* current money of England, to be annually paid to the aforesaid Wm. Cole, his heirs and assigns, by every such burgess and inhabitant having common of pasture in the said 30 acres of land.

Charter of Incorporation.

4. The grant of these letters patent was followed by the Charter incorporating the borough, under the name of the Borough of Inniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh. The charter is dated the 27th of February, in the tenth year of the reign of King James I., being the same year of his reign in which the letters patent were granted to William Cole, but the following year of our Lord. The charter is enrolled: Rot. Pat. 10 Jac. I. p. 4, m. 38.

Title.

5. By this charter, "All the inhabitants within the town and townland of Inniskillen, and the *whole island* of Inniskillen," were incorporated under the name of the Provost, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Inniskillen. This is the only charter of incorporation, and by it the corporation of Inniskillen is now governed.

Corporate Body. Classes.

6. The corporation consists of one provost, fourteen free burgesses, (exclusive of the provost), and, (according to the charter), an indefinite commonalty.

Provost.

7. The Provost is elected annually, on St. John's day (24th June), out of the free burgesses, by the provost and free burgesses, or the major part of them, and he holds his office from the 29th September, inclusive, for one year, or until the appointment of a successor. The charter gives the right of electing a provost, in case of the death of the provost during his year of office, to the free burgesses and commonalty. By the charter the provost is directed to take the oath of office and the oath of supremacy. The oath of supremacy may be now dispensed with, under the statutes successively passed for relief of Roman Catholics, as stated in the Report on Londonderry.

Functions.

8. The Functions of the provost are very limited. He is not, by virtue of his office, a justice of the peace for the borough. He is judge of the Borough Court. He exercises no other jurisdiction, save that he regulates weights and measures, and determines disputes relating to bargains at fairs, and at the linen market. With respect to these, no jurisdiction is given by any express words of the charter. He is returning officer of the borough in elections of representatives for the borough in Parliament.

In this corporation, as in others of a similar structure, the practice has been to confer the office of provost on a small number of persons who hold it in rotation. For several years it was held alternately by two individuals. One of these has died. His place appears to be supplied by another, who has been since elected to the office alternately with the survivor of the two gentlemen who so enjoyed it.

Residence is not required as a qualification for the provost. One of the gentlemen who serves the office in roration has not resided in the town. Formerly the provost appointed a deputy, who received £16 a year. The charter gives no authority to appoint a deputy. It has not been done in recent times.

Salary and Emoluments.

The provost has a Salary of £100. He has also fees upon proceedings in the Borough Court, and a fee of half a guinea for affixing the corporation seal to any document not relating to the corporation. These constitute his only Emoluments.

ENNISKILLEN.

Free Burgesses.

The Free Burgesses hold their offices for life; but are removable for misconduct by the provost and the free burgesses, or the major part of them. In case of a vacancy, a free burgess is elected by the provost and the remaining free burgesses, or the major part of them. No qualification, of residence or otherwise, is required to make a person eligible to be a burgess, except that he must be first made a freeman of the corporation.

Notice of Corporate Elections. Act 2 Geo. I. c. 19. 1 Geo. II. c. 9. s. 9.

10. By the charter of Enniskillen (as by that of several other boroughs), the election of a burgess ought to take place within seven days after the occurring of a vacancy. No form of notice is prescribed for calling the meeting at which the election is to take place; but by the 2 Geo. I. c. 19, s. 9, reciting, "that on the death, removal, or resignation of any alderman or burgess, the chief magistrate did often proceed to an election of a new alderman or burgess in a private and clandestine manner, without giving due and public notice of the time and place of the election;" for remedy thereof, and "to the intent and purpose that such elections in corporations might be fair and equal," it was enacted, "that on the occurring of a vacancy, the chief magistrate and aldermen or burgesses of such corporation, when such election is in the alderman and burgess, or aldermen or burgesses, duly shall proceed to a new election of an alderman or burgess in the room or place of the alderman or burgess dying, removed, or resigning, within 21 days after notice of the death, removal, or resignation of such alderman or burgess: and the chief magistrate of such corporation was thereby required to give public notice in writing, to be posted up in the most public place of such corporation, of the day, time, and place of election, by the space of eight days next preceding the day of such election to be made as aforesaid."

This enactment necessarily prevents the election from taking place within the period, after vacancy, appointed by the charter for the election of a free burgess.

The only notice given at Enniskillen of a meeting for the purpose of electing a provost or burgess, is a circular sent to the burgesses noticing them to attend. Their meetings are private. It appears that some freemen have occasionally attended.

Officers.

11. Besides the provost and free burgesses, there are the following Officers of the corporation:

A Recorder or Town Clerk.
Two Town Serjeants.
A Serjeant at Mace.
A Clerk of the Market.
A Billet-master.
A Weighmaster.
And an agent.

Recorder, or Town Clerk. Duties. Salary and Emoluments.

12. The same person fills the offices of Recorder and Town Clerk. These offices are not named in the charter. The person who fills them is not of the legal profession, nor is he, nor does he profess to be, skilled in the law. His Duties are to send circulars for convening meetings of the provost and burgesses, to keep the corporation papers, and to attend to the details of business in the Borough Court. He has a yearly Salary of £20, and certain fees on proceedings in the Borough Court. These constitute his only Emoluments.

Town Serjeants. Duties. Salary.

13. The Town Serjeants execute attachments and executions issuing out of the Borough Court, summon juries, attend on the provost, carry messages, and do other inferior ministerial Duties for the corporation. They do not act as constables. Each of the town serjeants has a Salary of £15 a-year.

Serjeant at Mace and Billet-master. Duties. Salary.

14. The Serjeant at Mace bears the mace on state occasions, (a duty seldom performed,) and takes care of the mace when not thus exhibited. He is also Billet-master, in which capacity he provides lodgings for the King's troops when required. He receives a Salary of £22 a-year.

Clerk of the Market. Salary.

The Clerk of the Market is not an officer named in the charter, which contains no grant of market or tolls to the corporation. He is, however, one of the officers employed and paid by the corporation. His duties are to attend to the weights and measures, and to bring them before the provost when inquiry is considered necessary. He receives a Salary of £10 a year, and has no other emoluments.

Weighmaster.

The Weighmaster is appointed by and acts under various Acts of Parliament; the chief of which are, 4 Ann, c. 14; 25 Geo. II. c. 15, 27; Geo. III. c. 41; 52 Geo. III. c. 134; 53 Geo. III. c. 46; and 10 Geo. IV. c. 41.

Agent. His Poundage.

The corporation have no chamberlain, but they have been in the habit of appointing a receiver or Agent to manage their financial concerns, and of paying him a shilling in the pound on the sums received by him. The duty does not appear to give much trouble, and considering the amount of the corporate revenues, and the scantiness of the duties of the provost and of the recorder, it may be considered that the agent's poundage might be spared by transferring his duties to one of those officers.

Commonalty. Freemen.

15. The Commonalty are defined by the charter to be "all the inhabitants of the town, and so many and such men as the provost and free burgesses for the time being shall have admitted to the freedom of the borough." According to the usage which has prevailed in this and other similar corporations, and which has been recognised in the case of the corporation of Sligo, by a decision of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland, the provost and free burgesses have exercised a discretionary and absolute power of admitting to freedom and refusing it. No right of freedom is recognised, founded on inhabitancy, or on birth, servitude, or marriage, or on any other title. All the freemen are therefore freemen by grace especial.

Exclusive Power of the Provost and Free Burgesses in admitting Freemen.

Power long exercised.

This exclusive dominion, in admitting or rejecting freemen, was exercised by the provost

ENNISKILLEN.

and burgesses as early as the existing books of the corporation contain information on this subject: and measures were taken, from time to time, to create restrictions upon their admission. On the 30th August, 1707, an order was made that every freeman should pay 10s. on admission; and that none should be admitted but by consent of the free burgesses and the provost.

Number of Freemen, or Commonalty.

There were, in all, at the time of our Inquiry, 15 Freemen, besides the provost and free burgesses. They were formerly more numerous. They appear to have now no privileges of any sort, except exemption from toll. Some entries, in the corporation book extant, show that this exemption has long existed. The privilege, however, must have arisen subsequent to the incorporation, as the tolls were not originally corporate property. The freemen had also a privilege of grazing on the commons which adjoined the town.

State of the present Commonalty.

Fewness.

Want of Power.

Restricted Privileges.

The Commonalty, which is now composed solely of these freemen, cannot be considered as existing for any practical purpose, save the enjoyment of an exemption from toll; and their number is so small, and the pursuits of most of them are such, that this is a privilege of little or no practical value. They have no voice in the election of officers; they have no control over the corporate funds; in fine, they exercise no Power, and they enjoy no Privilege, except that the burgess must be a freeman before he is elected a burgess, and that the freeman pay no market tolls.

Bye-Laws.

16. The charter expressly grants to all the classes of the corporation (including the commonalty) the power of making Bye-Laws, and of appointing inferior officers. The entries in the books of the corporation show that the Freemen formerly assisted at the making of bye-laws. Part of the commons (which were formerly open) were enclosed and let, about the year 1710, by virtue of a bye-law at which several freemen assisted. This appears from the body of the bye-law, as well as from the signatures, the number of which exceeds that of the provost and burgesses. The following is a copy of this bye-law:—

Freemen formerly assisted at making.

"*By the Provost, Burgesses, and Freemen assembled this 26th day of June* 1710. *An Act for setting the Farr Commons, for the good and benefit of the said Corporation.*

Act for Setting the Commons.

"Whereas it is found by experience that the said commons have been hitherto of no advantage to the corporation, but rather an encouragement to vagabonds to come hither for the sake of grazing their cattle, which has occasioned several inconveniences to the inhabitants of the said corporation. And whereas the yearly rents of the said commons may be very useful to keep in repair the streets and roads of the corporation, and answer several other necessary uses within the same; to prevent which inconveniences, and to answer the uses aforesaid, Be it enacted, by and with the consent of the provost, burgesses, and freemen, that the said Farr Commons be set by inch of candle to the highest bidder by the acre, for the term of 31 years, commencing from May next. And that the yearly rent thereof shall be received and disposed of by two of the burgesses and two of the freemen, to be elected yearly by the provost, burgesses, and freemen, who are to account yearly upon oath for what they shall receive and expend. And the said two burgesses and freemen so to be yearly elected, shall dispose of the said rents from time to time, according to the directions they shall receive from the provost, burgesses, and freemen, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

JOHN COLE, Provost.

John Cathcart,	James Moore,	Daniel Rynd,
Thomas Major,	James Foster,	Robert Clarke,
James Johnston,	George Rankin,	John Rynd,
Edmond Crooks,	John Caden,	Paul Dane,
Hamly Belfour,	John Rankin,	William Ball,
Allen Cathcart,	Andrew Mitchell,	William Roscrow."
Robert Finlay,	William Browning,	

Other Acts at which Freemen assisted.

In the year 1719 it was proposed to abolish a usage by which the freemen had a privilege of selling custom free, and to substitute a privilege of buying custom free; the former being considered beneficial rather to foreigners (non-freemen) than to freemen. On the 16th November, 1716, at a meeting of the corporation at which freemen attended, it was proposed that this substitution of privileges should be made, and it was resolved that the matter should be fully considered at the next quarter sessions.

We find by another entry, that on the 29th October, 1715, two burgesses *and a freeman* were appointed to investigate the accounts of the rents, and their application, of the lower commons, from the year 1703.

On the 18th January, 1716, two burgesses and a freeman were appointed for a similar purpose.

On the 3d January, 1743, it was ordered, with the consent of the burgesses and freemen, that the freemen, *not having right,* should not use the commons. It does not appear how this right was acquired or ascertained.

On the 29th September, 1747, we find an order, at the making of which freemen are stated to have assisted, to dispossess a tenant, and demise a lot of the corporate land.

It appears, also, that it was formerly the usage to let the corporation lands to freemen only. On the 1st November, 1762, it was ordered, that "a setting by auction" should be adjourned to the 16th of November, of the parks in the commons, "to any who should be a freeman."

In later times we find, by the entries in the books, that freemen have attended at meetings of the provost and free burgesses. On the 31st December, 1813, a burgess was elected, and although the right of election was clearly, under the charter, to be exercised by the provost and free burgesses, several freemen, who were present on the occasion, signed the book containing the entry of the act of election.

Governing Body.

17. Notwithstanding this, the provost and free burgesses are, in fact, the Governing Body of

the corporation; they elect members of their own body; they admit or exclude freemen; they recognise no right of freedom; they appoint the officers; they manage the property, and direct the receipt and application of the income of the corporation. It will appear from a subsequent part of this report, that, though acting under the influence of the patron, they exercise full control over the corporate property. They are now suffered to have the power of making bye-laws.

18. No Fees or Fines are now paid on the election or admission of burgesses or freemen. A stamp duty of £3 is payable on the admission of each. These duties are paid by the patron of the corporation. No fines of any sort are imposed by the corporation. FEES and FINES.

19. The manner in which the Elections of members and officers take place affords a strong illustration of the character of this body, and shows how much their proceedings are regarded as mere matters of ceremony. We find that a burgess has been elected at a meeting of the corporation consisting of the provost and one burgess only. And we find the further fact of a nomination (we cannot call it election) of a provost, at which none but the provost attended to nominate the provost of the succeeding year. The following is the result of a search, made by the recorder at our request, into one of the corporation books, with a view to ascertain the smallest and largest number of members attending at the nomination of members and officers. Manner of electing Provost and Members.

Smallest number attending the election of a burgess - -	One and the provost.
Largest number attending same - - - - - -	Seven and a provost.
Smallest number attending election of provost - - -	One, namely, the provost.
Largest number attending same - - - - - -	Eight and the provost.
Smallest number attending the election of sergeants at mace -	One, namely, the provost.
Largest number attending same - - - - - -	Three burgesses and three freemen.

20. The charter creates a Court of Record, with civil jurisdiction to the amount of five marks, (£3 6*s.* 8*d.* Irish,) within the borough, to be holden before the provost, weekly, on Thursdays. BOROUGH COURT.

Before the passing of the statute prohibiting arrest for causes of suit under £20, process issued out of this court against the person. Since then that process has been disused, though forms exist for what is termed serviceable process. Mode of proceeding.

The usual process has been an Attachment against the goods of the defendant to enforce appearance. The process is delivered to the plaintiff, on his application, by the officer styled recorder, with a form of an affidavit verifying the debt. This affidavit must be sworn before the provost, or a magistrate, previously to the process being executed. Attachment. Affidavit.

The Process is filled up from a check-book out of which it is torn; and on the remaining part of the check-paper are entered the names of the parties, the sum claimed by the plaintiff, and the date of the issuing of the process. The process can only be executed by the town sergeants. When the affidavit is sworn, it is delivered to the plaintiff, with the process, and both are delivered by him to one of the town sergeants, who executes the attachment by seizing some goods of the defendant. The process does not name a day for the defendant's appearance. Process; how framed and executed.

When the goods are seized they are deposited in a store in the town-hall, called the marshalsea, of which the keeper of the town-hall has the key. The keeper of the town-hall is answerable for the safe custody of the goods; but gives no security for their safe custody or forthcoming. It did not appear to us that, in point of fact, any loss had occurred of goods so seized. Goods seized; how disposed of.

The defendant may Bail his goods by giving to the town sergeant, or the keeper of the marshalsea, a promissory note for a sum sufficient to cover the debt claimed and the costs. There is no bail-piece. The note is in the common form of a promissory note, and is expressed to be for value received. Bail.

It was stated to us that there are no Pleadings in this court. The list of fees, however, shows that pleadings were at one time in use. At present the course is this: the recorder, on having explained to him the nature and cause of this action, enters down on paper a Plaint or statement of the plaintiff's demand, in the following form:— Pleadings. Plaint.

Corporation Court of Enniskillen, to be held 6th June 1833.

Malachy Doyle and Co. *Plaintiffs.* / Michael Honan, *Defendant.* — The plaintiffs Malachy Doyle and Co. came in their proper persons into this worshipful court, and complain of Michael Honan, in the custody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea of said corporation, before Hamilton Irvin, Esq. the Worshipful Provost thereof, of a plea of trespass in the case, and soforth.

For that whereas the defendant became indebted to the plaintiffs in the sum of two pounds fourteen shillings and three pence sterling, being the amount of a book account due for goods sold by plaintiffs to defendant in the years 1831, 1832, and 1833, which sum plaintiffs desire to recover, they therefore bring their suit, and so forth.

Dated Enniskillen, this 1st day of June 1833. Pledges to prosecute { JOHN DOE and RICHARD ROE.

The paper containing this plaint he ties up in a bundle of similar documents. The plaint is never entered on parchment.

ENNISKILLEN.

Notice of Trial.

When it is intended to try the case, a Notice of Trial is served in the following form :—

Corporation Court of Enniskillen.

Plaintiff. / *Defendant.* Take notice, that the Provost of said corporation will hold a court in the town-hall on Thursday the day of 183 , at o'clock in the forenoon, when and where you are desired to come forward and make a defence if any you have. Dated this day of , 183 .

To Recorder.

How served. Sittings of the Court.

This notice is served on the defendant at least two days before trial. The sittings of the Court are not regular. Two months occasionally elapse without its sitting. There is no fixed day for its sitting or adjourning. It was stated to us that it sat (only on Thursdays) according as there were causes to require its sitting.

Trial.

When the cause comes on for Trial, it is disposed of in a summary way by the provost and a jury.

No Plea in use.

There is, according to the present practice, no plea, nor any other document, stating a defence to the action.

We are unable to state what the practice is, either when the defendant is not to be found, or has no residence, or when the plaintiff does not choose to proceed. Cases of this kind do not appear to have arisen within the experience of the persons examined before us.

Evidence.

The plaintiff's own testimony is not received; neither is it the practice to examine the defendant.

Judgment.

The Judgment is not made up in parchment, or by way of record. There is an execution, in a printed form, signed by the person acting as recorder and town clerk. The provost signs the entry in the book which states the verdict.

Attorneys.

Attorneys sometimes act upon the trials. Barristers have occasionally attended; but seldom.

Jurisdiction.

The Jurisdiction of this court is exercised wheresoever the parties reside, if the cause of action arose within the jurisdiction, and if the defendant's goods be seized within the borough.

Execution.

The Execution, in practice, goes against the goods of the defendant, and not against his person.

Costs.

The Costs of the court will appear from the following list of fees:—

ENNISKILLEN CORPORATION COURT.

A List of the Fees that the different Officers are entitled to.

	s.	d.
To the provost on issuing each attachment	1	3
To the recorder on ditto	1	3
To the serjeants on ditto	1	0
To the recorder on entering every plea	0	6½
To ditto on filing every declaration	0	6½
To ditto for every court-day each cause is in court	0	4
To provost for every judgment	1	0
To ditto for every venier issued in each cause	0	6½
To recorder for ditto	0	6½
To serjeants for ditto	0	6½
To provost for receiving every verdict	1	0
To jury on returning ditto	2	0
To serjeants for every oath administered	0	4
To provost for issuing every execution	0	6½
To recorder on ditto	0	6½
To serjeants on ditto	0	6½
To the recorder on making out every bill of costs	0	6½
To the serjeants on taking bail	0	4
To the provost on signing every written affidavit made in court	0	6½
To the recorder for recording every verdict	0	6½
To ditto for the copy of every declaration	1	0
To ditto for the copy of every rule if required	0	6½
To ditto for every dismiss	0	6½
To ditto on withdrawing each cause	1	0
To ditto for affixing the corporation seal to any written document not for the benefit of the corporation	11	4½

Inutility of this Court.

21. Very little business is done in this Court. The constitution of juries is objected to on two grounds; first, they are exclusively Protestant; secondly, they are composed, for the most part, of persons of low condition.

The costs are considered, and with reason, disproportionately high; and when there is not some cause to desire expedition in prosecuting a small demand, or where there is not danger of losing the debt by the absconding of the defendant, parties prefer waiting for the cheaper tribunal of the assistant barrister, in the decisions of which they repose greater confidence.

Observations.

21. The court, under proper regulations, would be of great advantage to the town. Its deficiences consist chiefly in the want of a competent and well-informed judge of legal acquirement, its expensiveness, and in the irregularity of its sittings.

JURIES.

22. There is no market Jury at Enniskillen. There is no leet inquest.

ENNISKILLEN.

In Borough Court.

The juries of the Borough Court are selected by the person styled recorder, who usually names 18; and they are summoned by the sergeants at mace. Those who attend are usually persons in a very low rank of life,—pensioners, and persons having little or no business of their own to attend to, and to whom it is worth while to devote a few hours for the small requital of the fees which are allowed them. The persons summoned are not exclusively of this class; substantial inhabitants are summoned, with the others, but seldom attend. One or other of a small number of persons who frequently attend, usually acts as foreman. Those who are summoned, and those who sit as jurors, are invariably and exclusively Protestant.

Of whom composed.

Exclusively Protestant.

This character of being exclusively Protestant was stated to us as having prevailed in the juries of Quarter Sessions and Assizes; and this was stated as the reason why a similar practice was followed in the borough court. We understood that the exclusive system ceased to be enforced a few years ago, at the assizes, and that Roman Catholics were, since that time, occasionally placed upon juries. We believe this occurred so recently as at the time when the present Chief Baron Joy was attorney general, about the year 1829, and at his instance.

At Quarter Sessions and Assizes.

This character of the juries of the borough court has created great dissatisfaction and distrust of the tribunal among the Roman Catholics, who are said to amount in numbers to more than one-half of the population of Enniskillen. Independently of this circumstance, the juries, their conduct and ignorance, have been much complained of.

GAOL.

23. The corporation have no Gaol. There was formerly a place of confinement (for debtors only) at the town-hall: none such exists at present.

POLICE.

24. There is no Police, except the constabulary. There is no nightly watch.

PAVING and LIGHTING.

25. The Act for Paving, Lighting, and Watching, has not been brought into operation. It was proposed to introduce it. The inhabitants met to discuss the propriety of putting it in force. It was found that an informality existed in the preliminaries for this meeting, and the project was then abandoned. There has existed a difference of opinion on the propriety of bringing the Act into force; and no proceeding has since been adopted for the purpose.

SCHOOLS.

26. The site for a School, as directed by the charter, appears to have been allotted in the town. The remains of a building were shown us, in a place called Schoolhouse-lane, where a school was formerly held. Some old people in the town recollect the school in existence; and one member of the corporation was educated there in very early life. It has long ceased to exist; the building is a ruin: and it is said that some revenues which belonged to the school-house have been attached to the Portora school, which is about a mile and a half, or two miles, from Enniskillen, and too distant for the education of many day pupils from the town.

Toneystick School.

The School at Toneystick was established in 1831, and is well attended. It is open to pupils of all persuasions. There are 180 pupils on the books; of these about 20 are Roman Catholics; the rest are of the Established Church, or Presbyterians. It is a day school. Male and female pupils attend, and are taught separately. The schoolmaster and school-mistress were stated to be both of the Roman Catholic persuasion. There are a few sub-scribers; such of the pupils as are able to pay, contribute a penny a week; such as cannot are recommended by a subscriber. The master receives £20 a year; the mistress received, the year before our inquiry, £15. The school was not, at the time of our inquiry, in connexion with the National Board of Education. There was an expectation that it would receive a grant from the Kildare-place Society. The scriptures are read without note or comment. The course of instruction comprehends reading, writing, and arithmetic: the females are taught only reading, arithmetic, and needlework.

Roman Catholic School.

There is a School under the superintendence of the Roman Catholic priest of the parish, chiefly supported by him, with the aid of a portion of weekly parochial contributions, and some assistance from the Roman Catholic bishop. Some few pupils pay a penny a week each. There are seven or eight Protestant pupils. There are 184 pupils on the books. At the time of our inquiry about 134, and sometimes fewer attended.

Sunday Schools.

Private Schools.

There are Sunday Schools both for Protestants and Roman Catholics, and several Private Schools.

There are no other schools except the royal school of Portora, which is situate near the town.

CHARITIES.

The corporation does not contribute to any Charities, with the exception of the sums paid, as appeared in the accounts, to the Mendicity Association.

SETTLEMENT of LANDS by the PATENTEE.

27. In pursuance of the conditions of the patent to William Cole, which preceded the charter, Lands were allotted as burgage tenements for the new settlers, and other lands were assigned for commons. Both were allotted in the townland of Toneystick, and not in the lands of Drumclea, unless Toneystick be a subdenomination of these lands, which it appears not to be. The burgage tenements (or burgage acres, as they are called) were assigned in two parts of Toneystick, and the space between them was allotted for commons. The burgage tenements are still held in severalty by the descendants of the first settlers, or by pur-chasers from them or their descendants.

PROPERTY of CORPORATION.

28. The Property of the Corporation consists of lands and houses, the rents of the meat shambles, and the tolls of the fairs and markets.

LANDS

The Lands which the patentee, William Cole, allotted for commons, comprised about 30 acres. They adjoin the town, and portions of the town, or its outlets, are now built upon them.

The corporation have also enjoyed, as long as any trace or evidence exists of their property, lands called Kilnaloe, about two miles distant from the town, and not within the borough.

ENNISKILLEN.

Toneystick Commons.

29. The Commons of Toneystick occupy a space between two portions of land, comprising the burgage tenements or burgage acres, described in a former part of this Report.

Enclosure.

We find that so early as the year 1707 (as appears by the bye-law of that date before referred to) the corporation came to the resolution of enclosing and demising part of the commons. And it appeared from other entries, showing settlements of accounts with the persons who managed the financial affairs of the corporation, that parts of the commons were let, and that rents were received for them, in the year 1735. It appeared, however, in evidence before us, that a considerable portion of the commons remained open, and was used as pasture land, within the last 40 years. Within that time the greater part has been let in lots, some for gardens or small town-parks, others for building. The lots for gardens or parks are stated to have been let at high rents, in some instances of £12 an acre; and they have been taken at that rent for the sake of the convenience afforded by them to the inhabitants of the town, who were content to become tenants of them at rents exceeding their intrinsic value. The building lots were first let, as a speculation, before the extension of the town in the quarter in which they lay, and at low rents. The speculation succeeded: the town has extended in that direction, and these holdings have been greatly increased in value. The terms for which they were let were stated to us to be, in general, a life and 21 years concurrent. Expectations are said to be entertained by the tenants that renewals will be given at moderate rents, but no contract or stipulation for this purpose exists between the corporation and the tenants; and the enhanced value of the tenements is represented as having yielded an ample requital for the capital laid out upon them.

Part of the Commons uninclosed.

Part of the Commons remains yet unenclosed. It is used as a fair green. The portion described in the bye-law of 1710, as the Farr commons, is still known by that name, and comprises part of what has been enclosed and let to tenants.

Grant for Toneystick School.

A portion of the commons, consisting of about a rood, (Irish plantation measure,) was, by a deed dated the 7th of August 1830, granted in fee-farm by the corporation to the minister of the parish, (of the Established Church,) and his successors, at a nominal rent, for the purpose of being made the site of a school-house which has been since erected.

Lands of Kilnaloe.

30. The Lands of Kilnaloe comprise about 75 acres, Irish plantation measure. They were

Early enjoyment of.

held by the corporation at the earliest period to which we have been able to trace any evidence of the corporate income.

Let in 1710.

On the 5th December 1710 these lands (described in the entry in the corporation book as the lands of Killynloo) were let to John Crozier for 21 years from the 1st November then next, at the yearly rent of £9 10*s*. This tenant appears to have been in the habit of paying £7 10*s*. of his rent to the representative of William Cole, the patentee, in discharge of the rent payable by the corporation under a fee-farm grant of the tolls of the fair and markets, (which will appear by a subsequent part of this report to have been made to the corporation by a descendant of the patentee), and of handing over the balance, being £2 yearly, to the person acting in the management of the corporation revenue.

Accounts, showing the early enjoyment of Kilnaloe.

We find that, in the year 1750, accounts were settled between the corporation and Fenton Cole, who appears to have been a burgess, to have acted as recorder, and to have had the management of the financial concerns of the corporation. The account to which we now refer appears to relate to various sums, received from time to time within a period of several years, some of them in the way of gifts for public purposes, some as loans, and some as part of the ordinary revenue of the corporation. The following is a copy of this account:

Dr. Fenton Cole, Esq. to the Corporation of Enniskillen. *Cr.*

	£	s.	d.
To balance of accounts settled in the Book of Records, March 1743	106	4	9½
To a gift of the provost burgesses towards the building of a market-house of the customs, for the year commencing 1735	65	8	10
To one year's rent of the commons, at May 1744	10	0	0
To one and a half year, at All Saints 1745, of ditto	31	19	9
To an arrear for Gregg's holding, as by the Record may appear	2	5	6
To one and a half year's rent of Gregg's tenement, ending May 1745	0	3	9
To Michael Cole, Esq., bond, principal, interest	56	0	0
To a gift ordered to be paid yearly by each provost towards the market-house debt, this year applied to the building; paid by David Rynd, Esq.	6	0	0
To cash received from John Cole, Esq., by the hands of John Clegg	99	18	8
To cash received from John Cole, Esq.	100	0	0
To a gift of the provost burgesses towards building market-house of the customs, of the year commencing All Saints 1746, after deducting for the provost, and £2 1*s.* 8½*d.* for the serjeants	52	18	3½
To a gift of the burgesses towards the market-house steeple:			
To cash from Fenton Cole, Esq. £5 0 0			
,, Boucher Cole, Esq. 5 0 0			
,, Rich. Hassard, Esq. 5 0 0			
,, Andrew Johnston 5 0 0			
,, Jas. and Robt. Saunderson, Esqrs. 10 0 0			
,, William Gilb 5 0 0			
,, John Cole, Esq. 10 0 0			
,, Henry Cole, Clerk 3 7 11			
,, David Rynd 5 0 0			
,, John Todd, Esq. 5 0 0			
,, Mich. Cole, Esq., jun. 5 0 0			
,, James Ball 5 0 0			
,, HughWilloughby,Esq. 5 0 0			
	73	7	11
To a subscription obtained in the town for Price, when the arch fell, after deducting for several that did not pay, as Price owed them money	9	10	0
To cash borrowed from Mr. William Hamilton, per Fenton Cole, Esq., bond for it	100	0	0
To cash borrowed from Pat. Hamilton, John Cole, bond for it	50	0	0
Sold the old corporation scale, by Roger Goodin	0	5	4½
Sold the old columns to Nicholas Archdall, Esq.	2	10	0
To a gift of the provost burgesses towards building the market-house of the customs, one year, ending All Saints 1749	70	0	0
	£836	13	5½

	£	s.	d.
By disbursements, proper vouchers for every article being produced, examined, and taken up	787	19	6½
Agent's fees for £836 13*s.* 5½*d.* at 12*d.* per pound £41 16 6			
For his daily attendance, and trouble in agreeing with all the workmen, &c. 11 7 6			
	53	4	0
	841	3	6½
Received by Fenton Cole, Esq., as per account on the other side	836	13	5½
Balance due to said Fenton Cole	£4	10	1

Note.—The burgesses have given already, of the above sum, £417 15*s.* 0½*d.*, besides £6 a year till the debt is paid, and pay the interest of what they borrowed themselves.

The 26th day of October 1749, we, being appointed by the Corporation of Enniskillen to settle the above account with Fenton Cole, Esq., find the above balance of £4 10*s.* 1*d.* due to him by the said Corporation.

The above is a just and true account.
FENTON COLE.

JAMES CRAWFORD.
GEORGE ROOD.
ANDREW JOHNSTON.
DAVID RYND.

Note.—That after this account was settled, I recollected that I ought to have charged myself with the receipt of two years' rent of Kilnaloe, viz., the years 1735 and 1746, being 40*s.* a year, after allowing £7 10*s.* yearly, paid out of Kilnaloe rent to John Cole, Esq., due by the provost for the customs of the fairs and markets in Enniskillen.

Witness my hand, this 24th of September 1750, FENTON COLE.

This account embraced transactions of several years. An account was subsequently made out of the income of the corporation, derived from tolls for one year, (from November 1749 to November 1750,) and of the disbursements made out of this revenue. This account is entered on the books, and we subjoin a copy of it.

ENNISKILLEN.

An Account of the Customs of the Corporation of Inniskillen collected by Mr. Andrew Johnston, with intent that the Burgesses may be better satisfied of the value thereof, commencing All Saints 1749 to All Saints 1750.

	£	s.	d.
Weekly markets	29	14	8½
The in-customs of May fair	7	12	0
The out-customs of May fair	7	6	0
The in-customs of August fair	5	3	1¾
The out-customs of August fair	12	9	3¾
The out-customs of October fair	25	0	10¼
The in-customs of October fair	7	2	2
One year's rent of the provost's garden, due All Saints 1750	0	2	6
One year's rent of Kilnaloe, due All Saints 1750, after allowing Mr. Crozier £7 10s. by him paid to John Cole, Esq., due by the provost for the time being for one year's rent of the customs of the fairs and markets of this town, at All Saints 1750	2	0	0
Quarterage received	16	5	4
	£112	16	0½

Quarterage retained in arrear at All Saints 1750—

John Veetch, a distress taken.	10s.	0d.	
Pat. M'Awly, a distress taken.	10	0	
Mr. Baxter	7	6	
Widow of John Elliot	10	0	
Widow of Robert Elliott	10	0	

This account settled 19th April 1751.
Signed, by order, FENTON COLE, Recorder.

Note.—Mr. Andrew Johnston is to be charged with 12s. 9¾d., paid him by Fenton Cole, Esq., being the balance of £8 charged by said Cole in a former account given to Roger Goodin to buy glass in Dublin for the market-house.

Mr. Andrew Johnston is to have credit for 10s. 1d. paid said Cole, being the balance of an account settled in this book, page 36.

Note.—That all interest due to the first day of April 1751 on John and Fenton Cole, Esquires' bond, perfected to the late Mr. William Hamilton for £100, for the use of the market-house, was this day paid.

1749.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 11	Paid Mr. Richard Hassard interest money	6	0	0
26	Paid James Hall, for the use of Ned Kernan for work at market-house	1	5	9½
	Paid Sareet, nailer, for nails for ditto	0	6	4½
1750.				
Aug. 14	Paid Edward Kernan, for work done at market-house	0	19	4½
May 26	Paid Jas. Martin, for repairing the backway	0	5	5
	Paid John Dolan, soldier, for carrying boards for standings	0	0	4
Aug. 20	Paid Edward Cassidy, for deal boards for market-house	0	18	0
Oct. 18	Paid Mr. Richard Hassard interest money	6	0	0
28	Paid Ball Elliott, for an entertainment	2	0	11
Nov. 8	Paid for cloth for sergeants' coats	0	18	0
	Paid Robert Crampton, for trimmings for ditto	0	12	4½
	Paid William Chittick, for making ditto	0	6	0
	Paid J. Swindle, for slating and painting market-house	2	11	6
	Paid for a barrel of lime	0	0	6½
	Paid Robert Piper and John Wilson a year's wages for gathering this year's customs	9	0	0
	Fifty-seven deal boards for standings, at 1s. 2d. per board	3	6	6
	Ten slabs, at 10d. each, for same use	0	8	4
	My year's salary as view provost, due Michaelmas 1750	10	0	0
	Paid Mr. John Cleg, for six ash ribs for standings	0	1	4
	Paid James Hall, for the old standing and ribs	0	7	11½
	Paid thirty-nine men to attend the three fairs	2	5	6
	Paid John Irwin, for making and mending cars for standings	0	1	7½
	Paid for two pair of shoes for the serjeants	0	9	8
	Paid for cockade for ditto	0	1	0
	Paid for stockings, two pair, for ditto	0	2	6
	Paid Hanagan, for engrossing an address to Lord Harrington	0	2	8½
	Paid for fourteen dozen of studs for standings, at 1s. 6d. per dozen	1	1	0
	Paid for the carriage of said studs	0	4	4
	Paid for six poles for double standings	0	2	6
	Paid for sweeping the market-place for the year 1750	0	4	4
	Paid Wm. M'Mullane, for an entertainment	1	7	4
		51	11	3
	Paid in cash 19th April 1751	7	1	2½
		58	12	5½
	Paid more, same day, to John Cole, Esq., with the above sum of £7 1s. 2½d. exclusive	48	10	9¾
	Agency for receiving and paying £112 16s. 0½d., at 12d. per pound	5	12	9
		£112	16	0½

Note.—That Mr. Johnston paid John Cole, Esq., the same day, £5 2s. 11¾d. out of the customs, commencing All Saints 1750, which is to be allowed him in the next account. This was to make up the sum due on Mr. Hamilton's £50 bond, that day paid and taken up.

Kilnaloe.

Enjoyed Rent free.

It is plain, from the letting to Crozier, (which appears in one of the corporation books,) and from these accounts, that, from the year 1710, the lands of Kilnaloe were enjoyed by the corporation without paying any Rent for them. There is no item of credit in these accounts for any rent paid; and it is to be presumed that, if any rent was payable for these lands, the tenant, who paid the rent of the tolls, (£7 10s.,) would have applied the balance of his rent (£2) towards the discharge of the rent of Kilnaloe, instead of paying over that balance to the agent of the corporation.

It was stated, however, to us, by the person (not a member of the corporate body) who received the income and paid the disbursements of the corporation, that rent was paid for Kilnaloe. He could not state what the amount of the rent was. We were unable to examine the agent of Lord Enniskillen, in consequence of his absence; and we could not ascertain that any lease or document existed, or that there was any act or resolution of the corporate body, or of any of its members, showing that the corporation held as tenants these lands, which they have enjoyed for upwards of a century.

Shamble Tenements.

31. The corporation have also some Tenements in the neighbourhood of the Shambles, and held with them; comprising, in all, seven houses, from which they derive a yearly income.

Linen Hall.

32. They have also a building near the same place, which they erected, at considerable expense, for a Linen Hall; but which has never been used as such, and yields no income.

Shambles.

33. The Shambles comprise a lot of ground, formerly occupied by houses, and held under Lord Enniskillen by a Mr. H. King. A member of the corporation took a lease of these

ENNISKILLEN.

premises, on his own private account, and built the shambles. Lord Enniskillen subsequently purchased the interest of this individual, for a sum of about £750, (as we collected;) and then, for the benefit of the town, made over the shambles upon the corporation, on the understanding that they would refund to him, out of such annual surplus as their funds should yield them, the sum which he had thus advanced. It did not appear that any deed was executed, transferring the shambles to the corporation; but they receive the rent payable for them; and they have made several payments to Lord Enniskillen, in discharge of the sum which he had advanced in this purchase.

	£	s.	d.
The rent of the shambles, in the year 1831, was - -	39	1	5
The rent received out of the contiguous tenements (some had been recently let, and had not yet yielded rent) was - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	14	3	0
	£53	4	5

Tenements at the Pig Market.

34. The corporation have also a small lot of ground, now occupied by houses let to one tenant, (who built them,) at £7 a year, situate at the Pig Market; and they claim title to a piece of ground at the side of the pig-market square opposite to that at which these houses are situated. We were unable to ascertain what was the title of the corporation to these premises, which they appear to have long enjoyed.

Provost's Garden.

35. We found, in some of the old entries in the corporation books, that premises, called the Provost's Garden, produced a small rent. In 1740, it appears to have been demised to a tenant for 61 years. We did not ascertain what became of it on the expiration of this lease in 1801; but it is now in the possession of an undertenant of a person who holds other premises under Lord Enniskillen. Its yearly value is stated to be £3 or £4 a year. The corporation receives no rent out of it; and it appears to have passed away from them by neglect or usurpation.

Tolls.

Patent of King James I.

Patent of King Geo. III.

36. By the Letters Patent from King James I. to William Cole, a grant was made to the patentee of a weekly market to be held on Thursdays, and an annual fair to be held on Lammas day, (the 1st of August,) with Tolls, the amount of which was not specified. Letters Patent were obtained by the present Earl of Enniskillen, in the 53rd year of the reign of His late Majesty King George III., granting additional fairs to be held on the 10th of each of the months of January, February, April, June, July, September, October, November, and December.

Title of the Corporation to the Tolls.

Ancient Entries.

It appeared, from Entries of the corporation books, that, from the earliest periods at which any mention occurs of Tolls, the tolls of Enniskillen were held by the Corporation, paying a yearly rent of £7 10*s.* to the ancestors of the present Earl of Enniskillen. We could find, however, no trace among the papers of the corporation of any grant of the tolls, or of any instrument showing the former title of the corporation to them.

The confidential counsel for the Earl of Enniskillen appeared before us, was examined, and produced, at his Lordship's desire, his settlement, a copy of the charter, copies of recoveries, and original deeds relating to the family property. He deposed that he had never heard of any grant made to the corporation of the tolls; and stated further (what the title deeds showed) that the tolls had been repeatedly, from about the middle of the last century, put in settlement, with other property belonging to the Enniskillen family. It appeared also in evidence, that a memorial had been presented to the Earl of Enniskillen, soliciting his lordship (being the patron of the borough) to remit the tolls, and that his lordship stated that the tolls, constituting a part of his property, which was included in family settlements, he could not, were he otherwise disposed to do so, yield to the wishes thus expressed.

With respect to the family settlements, it is to be observed, that the expressions used for settling the tolls would not be inapplicable to settle or convey a perpetual rent reserved upon a grant made of them in perpetuity.

Lease of 1826.

In 1826 it was proposed that a Lease should be taken of the tolls from Lord Enniskillen. It was stated to us, that resistance to the collection of toll took place about that time, and that it was deemed desirable that means should be given to the corporation to support their claims to the tolls by legal evidence. For this purpose it was suggested that a lease should be obtained of the tolls, from Lord Enniskillen. The proposal to take this lease was resisted by an old and respectable member of the corporation, who gave evidence before us. He refused to concur in the act or resolution, by which, at a meeting of the provost and burgesses, it was determined to accept the lease, on the ground that the acceptance of a lease might prejudice such title to the tolls as the corporation then had; and that to concur in an act having that tendency, would be in contravention of his oath as burgess. He refused to sign the entry of the act or order, assenting to the acceptance of the lease. The lease, however, was executed by Lord Enniskillen. It recites the grant of the market and fair by King James I., and the subsequent grant of the additional fairs; and it contains a demise of the markets, fairs, and tolls, payable in respect of them, to the corporation, for 10 years, from the 29th of September 1825, at the yearly rent of £10.

It was stated by the person who managed the funds of the corporation, that in his time (and he had acted from a period previous to 1826) no rent had been paid for the tolls. We apprehend that this was a mistake; that the evidence of this witness respecting payment of rent for Kilnaloe was also a mistake; and that the rent received by Lord Enniskillen's agent from the agent for the corporation was paid for these tolls, and for the shambles, and not for the lands of Kilnaloe.

Discovery of a Grant of the Tolls, in perpetuity, to the Corporation.

In the progress of our inquiry, we summoned before us several individuals, directing the production of all papers connected with the corporation. Among the papers brought by one

ENNISKILLEN.

of the witnesses, we found a copy of a Grant, dated the 1st of May 1618, from Sir William Cole to the provost, free burgesses, and commonalty of the borough of Enniskillen.

The following is a copy of this document:

"This indenture, made the 1st day of May in the 11th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord James, by the grace of God of England, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and of Scotland, A. D. 1618, between Sir William Cole, of Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh, Knight, of the one part, and the provost, free burgesses, and commonalty of the borough of Enniskillen, of the other part, witnesseth that the said Sir William Cole, according to an order made at the council table at Dublin the 4th day of December, A. D. , before the Right Honourable the Rights, Lords, Deputies, and Counsel, at the honourable board, amongst other things, in consideration of their full satisfaction and demm[d], as by the said order, under the hands of the said lords and counsel then and there present doth more large appear, hath demised, granted, and to farm, let, unto the provost, free burgesses, and commonalty of the said borough of Enniskillen, and to their successors, provost, free burgesses, and commonalty of the borough for ever, the tolls, duties, customs, privileges, emoluments, and profits of the fairs and markets of Enniskillen aforesaid, in as large and ample a manner as the said Sir William Cole now enjoys the same by grant from his Majesty, excepting always of clerk of the market there and the court of piepoudre of the said fair and market, to be from time to time for ever excepted by his or their deputies or deputy, without the let, hindrance, or molestation of the said provost, free burgesses, and commonalty, or either of them or their successors, to have and to hold said tolls, duties, customs, privileges, emoluments, profits of the aforesaid fairs and market, except before excepted, from the date hereof, unto said provost, free burgesses, and commonalty, and their successors, of the borough and commons of the said borough for ever; yielding and paying therefor and thereout yearly and every year hereafter to the said Sir William Cole, his heirs and assigns for ever, at or where the castle of Enniskillen now standeth, the sum of seven pounds and two shillings sterling, good and lawful money, now of Jacob in England, at the feast of All Saints commonly called Allhallowtide, and Phill, otherways called May-day, by even and equal payments; provided always the said rent or sum of seven pounds and ten shillings, or any part thereof, shall be behind or unpaid by the space of 20 days after any of the said faste at which the said ought to have been paid in any year for ever hereafter, that then and there it shall be lawful to and for the said Sir William Cole, his heirs and assigns, or either of them, to distrain upon all or any of the goods and chattels of the said provost and free burgesses for the time being, their successors, heirs, and assigns, or any of them that shall be so taken and found within circuit and manor of the said burrogs, and the said distress so taken to appraise, sell, and convert to his and their own proper uses until he or they be fully satisfied of the said rent and arrears.

Sic. *Sic.* *Sic.*

In witness whereof to one* parties remaining in the hands of the said Sir William Cole, the said provost, free burgesses, put to their common seal; to the other part, remaining with the said provost, free burgesses, the said Sir William Cole hath set his hand and seal the day first above written.

WILL. ROSCROW, Provost.

The original of this document appears to have been that part (or counterpart) of the indenture which was executed by the provost, and consequently that which should properly be in the possession of the descendant or representative of Sir William Cole. The witness, who produced the copy, found it in company with papers, and in a desk, which, as he believed, had belonged to a deceased individual of his family, (Sir Walter Hudson,) who, as well as that individual's father, (Lutternal Hudson,) had been burgess and provost of the corporation, and also agent of Lord Enniskillen.

It appeared further, upon the evidence of this witness, that about the year 1826 (but whether before or after the acceptance of the lease of the markets, fairs, and tolls in that year, we were unable to ascertain, though several members of the corporation, present at our inquiry, recollected the fact) the witness had produced this copy at a meeting of members of the corporation at the town hall, at which Lord Enniskillen's agent attended, when a discussion took place as to the mode of encountering the resistance then made to the collection of tolls; that he gave a copy of it to the agent; that some of those assembled stated that they considered it of no consequence, while others expressed an opinion that it was an important document.

The production of this document (assuming that it was the copy of an authentic original which had been lost or overlooked) explained several entries in the corporation books, which appeared to us to be inconsistent with the notion that the corporation had no title to the tolls save what they derived under the lease of 1826. After a careful inspection of these books, (to which, and to all papers, as we believe, in the possession of the corporation, we had free access at all times during the progress of our inquiry,) we could find, for a period of upwards of a century to which the books related, no suspension of the enjoyment, by the corporation, of the tolls, at an unvarying rent of £7 10*s.*, which was the rent reserved by the grant of 1618. There appears to us no ground for doubt, that there was uninterrupted possession, at £7 10*s.* per annum, of these tolls by the corporation from the earliest times. Of this fact, the entries referred to, in the handwriting of the parties chargeable with receipts and accounting for them, afford ample legal evidence; and we can refer that possession, at that rent, to no other title than that derived from the grant of 1618.

Observations on the Acceptance of the Lease of 1826.

The Acceptance of the Lease of 1826 was therefore plainly in derogation of the corporate rights. Nothing appeared upon our inquiry to warrant us in imputing, in that transaction, to any of the parties concerned in it, any thing more than gross mistake. That the members of the corporation were very little acquainted with the past history of their own body is manifest from the fact, that, on our first communication with them, (in which, as well as during the whole progress of the inquiry, we experienced every disposition to accommodate us and to aid our investigation,) they showed us, as the only extant book of their proceedings, one, the

* Sic.

ENNISKILLEN.

earliest entry of which began at a period not much more than 40 years ago; and that we found, on a search made by ourselves among a mass of papers to which they gave us access, a former book of their proceedings, much mutilated and damaged by damp, which contained entries previous to the beginning of the last century, and from which we were enabled to learn much of what we have stated of the early transactions of this corporation. It was in this book that we found the entries before referred to, which induced us to think that there must have been an early grant or demise of the tolls. We think it just further to add, that the confidential counsel of Lord Enniskillen, who deposed to us, in the course of his evidence, that he was instructed by Lord Enniskillen to show us his lordship's title deeds and give every aid to our Inquiry, deposed also further, that he had never heard of any grant to the corporation of the tolls.

Mode of managing the Tolls.

37. The Tolls were formerly farmed out by the year. The practice was to receive, at the annual meeting of the corporation held upon the 29th of September, written proposals, and select from these the person to whom the tolls should be let by the year.

This course was followed until the year 1830, when, in consequence of the resistance made to the collection of tolls, an indisposition arose to undergo the responsibility of taking them at a rent. Since then they have been collected for the corporation at considerable expense, and have yielded an income decreasing yearly. The Produce from the year 1826 was as follows:

Produce of the Tolls.

	£	s.	d.
1826, John Bull lessee - - -	360	0	0
1827, John Bull lessee - - - -	330	0	0
1828, David Robinson lessee - - -	324	13	6
1829, John Bull lessee - - - -	350	0	0
1830, John Bull lessee - - - -	300	0	0
1831, Robert Clegg collector - - -	224	3	10
1832, Robert Clegg collector - - -	165	0	0
To Sept. 1833 - - - - - - -	148	0	0

Schedule of Tolls.

38. The following is a Schedule of the Tolls claimed:

SCHEDULE of the TOLLS and CUSTOMS claimed by the CORPORATION of ENNISKILLEN from every one who is not free in said Corporation.

	d.		d.
All cattle sold or exchanged.—Year old or yearling	2	Salt, per sack	2
Ditto, two year old	3	Standing for hatters, fair days	4
Ditto, three year old	4	Ditto, market days	2
Horses	4	Stalls for flannels, fair days	4
Sheep, each	1	Ditto, market days	2
Swine, each	1	Wool, per sack	2
Carcass of beef	2	Earthenware, on fair days	4
Hides	1	Ditto, on market days	2
Cakes of fat	1	Lemons, per load	2
Sack of meal	2	Brogues or pumps, on fair days	4
Ditto barley	2	Ditto, on market days	2
Ditto wheat	2	Stalls for shoemakers, on fair days	4
Ditto oats	2	Ditto, on market days	2
Butter, per cask	2	Stalls for stockings	2
Garden stuffs or vegetables	2	Woodenware, turned, on fair days	4
Fruit of all kinds, per load	2	Ditto, on market days	2
Plants, per load	2	Fish of all kinds, per load	2
Cabbage, per load	2	Bark, per sack	2
Stalls or standings, fair days	4	Standings for nailers, fair days	4
		Ditto, on market days	2

By order of the Provost.

Difficulty of Collection.

It has been, however, found impossible to collect the tolls according to this schedule.

Standings.

39. The chief deficiency in the income and chief difficulty in the Collection exist in reference to the sums charged for Standings. These are used by shoemakers, broguemakers, nailers, stocking venders, and hatters. There seems to be, at Enniskillen, the same aversion to this head of custom-charges which is found to prevail at Boyle. The collector stated to us, in the course of his evidence, that he considered it "quite useless" to continue the collection. "I think it," he says, "quite a useless expense. I say this with reference to the standings. Sometimes we get a penny, and sometimes nothing but abuse."

Tolls on Cattle.

40. Considerable difficulty has been also found in the collection of the Customs on Cattle. These are chiefly levied at the fairs, very few cattle (except pigs, on which the custom, 1*d.* each, is paid freely at the pig-market) being sold at markets. The course adopted in levying the custom on cattle at the fairs is as follows: Twenty-one men, in all, are employed by the corporation, under the superintendence of the collector, to stand at the "gaps;" that is, at the places of entrance and exit of the fairs. At each gap there is a bench, on which a book is placed, and when the cattle approach to be driven out, the person in charge of them, if he does not pay custom, is required, in order to attest the truth of his declaration that the cattle have not been sold, to touch the book. This is considered equivalent to an oath. The practice is called "clearing or paying," each person being obliged either to "clear," by touching the book, or to "pay" the custom.

Mode of Collection.

ENNISKILLEN.

Resistance.

Some time before the holding of our Inquiry, a Mr. Irvine, of Irvinestown, (where a fair was held,) being the owner of the customs, relinquished their collection. The people who frequented the fairs of Enniskillen conceived that a similar boon ought to be granted there and violent resistance was made to the collection of tolls at the Enniskillen fairs. The men at the "custom gaps" were in several instances severely beaten, and driven off their stations.

Interference of Magistrates and Corporators.

For the space of six months, two Members of the Corporation, who are Magistrates of the county, attended at the fairs of Enniskillen in consequence of this resistance; a proceeding which, however it may have been intended to prevent tumult, was manifestly in aid of an illegal and unwarrantable mode of collecting tolls,—that of testing liability by an oath administered to the party charged,—and must have had a tendency to involve the corporation and the magistracy in the public odium which attaches to this impost, and to the means employed for ascertaining those liable to it and for enforcing its collection.

Markets.

41. Considerable improvement has been made of late years, but at great expense, in providing accommodation for the public Markets. Formerly the markets for almost all commodities (including the meat market) were held near the town-hall or market-house.

Shambles. Want of public Weights and Scales.

42. The Shambles are convenient, but complaints are made that proper attention is not paid to the Weights and Scales. These are provided by the sellers, there being no public scales at the shambles. It was stated in evidence that smoothing irons have been used for weights in these private scales. It was represented to us that the provost has a jurisdiction in regulating the weights and measures of the town, a jurisdiction which necessarily requires constant residence, as well as incessant vigilance, of the person who is entitled to exercise it. The neglect of this part of the provost's duties must be ascribed chiefly to the fact that he does not reside in the town.

New Market-place.

43. The butter-market and butter-crane were formerly held at a place behind the town-hall. A New Market has been erected at considerable expense by the corporation, at a place called Boston, which is upon the property of Lord Enniskillen. The corporation have no title of the site of the market, which still belongs to Lord Enniskillen. The new market-place appears to be commodious; but it was stated to us that the value of the buildings made and accommodations provided at them, did not correspond with the outlay, which appears to have amounted to about £900, and probably more. They are principally designed for the sale of grain and butter. The mode of dealing with respect to the trade in grain has given satisfaction to those concerned in it; but with respect to the sale of butter, the collection of custom, the charges for weighing it, and the manner in which it has been weighed, serious differences have arisen.

Butter-Market.

Acts 52 Geo. III. c. 134, and 53 Geo. III. c. 46.

Act, 10 Geo. IV. c. 41.

44. Previously to the change in the law respecting Butter, certain fixed legal charges were made for weighing, inspecting, and cooperage. By the 52 Geo III. c. 134, and 53 Geo. III. c. 46, it was obligatory in the dealers in butter to procure the butter and butter casks to be weighed and inspected by the weighmaster of the town at which it was exposed for sale. By 10 Geo. IV. c. 41, these regulations were so far repealed, that all persons were authorized to have their butter weighed at private scales; having the option, however, of resorting to the public weighmaster, on paying him the legal fees.

Former practice between Buyers and Sellers.

45. The practice formerly existed in Enniskillen of providing, at the public houses in the town, storage for the butter brought in for sale; and the Sellers (who were principally farmers) were allowed 2*d.* per cask for storage, and a small sum per cask for what was called whiskey money, or an order on a publican for a noggin of whiskey for each cask sold. These practices led to frequent complaints, sometimes brought before the provost, sometimes before some magistrate for the county, happening to reside, or to be in the town; the sellers charging the buyers with detaining the storage money, or the whiskey money, out of the stipulated price of the butter. The practice was to induce, and sometimes to oblige, the farmer to accept an order on the publican for a noggin of whiskey, (the price of which varied from time to time between 3*d.* and 4*d.*), as part of the price paid for each cask of butter. This practice arose from another usage, by which the publicans maintained the butter buyers, who usually came from distant places, providing them with lodgings and board free of expense, the butter buyers in return procuring for the publicans the custom of the sellers of butter, to the extent of these whiskey orders.

Order of the Provost fixing Charges.

46. With a view to check this practice, the weighmaster, some years ago, consulted with the Provost, and an order was made, fixing the following as the Charges of the butter-market:—

Notice.—To all Persons concerned in Buying and Selling Butter.

Whereas several complaints have been laid before me of demands made of larger sums than those allowed by law from the sellers of butter in this market,

I do hereby give notice that the only charges authorized on each fair cask of butter are as follows: viz.

	d.
Custom	2
Weighing, booking, and porterage	3
Inspection	2
Cooperage	1
Storage allowed to the person at whose house the cask is paid for	2

Amount of charges, in the whole, 10*d.*, and no money to be demanded for liquor to be drunk, or on any other pretence whatever.

I also give notice that the reduction in price for difference between the first and second quality is $\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb., and for difference between first and third $2d.$ per lb.

Any violation of these rules shall be punished as the law directs.

Dated July 18, 1818, ROBERT BURROWES, Provost.
Town-Hall, Enniskillen.

Objections to these Charges.

These Charges produced great dissatisfaction; they plainly exceeded the sums chargeable by law. The legal demand consisted of the following:

	d.
Weighing per cask	2
Weighing and branding empty casks	1
Tasting	1

Reductions.

After some time the charge of $1d.$ for booking and porterage was removed, by which the total charge was reduced to $9d.$ Storage was supplied at a place behind the market-house. Whether from some inconvenience attached to it, or by means of the influence of the publicans and buyers, there was an indisposition to use this place as a store, and the collection of this charge was ultimately abandoned, the charge for storage at the houses of the publicans still continuing.

Private Cranes.

47. After the passing of the Act 10 Geo. IV. c. 41, several Private Cranes were erected by publicans, at which butter was weighed. Under the statutes 25 Geo. II. c. 15, s. 10, and 27 Geo. III. c. 41, s. 2, a penalty of $2s.$ $6d.$ was imposed for each draught weighed for money at a private crane. This penalty was enforced. The private craners then either weighed without charge, satisfied with the custom which they thereby attracted to the public houses which they kept, or contrived to receive fees for weighing, and to elude detection. They were aided in these speculations by the removal of the butter-market from the public street where the market-house was situated to the new market-place, the country people preferring to expose their butter for sale at the accustomed places, and to weigh it at the nearest crane.

Result.

The Result was, that the levying of the custom on butter, which was easily effected when the butter was weighed at the weighmaster's crane, became a matter of difficulty when it was weighed at the private cranes, where many opportunities must have existed of eluding or impeding its collection; and the income of the corporation, and the fees of the public weighmaster, were both materially diminished.

Weighmaster's Compensation.

48. After the passing of the Act 10 Geo. IV. c. 41, the amount, with reference to which the Compensation of the Weighmaster of Enniskillen was to be estimated under that statute, (which directed that existing weighmasters should be indemnified for the loss of fees by paying them the balance between the sums they should actually receive, and the average of three years' receipts at the crane,) was £221 6*s.* $7\frac{1}{2}d.$

His receipts.

The amount credited by him to the Government on account of fees received at the crane, and of the compensation received by him, was as follows in the following years:—

	Credit to Government.	Compensation.
In the year ending 31st December, 1829,	£127 4 $2\frac{1}{2}$	94 2 5
„ 1830,	63 5 10	158 0 5
„ 1831,	24 0 $0\frac{1}{2}$	197 6 $7\frac{1}{2}$
„ 1832,	17 13 $4\frac{1}{2}$	203 13 3

And at the time of holding our Inquiry (September 1833) he had received, for the period of the year 1833 then elapsed, between £2 and £3 at the crane.

Proceedings of the Corporation.

49. This diminution in the receipt of the weighmaster's fees arose, in part, from a course of Proceeding, adopted by the Corporation, of a very questionable character.

The weighmaster, Mr. Hudson, had originally acted as weighmaster from the year 1798. He obtained a formal appointment as weighmaster in 1813, on the occasion of the passing of the Act of 52 Geo. III. c. 134.

Appointment of another Weighmaster.

On the 29th of September, 1830, a member of the corporation, Captain Gabbett, was appointed Weighmaster, in trust for the corporation.

The Object of this Appointment.

The Object of this Appointment was to enable Captain Gabbett to weigh butter as well as other articles; and, by so doing, to facilitate the collection of tolls, which was checked by the operation of the private cranes.

Remonstrance of former Weighmaster.

Mr. Hudson, the Weighmaster who was receiving compensation from Government, remonstrated against this proceeding, and applied on the subject to Lord Enniskillen, who expressed, unequivocally, his desire that the project should not be persisted in. It was for some time abandoned.

His arrangement with the corporation.

But Mr. Hudson, having received legal advice that the corporation were entitled to appoint a weighmaster for all purposes except weighing butter, (*his* appointment having express reference to the 52 Geo. III. c. 134,) and that his claim for compensation could not be prejudiced by this proceeding, and finding that the income from the cranage was materially injured by the operation of the private cranes, was induced to enter into an agreement (to last during pleasure) with the corporation, that he should charge, in all, $2d.$ a cask only for weighing butter; that this should be considered as including weighing and custom; that he should provide an inspector and scales; and that the corporation and he should bear, in equal shares, certain other expenses. This arrangement was acted on for some time. It was not communicated to the Lords of the Treasury; but at the end of the year Mr. Hudson stated the fact, that he charged $1d.$ only for weighing, in consequence of the circumstances under which the market was placed; and offered, if the Government did not sanction that proceeding, to reduce his claim for compensation by charging

ENNISKILLEN.

himself with the additional 1*d.* In one case he would be chargeable with £24 0½*d.*; in the other, he would be chargeable with £40 16*s.* 1*d.* The Lords of the Treasury sanctioned the lesser charge, and he was paid the difference by way of compensation, (as he stated to us), £197 6*s.* 7¼*d.*:

Proceedings of the new Weighmaster.

50. Captain Gabbett, however, put up his crane, and subsequently induced the persons who had been for many years employed by Mr. Hudson to leave Mr. Hudson's crane and act at that of Captain Gabbett. They were afterwards brought back to their old station; but at the time of our Inquiry matters (to use the words of the witness) stood thus: "his crane was there; his men were there; and no butter was weighed at it."

Transfer of the Crane from and to the New Market.

51. In the progress of these proceedings, the crane was transferred from the New Market-place back to its old station near the market-house, in the expectation of attracting the butter sellers, and was subsequently removed back to the new market-place. All efforts were unavailing to recover, for the corporation, more than a very inconsiderable portion of the revenue arising from the custom of butter, which had formerly produced them about £200 a year.

Observations.

52. It is quite plain that the effect of these proceedings has been to enable the corporation to receive, from the dealers in butter, under a reduced charge as for custom, paid by reason of the inducement of cheap weighing, a part of those receipts which would otherwise have diminished the compensation of the weighmaster; in other words, to obtain, out of the public revenue, a contribution towards indemnifying them for the consequences of the successful efforts made to evade the payment of customs on butter.

We do not consider it our province to pronounce any opinion upon the legality of these proceedings. We have deemed it our duty to state and explain the facts. We have had it deposed to us, since we left Enniskillen, but before the closing of the inquiries under the commission, that Mr. Hudson, after our Inquiry at Enniskillen had terminated, made a vigorous remonstrance on the subject of these proceedings; and that this had an effect upon the subsequent receipts at his crane, which will appear by the following statement of his total receipts for the year 1833.

Receipts of former Weighmaster in

1833			Money only received after paying expenses. £.	s.	d.	Gross Sum. £.	s.	d.
January	1	Gross sum received for butter, at 1*d.* per tub				0	2	9½
,,	8	,, ,,				0	3	2
,,	15	,, ,,				0	6	0
,,	23	,, ,,				0	2	0
,,	29	,, ,,				0	0	0
February	5	,, ,,				0	3	0
,,	12	,, ,,				0	0	4
,,	19	,, ,,				0	0	5
,,	26	,, ,,				0	2	2½
March	5	,, ,,				0	1	5
,,	12	,, ,,				0	0	0
,,	19	,, ,,				0	1	2
,,	26	,, ,,				0	0	1
September 30 and October	1	,, ,,	0	13	8½	1	11	5
October	7 & 8	,, ,,	0	19	0	2	0	8
,,	15	,, ,,	1	8	7	2	10	11½
,,	22	,, ,,	1	8	4	2	10	8
,,	29	,, ,,	1	17	11	3	0	3
November	5	,, ,,	0	8	3	1	10	7
,,	12	,, ,,	1	6	11½	2	9	3½
,,	19	,, ,,	1	2	5¼	2	4	11
,,	26	,, ,,	1	11	11	2	13	2
December	3	,, ,,	1	11	1½	2	12	4½
,,	10	,, ,,	1	5	9	2	7	0
,,	17	,, ,,	0	1	3½	1	2	6¼
,,	24	,, ,,	0	0	0	0	17	0
,,	31	,, ,,	0	0	0	0	15	6
			£13	15	3½	£29	8	10¾

ALEXANDER HUDSON.

CRANAGE.

53. By the statute 4 Ann, c. 14, and by the subsequent Act 27 Geo. II., c. 15, (made perpetual by the 27 Geo. III., c. 41,) the weighmaster in every corporate and market town is bound to weigh all goods between buyer and seller, charging a halfpenny for every draught under a hundred weight, and 1*d.* for every draught above that weight, and weighing potatoes "without fee or reward."

The provisions of these statutes were violated at Enniskillen, as at many other places. The charges were,

For corn—for a sack or less quantity - - -	1*d.*
Hides and inspecting - - - - -	1*d.* to 1½*d.*
A draught of potatoes - - - - -	1*d.*

The first charge was illegal, if the draught was under a hundred weight. The last charge was illegal, whatever may have been the quantity.

ENNISKILLEN.

Books.

54. When we opened our inquiry, a Book was produced to us containing entries of the acts of the corporation for a period of above 40 years. The provost and other members of the corporation who attended our inquiry stated, (and we have no doubt of the fact,) that they were not aware of the existence of any other book of their proceedings; but conducted us to the place were all such papers connected with the corporation were deposited as were in their possession, to which they gave us free access during our stay at Enniskillen. In searching among these we found the book before referred to, mutilated in the early pages and entries, but in tolerable preservation as to the remainder, containing entries of the corporate proceedings from before the beginning of the last century to about the period at which the entries of the other book commenced. These are the only extant books, of which we could find any trace, containing entries of the corporate proceedings.

Accounts.

55. The Accounts of the corporation have been well kept in late years.

We procured a return of the revenue and expenditure since the year 1823, which we subjoin. We also subjoin a summary, from which it will appear that a considerable surplus existed above the ordinary expenses of the corporation.

General Abstract of all Moneys Received and Expended by Robert Thompson, for the Corporation of Enniskillen, for the three Years ending 29th September 1826.

Arrears Due.	£	s.	d.	Yearly Rent.	£	s.	d.	Rent and Arrears received.	£	s.	d.	Arrears Due.	£	s.	d.
1st May 1822, Arrears returned by }	519	16	0	To 1st May 1823	308	16	11½	To 1st May 1823	295	14	0	To 1st May 1823	532	18	11½
,, 1823	532	18	11½	,, 1824	710	15	10½	,, 1824	606	18	2	,, 1824	636	16	0
,, 1824	636	16	0	,, 1825	669	15	2½	,, 1825	572	9	7	,, 1825	682	3	5½
Struck off Customs	51	18	2						1475	1	9				
1st May 1825	682	3	5½												

Total expended as per Vouchers.

	£	s.	d.
No. 1, to 29th September 1824	306	11	0
No. 2, to ,, 1825	579	16	3
No. 3, to ,, 1826	518	3	0
	1,404	10	3
Balance in hand	70	11	6

Return of Money Expended by Robert Thompson, for the Corporation of Enniskillen, as per Vouchers to 29th September 1824.

		£	s.	d.
Sep. 1823.	Paid Mr. Whitaker, for a stamp for power of attorney as agent	6	0	0
6 Oct.	Paid Mr. Liddel Baxter, for cutting down and repairing Water-lane	17	1	3
24 Nov.	Paid Richard Dane, Esq. interest due County Hospital	18	0	0
27 May 1824.	Paid Mr. Thomas Kernaghan Captain Gabbett's bill, for timber and slates for the new shambles	100	0	0
10 July	Paid the Rev. Thomas Johnston salary as Provost of Enniskillen for the year ending 29th September 1823	100	0	0
20 Aug.	Paid Joseph Maguire, Esq., for rent due the Earl of Enniskillen	25	10	6
	Paid different men, as per bills, for drawing and breaking stones, &c. &c. for the commons, as per Captain Gabbett's orders	18	4	3
	Paid Mr. Moses Frith, on account of salary as Recorder	7	0	0
	Agent's fees on £295 collected and paid	14	15	0
		£306	11	0

Return of Money Expended by Robert Thompson, for the Corporation of Enniskillen, as per Voucher, to 29th September 1825.

No. of Voucher.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	To Mayor Irvine's salary, as provost, to 29th September 1825	100	0	0			
2	To Moses Frith, recorder, to 29th September 1825	20	0	0			
3	To William Edmonson, marshal keeper, to 29th September 1825	17	0	0			
4	To James Ball, town serjeant, to 29th September 1825	15	12	0			
5	To William Johnston, to 29th September 1825	15	12	0			
6	To Mr. Moore, recorder, to 29th September 1825	10	0	0			
7	To Mr. M'Entire, for keeping town-clock in repair, to 29th September 1825	6	0	0			
8	To Clothing for town serjeants	11	15	9			
					195	19	9
9	To Mr. Whitaker, for money due to Col. Stewart for building town-hall				147	6	3
10	To Mr. Dane, interest of £300 due to County Hospital				18	0	0
11	To Major Armstrong's order to cutting down Preaching-lane				6	0	0
12	To Mr. Hazlit Hamilton, for stones for East-bridge	9	17	0			
13	To Mr. Lambert	15	0	0			
14	To Mr. John Maguire, for Mason's work	14	15	4			
15	To Mr. John Walsh Smith's work	13	8	4			
					53	0	8
16	To Mr. Curtis, for lead pipes for town-hall	8	12	10			
17	To Mr. Curtis, for water-closet	30	10	9			
18	To Mr. Curtis, for Carpenter's and Mason's Work, town-hall	8	17	11			
19	To Mr. Martin, for plastering	14	3	9			
20	To Mr. Phillip M'Elgan, for a chair	2	0	0			
					64	5	1
21	To Captain Jones, for Mendicity Society				5	0	0
22	To Mr. Lambert, on account of work done at new market, Boston				50	0	0
23	To Mr. John Parker, for making a ditch in field				1	9	2
24	To Mr. Greystein, for stationary				3	2	7
	Paid for a decree obtained against town serjeant Ball				1	1	8
	To Turf for town-hall				4	3	4
	To agent's fees for receiving rent and keeping accounts				30	6	9
					£579	15	3

ENNISKILLEN.

Return of Money Expended by Robert Thompson, for the Corporation of Enniskillen, as per Vouchers for the year ended 29th September 1826.

No. of Voucher.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Paid the Rev. Thomas Johnston salary, as provost, to 29th September 1826	100 0 0	
2	Paid Mr. Moore, recorder, to 29th September 1826	20 0 0	
3	Paid William Edmonson, as marshal keeper, to 29th September 1826	17 0 0	
4	Paid James Ball, town serjeant, to 29th September 1826	15 12 0	
5	Paid William Johnston, town serjeant, to 9th September 1826	15 12 0	
6	Paid Mr. M'Entire, for keeping the clock in repair, 9th September 1826	9 0 0	
7	Paid Mr. Kernaghan, for clothing for town serjeants	10 4 2	
			187 8 2
8	Paid Mr. Lambert for building the walls, gravelling, &c. &c. for the new market at Boston, in addition to £50 paid before.		196 14 11
9	Paid Mr. Baxter, for weights and measures		3 19 1
10	Paid Joseph Maguire, Esq., for rent due to Earl Enniskillen by Corporation		19 0 8
11	Paid for stamp for William Irvine, Esq. on admission to be a freeman		4 18 9½
12	Paid Mrs. Brown for an almanack for town-hall		0 13 0
13	Paid Richard Dane, Esq., for interest of £300 due to the County Hospital		18 0 0
14	Paid Mr. Baxter, bedding for the marshals		3 7 0
15	Paid Mr. Ball, for lime for repairs		0 11 8
16	Paid Mr. Soden, for glassing in town-hall		0 15 6
17	Paid for turf and coals for town-hall		4 5 0
18	Paid for sweeping brushes		0 5 0
19	Paid Mr. Walsh, for Smith's work		0 16 6½
20	Paid James Treacey, for making road from Barrack-street to Hall's-lane		12 15 3½
21	,, ,, Schoolhouse-lane to Water-lane		20 1 3½
22	Paid Mr. Greystein, for stationary		8 1 10
23	Paid Mr. Duffey, for stationary		7 5 11
24	Paid James Treacey's bill, for paving		0 11 4½
25	Paid Denis Lamb, for sweeping chimneys		0 2 0
	Paid agent's fees on £572 9*s.* 7*d.* collected and paid		28 10 0
			£518 3 0½

General Abstract of all Moneys Received and Expended by Robert Thompson, for the Corporation of Enniskillen, for the year ended 29th September 1827.

Arrears due.			Yearly Rent.			Rent and Arrears received.	Irish. £ s. d.	British. £ s. d.	Arrears due.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s. d.				£	s. d.
1st May 1825, late Irish	682	3	5				Balance in hands, last account	70 11 6	65 2 11	To 1st May 1826	692 6 3½
British	629	13	8½	1st May 1826	629	0 1	Received to 1st May 1826		566 7 6		
									£ 631 10 5		
							Expended, as per vouchers		623 11 4		
							Balance in hands		£ 7 19 1		

Return of Money Expended by Robert Thompson, for the Corporation of Enniskillen, for the year ended 29th September 1827.

No. of Voucher.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Paid Hamilton Irvine, Esq., provost, salary to 29th September 1827	100 0 0	
2	Paid Mr. Moore, recorder, salary to 29th September 1827	20 0 0	
3	Paid Mr. Edmonson, marshal keeper, salary to 29th September 1827	22 0 0	
4	Paid Mr. William Johnston, town-serjeant, salary to 29th September 1827	15 12 0	
5	Paid Mr. James Ball, town-serjeant, salary to 29th September 1827	15 12 0	
6	Paid Mr. M'Entire, for keeping town-clock in repair	6 0 0	
7	Paid Mr. Kernaghan, for clothing for the town-serjeants	6 17 3	
			186 1 3
8	Paid Mr. Whitaker, for Colonel Stewart, for building town-hall, (remains due £450 17*s.* 5½*d.*)		100 0 0
9	Paid Mr. Lambert, for repairs and alterations to town-hall		177 13 0
10	Paid Mr. Clarke, for ironmongery for town hall		37 2 9½
11	Paid carriage of ditto from Dublin		3 16 0
12	Paid Mr. John Maguire, for steps leading to Waterwest-bridge		40 0 0
13	Paid Mr. Robert Curtis, for three candle branches for town-hall		4 0 0
14	Paid Mr. Whitaker, for Mendicity Society		5 0 0
15	Paid Mr. Dane, for interest due county hospital		16 12 3½
16	Paid for turf and coals, for town-hall		4 17 10
17	Paid Mr. Bull, expenses of a process		0 2 2
18	Paid Captain Galbraith, for making a sewer at shambles		20 0 0
	Agents' fees on £566 7*s.* 6*d.* collected and paid		28 6 0
			£623 11 4

General Abstract of all Moneys Received and Expended by Robert Thompson, for the Corporation of Enniskillen, for the year ending 29th September 1828.

Arrears due.	£	s.	d.	Yearly Rent.	£	s.	d.	Rent and Arrears received.	£	s.	d.	Arrears due.	£	s.	d.
1st May 1826, Corporation	692	6	3½	1st May 1827, Corporation	643	1	0	Balance in hands last account, Corporation	7	19	1	1st May 1827, Corporation	518	15	10
1st Nov. 1827, Shambles	11	7	10	1st Nov. 1828, Shambles	127	11	8	Balance in hand last account, Shambles	70	12	9	1st Nov. 1828	17	16	11½
	£703	14	1½		£770	12	8	Received to 1st May 1827, Corporation	599	11	3		£536	13	9½
								Received to 1st Nov. 1828, Shambles	121	2	6				
									£799	5	7				
								Expended, as per vouchers	755	19	6				
								Balance in hands	43	6	1				

Return of all Money Expended by Robert Thompson, for the Corporation of Enniskillen, for the year ended 29th September 1828.

No. of Voucher.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	To the Rev. Thomas Johnston, salary as provost, for the year ending 29th September 1828	100	0	0			
2	To Mr. Moore, recorder, salary for the year ending 29th September 1828	20	0	0			
3	To William Edmonson, serjeant-at-mace, salary for the year ending 29th Sept. 1828	22	0	0			
4	To William Johnston, town-serjeant, salary for the year ending 29th September, 1828	15	12	0			
5	To James Ball, town-serjeant, salary for the year ending 29th September, 1828	15	12	0			
6	To Mr. M'Entire, for keeping the town-clock in repair	6	0	0			
7	Paid Mr. Kernaghan, for clothing for town-serjeants	8	1	5½			
					187	5	5½
8	Bill of expenses, for building three houses and linen-hall, at Shambles				403	14	10
9	Mr. Greystein's bill of stationary				4	9	1
10	Paid Mr. Dane, interest due county hospital				16	12	3½
11	Paid John Walsh, repairs of smith's work				0	16	7
12	Paid Bernard Leonard, for making a sewer				2	0	0
13	Paid Robert Clegg, for cornolles for town-hall				0	9	2
14	Paid Denis Lamb, for sweeping chimneys town-hall				0	5	0
15	Paid postage at sundries				0	10	6
16	Paid for turf and coals, for town-hall				3	12	0
17	Paid Robert Frith, for surveying for corporation				10	2	6
18	Allowed Mr. David Robinson, for loss on customs for removing market				14	0	0
19	Paid Mr. John Maguire, for making a slip to the lake adjoining to the ordnance barracks, Castle-lane				59	10	6
20	Paid Mr. William Frith, for repairs and alterations to town-hall				16	11	1
	Agents' fees on £720 10s. collected and paid				36	0	6
					£755	19	6

General Abstract of all Moneys Received and Expended by Robert Thompson for the Corporation of Enniskillen, for the year ending 29th September 1829.

Arrears due.	£	s.	d.	Yearly Rent.	£	s.	d.	Rent and Arrears received.	£	s.	d.	Arrears due.	£	s.	d.
1st May 1827 Corporation	518	16	10	1st May 1828 Corporation	660	9	1	Balance in hands last account.	13	6	1	1st May 1828 Corporation	587	2	7½
1st Nov. 1828 Shambles	17	16	11½	1st Nov. 1829 Shambles	104	13	8½	1st May 1828 Corporation.	592	3	3½	1st Nov. 1829 Shambles	25	0	8½
	£536	13	9½		£765	2	9½	1st Nov. 1829 Shambles	97	9	11		£612	3	4
								Corporation, Dr. to R. Thompson	19	8	1				
									£752	7	4				
								Expended as per vouchers	752	7	4				

Return of all Money Expended by Robert Thompson for the Corporation of Enniskillen, for the year ending 29th September 1829.

No. of Voucher.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Paid Hamilton Irvine, Esq., salary as provost to 29th September 1829	100	0	0			
2	Paid Mr. Moore, recorder, to 29th September 1829	20	0	0			
3	Paid Mrs. Edmonson, as housekeeper, to 29th September 1829	22	0	0			
4	Paid William Johnston, town serjeant, to 29th September 1829	15	12	0			
5	Paid James Ball, to 29th September 1829	15	12	0			
6	Paid Mr. M'Entire, for keeping town clock in repair	6	0	0			
7	Paid Mr. Kernaghan, for clothing for town serjeants and bellman	13	13	9			
	Carried forward				192	17	9

		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	192	17	9
8	Paid Mr. Whitaker, for Colonel Stewart, for building town-hall (due £121 6s. 11d.)	350	0	0
9	Paid Mr. William Frith, for chimney pieces for town-hall	5	6	8
10	Paid Richard Dane, Esq. interest due county hospital	16	12	3
11	Paid Mr. Greystein, for stationary	9	18	10
12	Paid Mr. Duffey	0	5	0
13	Paid Robert Curtis, for lamps for town-hall.	3	6	0
14	Paid James Bradford, for painting windows	3	14	0
15	Paid Mr. Richard Ball, for repairing School-house-lane	9	0	0
16	Paid Captain Colelough, for repairing Hall's-lane	2	0	0
17	Paid Mr Whitaker, for Mendicity Society	10	0	0
18	Paid B. M'Donald, repairing slating town-hall, &c.	1	9	9
19	Paid Berd. Moyroarty, for repairing glass town-hall, &c.	1	6	6
20	Paid Mr. Edmonson, for padlocks	0	7	6
21	Paid George Crawford, carriage of the branch from Dublin	0	4	6
22	Paid Berd. Leonard, for building a chimney shamble tenement	1	10	0
23	Paid John Bell. for crimson window curtains for town-hall	35	0	0
24	Paid William Frith, for buckets for weighing potatoes	2	7	4
25	Paid Dennis Maguire, for a marking iron for corporation	0	12	8
26	Paid Charles Gibbon, for weights and measures	20	0	11
27	Paid William Frith, for repairs to town-hall	19	11	5½
28	Paid Robert Nelson, for painting	15	0	0
29	Paid William Hall, gratuity	2	0	0
30	Paid making sewer in pig market	9	17	3
31	Paid Robert Nelson, for hat pins for town-hall	0	16	1½
32	Paid Denis Lamb, for sweeping chimneys	0	5	10
33	Paid turf and coals for town-hall	4	7	6
	Agents' fees on £689 13s. 2d., collected and paid	34	9	6
		£752	7	4

General Abstract of all Moneys Received and Expended by Robert Thompson, for the Corporation of Enniskillen, for the year ending 29th September 1830.

Arrears due.	£	s.	d.	Yearly Rent.	£	s.	d.	Rent and Arrears received.	£	s.	d.	Arrears due.	£	s.	d.
1st May 1828 Corporation	587	2	7½	1st May 1829 Corporation	631	11	8½	To 1st May 1829 Corporation.	539	8	6½	1st May 1829 Corporation	679	5	9½
1st Nov. 1829 Shambles	25	0	8½	1st Nov. 1830 Shambles	102	18	6½	To 1st Nov. 1830 Shambles	81	7	6½	1st Nov. 1830 Shambles	46	11	8½
	£612	3	4		£734	10	3		£620	16	1		£725	17	6
								Expended as per vouchers	574	19	5				
								Balance in hand	45	16	8				
									£620	16	1				

Return of all Money Expended by Robert Thompson, for the Corporation of Enniskillen, for the year ending 29th September 1830.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	To balance due Robert Thompson, agent, last account.				19	8	1
1	Paid Rev. Thomas Johnston, provost, salary to 29th September 1830	100	0	0			
2	Paid Mr. Fowkes Moore, recorder, to 29th September 1830	22	10	0			
3	Paid Mr. Joseph Thompson, to 29th September 1830	15	0	0			
4	Paid Mrs. Edmonson, housekeeper, to 29th September 1830	22	0	0			
5	Paid William Johnston, town serjeant, to 29th September 1830	15	12	0			
6	Paid James Ball, to 29th September 1830	15	12	0			
7	Paid Mr. M'Entire, for keeping the town clock in repair, to 29th September 1830.	6	0	0			
8	Paid Mr. Kernaghan, for clothing for town serjeants and bellman, to 29th Sept. 1830	10	2	5½			
					206	16	5½
9	Paid Richard Dane, Esq. interest due the county hospital				16	12	4
10&11	Paid Mr. Richard Ball repairing Water-lane £9 9s. 5d., and repairs to new market £1 6s. 4d.				10	15	9
12	Paid Mr. Whitaker, for Colonel Stewart, paying off for building town-hall				121	6	11
13	Paid Mr. Ball, for stoning and graveling Pudding-lane.				8	12	5
14	Paid Mr. Ball, for stoning and graveling new market, Boston				9	10	10
15	Paid John Maguire, for works at Westbridge				9	4	7
16	Paid Mr. Whitaker, for Mendicity Society				10	0	0
17	Paid William Irvine, Esq. a fee for the barrister				6	10	0
18	Paid William Hall, gratuity				2	0	0
19	Paid Mr. Edward Rexter, for freeholders' dinner				1	2	6
20,21, & 22	Paid John Black, for scales, 16s. 3d.; Mr. Fitzgerald, for weights and chains, 12s. 2½d.; Mr. Kenon, triangles, 7s.				1	15	5½
23	Paid Bernard Leonard, for repairs of chimney, &c.				1	0	0
24	Paid B. M'Donald, for repairing slating town-hall				1	1	4
25	Paid James Bradford, repairs of glazing				0	12	0
26	Paid Pat. Maguire, for repairs of smith's work.				0	5	6
27	Paid Owen Quillan, sweeping chimneys.				0	3	6
28	Paid for turf and coals for town-hall				4	2	6
29	Paid Mr. Greystein's bill, for stationary				2	14	0½
30&31	Paid Mr. Kernaghan's bill, for lead and slates, £4 11s. 8½d.; M'Donnell's bill, for putting on lead and slates, £4 6s. 6d.				8	18	2½
32	Paid Mr. George Wood, for repairs to road at East bridge				5	0	0
	Paid struck off Mr. Bull, for loss on tolls and customs				100	0	0
	Agents' fees on £547 12s. 5d. collected and paid.				27	7	0
					£574	19	5

General Abstract of all Moneys Received and Expended by Robert Thompson, for Corporation of Enniskillen, for the year ending 29th September 1831.

Arrears due.		Yearly Rent.		Rent and Arrears received.	£	s.	d.	Arrears due.	
1st May 1829, Corporation	£679 5s. 9½d.	1st May 1830, Corporation	£630 8s. 10d.	Balance in hands last account	45	16	8	1st May 1830, Corporation	£913 10s. 5d.
				To 1st May 1830, Corporation	396	4	2		
					£442	0	10		
				Expended, as per vouchers	429	15	2		
				Balance in hands	12	5	8		
					£442	0	10		

N.B. Shamble tenement not entered, rent not due to 1st November 1831.

Return of Money paid by Robert Thompson, for the Corporation of Enniskillen, for the year ending 29th September 1831.

No. of Voucher.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Paid Hamilton Irvine Esq., provost, salary to 29th September 1831	100	0	0			
2	Paid Arthur Thompson, recorder, salary to 29th September 1831	20	0	0			
3	Paid Mrs. Edmonson, housekeeper, salary to 29th September 1831	22	0	0			
4	Paid William Johnston, town serjeant, salary to 29th September 1831	15	12	0			
5	Paid James Ball, town serjeant, salary to 29th September 1831	15	12	0			
6	Paid William Whitaker, clerk of the market, salary to 29th September 1831	10	0	0			
7	Paid Nat. Bradford, for keeping town clock in repair, to 29th September 1831	6	0	0			
8	Paid Mr. Kernaghan, for clothing for town serjeants and bellman	11	14	0			
					200	18	0
9	Paid Mr. Dane, interest for £300 due to County Hospital				16	12	3
10	Paid James Bradford, for painting boards for the commons				1	14	6
11	Paid Joseph Maguire, Esq., for rent due by corporation to Earl Enniskillen				48	9	2
12	,, ,, ,,				9	6	3
13	,, on account of building shambles, first payment				50	0	0
14	Paid for sweeping market-house chimneys				0	3	6
15	Paid for turf and coals for town-hall				4	10	7
16	Paid Robert Clegg's bill of works, done at new market, Boston				74	3	10
	Paid agent's fees on £404 collected and paid				20	0	0
	Omitted to charge agent's fees on last shamble, account corrected by Burgess				3	17	1
					£429	15	2

General Abstract of all Moneys received and expended by Robert Thompson, for the Corporation of Enniskillen, for the Year ended 29th September 1832.

Arrears due.	£	s.	d.	Yearly Rent.	£	s.	d.	Rent and Arrears received.	£	s.	d.	Arrears due.	£	s.	d.
1st May 1830, Corporation	913	10	5½	1st May, 1831, Corporation	489	18	0	Balance in hands last account	12	5	8	To 1 May 1831, Corporation	926	18	10
1st Nov. 1830, Shambles	46	11	8½	1st Nov. 1831, Shambles	84	7	10½	To 1st May 1831, Corporation	476	9	7½	1 Nov. 1831, Shambles	63	14	8½
	£960	2	2		£574	5	10½	To 1st Nov. 1831, Shambles	67	4	10½		£990	13	6½
								Balance of arrears from Benjamin Noble, not credited in rent-roll	12	0	0				
									£568	0	2				
								Expended, as per vouchers	543	8	7				
								Balance in hands	24	11	7				
									£568	0	2				

Return of Money paid for the Corporation of Enniskillen by Robert Thompson, for the Year ending 29th September 1832.

No. of Voucher.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Paid Charles Ovenden, Esq., provost, salary to 29th September, 1832	100	0	0			
2	Paid Arthur Thompson, recorder, salary to 29th September 1832	20	0	0			
3	Paid Mrs. Edmonson, housekeeper, salary to 29th September 1832	22	0	0			
4	Paid William Johnston, town serjeant, salary to 29th September 1832	15	12	0			
5	Paid James Ball, town serjeant, salary to 29th September 1832	15	12	0			
6	Paid Mr. Whitaker, clerk of the market, salary to 29th September 1832	10	0	0			
7	Paid Bradford, keeping town clock in repair, salary to 29th September 1832	6	0	0			
8	Paid Charles Dougherty, additional town serjeant	5	0	0			
					194	4	0
9	Paid Joseph Maguire, Esq., on account of building new shambles				200	0	0
10	Paid Mr. Dane interest due, the County Hospital				16	12	0
11	Paid Mr. Ball, for making quay wall at new market, Boston				10	11	8
	Carried forward				£421	7	8

ENNISKILLEN.

		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	421	7	8
12	Paid Messrs. Frith and M'Farland balance due for building new market at Boston	17	15	7
13	Paid Edward Rexter, for making quay and new road in Toneystick	18	13	0
14	Paid Robt. Frith, for surveying	5	5	0
15	Paid Mr. Greystein, for stationary	2	6	1
16	Paid Mr. Deane, parish schoolmaster	15	0	0
17	Paid Mr. Caddy, stationary	5	2	0
18	Paid William Hall, gratuity	2	0	0
19	Paid Mr. Whitaker, for Mendicity Society	5	0	0
20	Paid Robert Nelson, repairs to yard in rear of town hall	0	16	0
21	Paid Mr. Whitaker, for repairing road at new market £2 10 0			
	" " Whitewashing shambles 1 5 6	3	17	5
	" " Cess 0 1 11			
22	Paid Mr. John Wood, for sweeping brushes	0	6	10
23	Paid Denis Lamb, for sweeping chimneys	0	2	0
24	Paid for turf and coals for town hall	5	4	10
25	Paid Mrs. Parkinson, for repairs of water closet	1	10	2
26	Paid Mr. Thomas Woods	4	4	3
27	Paid sundry expenses, processing, serving notices, and postage, for the last ten years	5	0	0
28	Paid brick and sand to build a house for town serjeant Ball	2	2	0
,,	Paid to agents' fees and collecting and paying £556	27	15	9
		£543	8	7

Summary of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Corporation of Enniskillen, for nine years, ending 29th September 1832.

Years ending.	Receipts, and for what Received.	£	s.	d.	How expended.	£	s.	d.
29th September 1824	Corporation rents	295	14	0	Salaries to corporate officers	107	0	0
	Capt. Gabbett received tolls customs.				Sundries for corporation	199	11	0
		£295	14	0		£306	11	0
29th September 1825	Corporation rents	257	16	4	Salaries	195	19	9
	Tolls and customs	349	1	10	Sundries for corporation	383	15	6
		£606	18	2		£579	15	3
29th September 1826	Corporation rents	212	9	7	Salaries	187	8	2
	Tolls and customs	360	0	0	Sundries for corporation	330	14	10
		£572	9	7		£518	3	0
29th September 1827	Corporation rents	236	7	6	Salaries	186	1	3
	Tolls and customs	330	0	0	Sundries for corporation.	437	10	1
		£566	7	6		£623	11	4
29th September 1828	Corporation rents	274	17	9	Salaries to corporate officers	187	5	5
	Tolls and customs	324	13	6	Sundry expenses	568	14	1
	Two years' shamble rent	191	15	3				
		£791	6	6		£755	19	6
29th September 1829	Corporation rent	242	3	3½	Salaries to corporate officers	192	17	9
	Tolls and customs	350	0	0	Sundry expenses.	559	9	7
	Shambles rent	97	9	11				
		£689	13	2½		£752	7	4
29th September 1830	Corporation rents	239	8	6½	Salaries to corporate officers	206	16	5½
	Tolls and customs	300	0	0	Sundry expenses	368	3	0
	Shamble rent	81	7	6½				
		£620	16	1		£574	19	5
29th September 1831	Rents Corporation	172	0	4	Salaries to corporate officers	200	18	0
	Toll and customs	224	3	10	Sundries	228	17	2
		£396	4	2		£429	15	2
29th September 1832	Corporation rents	323	9	7	Salaries to corporate officers	194	4	0
	Tolls and customs	165	0	0	Sundry expenses for corporation.	349	4	7
	Shamble rent	67	4	10				
		£555	14	5		£543	8	7

DEBTS.

56. The corporation have contracted Debts from time to time.

A loan of £300 Irish at 6 per cent. interest was made to them many years ago by the body which manages the County Infirmary. We were unable to ascertain the purposes for which this money was borrowed.

A former provost, William Stewart, had made various advances for the corporation,

partly applied in the building of the town-hall, the under part of which is a market-house. On settling his accounts with the corporation some time before his death, a sum of £1,050 appeared due to him. Payments have been since made to his representatives, and this debt was discharged at the time of our Inquiry.

A sum of £600 was borrowed upon three corporation bonds of £200 each, for the building of the new markets. It is still due.

A sum of about £750 was paid by Lord Enniskillen for the shambles, which were given over by him to the corporation, upon the understanding that he should be repaid out of the yearly surplus of the corporate funds. Of this sum part has been repaid; about £460 remained due at the time of holding our Inquiry.

These were stated to be the only sums due by the corporation. They amounted in all to £1,360.

Character and Working of the Corporation. Influence of Patron.

57. The corporation is under the Patronage of the Earl of Enniskillen, whose influence in it is paramount. All the members are nominated by him, or at his instance.

The following will show the members of the corporation, and their connexion with Lord Enniskillen, at the time of the holding of our Inquiry.

1. The Earl of Enniskillen.
2. Lord Cole, the patron's son.
3. Arthur Henry Cole, the patron's brother.
4. Richard Magennis, the patron's nephew.
5. William Gabbett, connected by marriage with the patron.
6. Hamilton Irvin, a friend of the patron, major in the militia regiment of which the patron is colonel.
7. William Corry, adjutant of the patron's regiment.
8. Baptist Gamble Swift, M.D., assistant surgeon of the patron's regiment.
9. Charles Ovenden, M.D., the patron's family physician.
10. Adam Nixon, a friend of the patron, and clerk of the peace for the county, of which the patron is custos rotulorum.
11. Joseph Maguire, land agent of the patron.
12. Rev. James Fox, a friend of the patron.
13. Rev. James Rogers, the like.
14. Rev. Abraham Hamilton, the like.
15. Richard Deane, the like.

Residence and Non-Residence.

58. Of these 15 members composing the governing body, only four, namely, William Gabbett, William Corry, Baptist Gamble Frith, and Charles Ovenden, were resident in the town at the time of our Inquiry. Several of the others lived at distances varying from one to seven miles from the town.

The following persons were freemen living at the time of our Inquiry:

William Crook.
James Bunton.
John Durney.
Rev. Joseph Denham.
Georgeas Irvine.
Rev. Romney Robinson.
Lord Belmore.
Dean Burroughs.
George Hazard.
General Sir Lowry Cole.
Jason Hazard.
William Irvine.
Arthur Thompson.

Some of these had been burgesses, and after they vacated that office continued freemen. Only four of them were resident in the town at the time of our Inquiry.

It was stated to us, by members of the corporation, to be the invariable practice to ascertain, upon any change of members, Lord Enniskillen's wishes respecting a new appointment, and to elect at his nomination.

Secrecy of Proceedings. General Instructions of Patron and Members. Want of effective Control.

59. The Proceedings of the corporation, the extent or state of their funds, or other mode of applying them, were never, until the period of our inquiry, made known to the inhabitants at large. It appeared to us that the patron's desire has manifestly been, that the funds at the disposal of the corporation should be applied for public purposes. It appeared also to be, generally speaking, the desire of the members of the corporation to second those intentions. But no effective scrutiny or controul exists with respect to any part of their proceedings. No means exist to prevent neglect, or to secure vigilance or activity. The patron scarcely ever, if at all, personally assists at their deliberations. He does not (as the patron at Coleraine) direct details through the instrumentality of his agent. The trust is reposed in a few persons, respectable, and, we believe, well-intentioned as individuals, but most of whom are not residents of the town, who seldom meet on corporate business, who have no personal interest in the concerns of the corporation, except the expectancy of the provost's salary (for which no hazard exists of there not being always ample funds), and who are under no sort of responsibility for neglect, or (if so disposed) for misconduct, in the management of the corporate affairs.

It is questionable whether, while the patron is well inclined, as he appears to be at Enniskillen, and where the corporate body are so totally at his command, and so exempt from all public control, it would not be better that he managed the funds directly by himself

ENNISKILLEN.

Results.

or his agent, applying them under his own scrutiny to purposes of public utility, than that he should interpose between himself and the execution of his own intentions a body unfit, from their constitution, to devise and to execute useful plans with prudence and economy, and not stimulated, either by interest or by a sense of responsibility, to watchfulness or vigour. The result of the existing corporate system of Enniskillen has been, that although the personal character of the members of the corporation, and the personal character and direct influence of the patron, have concurred to protect the corporate property from direct individual or corporate peculation, vigilance, activity, and economy have not pervaded their proceedings.

Instances.

Lease of 1826.

If the governing body had been subject to public scrutiny and control, it is not to be believed that they could have remained in such ignorance of their concerns, or could have committed such a mistake, as was displayed in their acceptance of a lease for ten years of tolls, the more valuable part of which they had enjoyed, in the manner already described, for more than two centuries. The erection of the New Market was probably undertaken with a desire to provide better accommodation to the public; but in the carrying on of these works means do not appear to have been taken, by sufficient personal attention of the members of the corporation, or by opening the employment of a contractor, or of artizans, to public competition, to secure economy in their execution. The matter was committed, almost exclusively, to an individual member of the corporation. It was stated to us in evidence, that the value of the works was far from being commensurate with the outlay. If the corporation had not been under the direct influence of the patron, or had not unbounded confidence in him, they would scarcely have expended large sums, a great portion of which they were obliged to borrow, in erecting these markets upon ground of which he was owner, and of which they had obtained from him no legal title.

Expensiveness of New Market.

Linen Hall.

A large sum, £403 4*s.* 4*d.*, was expended upon the building of a Linen Hall, and some tenements adjoining it. It was erected at a time when the linen trade was declining, and is now absolutely useless for any purpose but that of being lent, gratuitously, to the conductor of a private school. The linen market was never held in it, and it is now held at another place.

Loss of Rents.

It was deposed to us, by one of the members of the corporation, that a tenant had been suffered for 10 years to occupy land without paying Rent, from mere neglect in not enforcing payment; and that other similar losses had accrued from a similar cause.

Intended Improvement at the Market House.

One instance was stated to us in which the intentions of the patron for the public benefit were wholly frustrated by the neglect of the corporation. Lord Enniskillen was informed that it was desirable to throw open for public accommodation a space in the town, surrounding the Market House, and partly occupied by buildings. His lordship induced a lessee of part of the premises to give up his interest in it for £15 a-year, which Lord Enniskillen was actually paying at the time of our Inquiry. The space was given up to the corporation, to be allotted for standings at which wares might be exposed on market days, and for which the streets afforded very imperfect accommodation. The ground was not devoted to this purpose. It was stated to us that Lord Enniskillen was as much disappointed as others that his intentions on this subject were not carried into effect.

Under such a system, not only are the best intentions of a patron liable to be impeded or frustrated, but even when executed as he desires they do not give public satisfaction. Nor is that satisfaction likely to be ever diffused among the members of such a community as that of Enniskillen, until the inhabitants of the town shall acquire an effective control over the management of the municipal concerns, by appointing the body to whom that management is to be intrusted from among those for whose benefit the trust is to be reposed.

Influence of Patron on the Inhabitants.

60. We found, among many of the inhabitants at Enniskillen, to a degree nothing similar to which we met in any of the other places which we visited, a strong sense of apprehension of offending the Patron by coming forward to give evidence in open court, singularly coupled with a disposition to acknowledge his private virtues. We do not here allude to any member of the corporation, or to any one connected with it. We refer to individuals of the inhabitants at large. It was our general habit, in acting under the commission, to solicit, and to receive, information of all kinds, from all quarters, tending to guide our inquiries, but to place upon our notes, among the materials for our reports, no testimony, conveying matter of complaint, which was not openly delivered upon oath, and under circumstances affording opportunities of contradiction or explanation. Various statements were made to us, at Enniskillen, by persons who declined coming forward to depose to them; although most, if not all, of these statements, related to matters which, as it appeared to us, might have been disclosed without giving the slightest cause for offence. We procured through other channels proper evidence of the substance of most of the facts thus communicated; but owing to this timidity we received less assistance from persons not connected with the corporation at Enniskillen, than at any other place which we visited in the progress of our Inquiries.

Present Practical Functions of the Corporation.

61. The corporation of Enniskillen, as at present constituted, exists for no practical municipal purposes whatever, save those which relate to its property, to the borough court, and to the provost's jurisdiction respecting weights and measures.

As to Property.

So far as relates to the management of the corporate Property, we have already stated that the corporation, according to its present frame and practice, is calculated to perform no useful functions, which could not be better discharged, directly, by the individual who can exercise complete control over their proceedings.

Borough Court.

With respect to the Borough Court, the corporation provides no resident judge, nor any functionary, judge, or officer, of competent knowledge. The jurisdiction is, in amount, so small (being limited to £3 6*s.* 8*d.*) that it can only apply to small dealings, generally those of the poorer classes; and these are in a great degree debarred from such justice as the court is able to administer by the expense of its proceedings. Its juries, from their exclusive

ENNISKILLEN.

character, are deprived of all confidence of one large portion of the inhabitants of Enniskillen; and there appears to be, in every class, a desire to avoid resorting to this tribunal.

Weights and Measures.

The jurisdiction of the provost with respect to Weights and Measures is so defectively exercised, as not to prevent the use of irregular weights, and not to supply public weights or scales in the place where regularity in this respect appears to be most wanted.—the public meat market of the town. Incessant vigilance can alone guard against fraud in this matter, which is in many places deemed one of so much importance that the inhabitants themselves associate to prevent or detect fraud, by forming a market jury. The attention of a competent authority to this subject cannot be secured by the corporation of Enniskillen, while it supplies neither a resident provost, nor even a market jury.

Total Inutility for other Municipal Purposes.

In those other matters of Municipal Regulation which, in most populous places, form the chief objects of care to efficient local authorities, the corporation of Enniskillen does absolutely nothing. It supplies no magistracy, it provides no police, it maintains no gaol, it furnishes no nightly watch, it forms no provision and makes no contribution for the paving, the lighting, or the cleansing of the town. In short, it performs adequately no function, and it is calculated to perform few (and these not the functions of most importance) by which a municipal body, useful and efficient, can administer to the order, the comforts, and the well being of the community placed under its management.

Parliamentary Franchise.

The only remaining public purpose for which it can be considered as having an efficient existence, is that of furnishing a returning officer in elections of members of Parliament, and of supplying the votes of those burgesses who, since the Reform Act, retain their Parliamentary Franchise by continuing to reside within the statute distance of seven miles from the place of election, and thus increasing, by a few suffrages, the political influence of the patron.

Corporation exclusively Protestant.

62. Roman Catholic inhabitants existed within the town of Enniskillen from an early period, but great jealousy formerly prevailed towards them; created, no doubt, in a great degree, by the political events of the times. We found an order in one of the books, dated 8th May 1707, directing a watch to be kept by the corporation, consisting of six men, being Protestants; and that "every Roman Catholic shall find a sufficient Protestant to watch for them in their turn." In the constitution of juries, as well as in the appointment of members of the corporation, the same exclusive character has been maintained to the present time. The corporation is exclusively Protestant.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.

63. This borough returned two Members to the Irish House of Commons. One Member was retained at the Union; and no compensation was consequently received.

Before the Reform Act, the corporation was of substantial value to the patron, as it enabled him to return, by its instrumentality, a member of the House of Commons,—the right of election being in the provost (who was and is returning officer), and the free burgesses. Since the Reform Act, the corporation has itself exercised, and has given to the patron no political influence, save that the provost and free burgesses, residing within seven statute miles, continue to hold their parliamentary franchise.

Parliamentary Boundary.

The limits assigned by the Boundary Act for the Parliamentary Borough are not so extensive as those comprehending the district incorporated by the charter. They contain about 156 statute acres, comprising the town and suburbs.

VALUE OF HOUSES.

64. We procured a statement of the Valuation made of Houses in Enniskillen, upon an applotment for minister's money made under the 17, 18 Car. II. c. 7. In this valuation the houses were (as we were informed) estimated at less than their real value. The number of houses valued at £5, £10, £15, £20, and £50 yearly, were as follows:—

£ 5	352
10	200
15	175
20	120
30	50

POPULATION.

65. The following particulars appear upon the Population Abstract of 1831:

	Barony of Magheraboy.		Barony of Tyrkennedy	Total.
	Town and Parish of Enniskillen.	Parish of Rossory.	Parish of Enniskillen.	
Males	1,042	358	1,279	
Females	1,493	430	1,454	
Total	2,535	788	2,733	6,056
Families chiefly employed in agriculture	55	45	75	
Families chiefly employed in trade, manufactures, and handicraft	179	64	339	
Families not comprised in those classes	371	103	133	
Total	605	212	547	1,364
Houses inhabited	293	143	398	
,, uninhabited	22	15	29	
,, building	4	2	5	
Total	319	160	432	911

ENNISKILLEN.
Documents.

66. We send with this report, copies of the oaths taken and declaration signed by persons becoming members and officers of the corporation of Enniskillen.

JAMES MOODY,
DAVID R. PIGOT, } *Commissioners.*

Inquiry held the 20th, 21st, 23d, and 24th of September 1833.

REPORT

ON

THE BOROUGH OF GRANARD.

BOROUGH OF GRANARD.

CHARTER.

1. BY letters patent of King Charles II. bearing date the 24th of August in the thirtieth year of his reign, a grant was made to Francis Earl of Longford of considerable lands in the counties of Longford and Westmeath. By this charter were created the manors of Ballynelock and Longford.

The charter recites, that the said Francis Earl of Longford was in possession of Granard, an ancient market town within the county of Longford; and it then proceeds at once to declare, that therefore, for the better encouragement of the planting of the said market town, as well the then present freeholders within the town of Granard, as those which any time thereafter should be made by the said Francis Earl of Longford, his heirs and assigns, should have power to choose and return two Members of the House of Commons.

No Corporation at Granard.

2. The charter contains nothing else relating to Granard. We have found no other charter; and we believe it is certain that no corporation ever existed at Granard. Several of the old inhabitants of the town stated, that they never heard of a corporation having existed there, nor of any function having been exercised from which the existence of a corporation could be inferred, save that of returning Members to the Irish House of Commons.

Patronage.

3. The Patronage or interest in the representation, and the property in the soil, became vested in the families of Greville and Lyttleton; and at the Union the compensation for the disfranchisement of the town (£15,000) was paid to George Fulk Lyttleton and William Fulk Greville, Esqs. The proprietors of the soil, both before and since the Union, have been absentees. They have had no residence at Granard, and have scarcely ever been seen there.

POPULATION.

4. The following particulars appear upon the Population Abstract of 1831:—

Males	1002	
Females	1067	
Total		2039
Families, chiefly employed in agriculture	96	
„ in trade, manufactures, and handicraft	295	
„ not comprised in those classes	18	
Total		409
Houses inhabited	402	
„ uninhabited	56	
„ building	0	
Total		458

JAMES MOODY,
DAVID R. PIGOT, } *Commissioners.*

Inquiry held 10th September 1833.

REPORT

ON

THE BOROUGH OF JAMESTOWN.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Situation and Limits	1093
Charter	1093
Title	1093
Classes	1093
Sovereign	1093
His Oath	1093
His Powers	1093
Deputy	1093
Justice of the Peace	1093
Criminal Jurisdiction	1093
Coroner	1093
Clerk of the Market	1093
Execution of Writs	1093
Burgesses	1093
Recorder	1093
Serjeant at Mace and Inferior Officers	1093
Borough Court	1094
Guild of Merchants	1094
Bye-Laws	1094
Market and Fairs	1094
Additional Fairs	1094
Fairs not held	1094
Privileges	1094
Parliamentary Representation	1094
Grant of Lands	1094
Corporation extinct	1094
Property	1094
Corporate Lands	1094
Tolls	1095
School	1095
Crane	1095
State of the Town	1095
Population	1095

THE BOROUGH OF JAMESTOWN.

1. THE Borough and Town of Jamestown is now a small village, within about three miles of the town of Carrickonshannon, in the county of Leitrim. We were unable to ascertain what were the Limits of the borough. It comprehended several tracts of land mentioned in the corporation charter. SITUATION and LIMITS.

2. The Charter of incorporation was granted by King James I., and is dated the 1st of February, in the 19th year of his reign. The borough was named Jamestown, in honour of that monarch. A charter was also granted by King James II., dated the 14th of November, in the third year of his reign, nominating members, but in its provisions following the former charter, save as to the oaths, and save that it does not refer to the corporation of Newborough. We are not aware that it was ever acted on. CHARTER.

The charter of King James I. recites the royal instructions, dated the 2d of October 1620, for the plantation of the county of Leitrim, and the territories of Ifercal, in Coughlan's country, Kilcoursu, in the King's county, Flercal, in the Queen's county, and O'Melaughlin's country, in the county of Westmeath: it also recites letters, under the privy seal of King James, dated at Westminster, the 12th of October, in the eighteenth year of his reign; and it incorporates the lands mentioned in the charter, under the name of "The Borough and Town of Jamestown; said town to be built, erected, and made in the most convenient place of the said lands which shall be next adjoining the river called the Shannon."

3. The charter created a corporation under the Title of "The Sovereign, Burgesses, and Free Commons of the Borough and Town of Jamestown." Title.

4. The corporation was to consist of one sovereign, twelve burgesses, and free commons indefinite in number. Classes.

The Sovereign was to be elected annually on the feast of St. John the Baptist, by the corporation at large, consisting of the sovereign, burgesses, and free commons, out of the burgesses, according to the use and practice of the borough of Newborough; and his year of office was to begin and end on the Monday next after Michaelmas day, when he was directed to take the oath of supremacy, and also the following Oath: "I shall hold and be true to our sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and successors, and to perform unto his majesty, his heirs and successors, all duty and allegiance, and faithfully hold and keep the town and franchises of Jamestown aforesaid for his majesty, his heirs and successors, to the uttermost of my power, against all rebels and enemies of the Crown of England; and duly and truly execute the office of sovereign within the said town and franchises of Jamestown aforesaid; and do right as well unto the poor as to the rich, and to the rich as to the poor, and be counselled by the burgesses of the said town, and the victual within the said town oversee, and no person receive into the franchises of the said town contrary to the ordinances thereupon made. So help me God." Sovereign. His Oath.

The charter directed that the sovereign for the time being should have the charge and free government of the borough and town of Jamestown, during the time of his being in office, in as absolute and ample a manner as the sovereign of the borough and town of Newborough, (Gorey,) in the county of Wexford. His Powers.

Power was given to the sovereign, with the consent of the burgesses, or the greater part of them, to appoint a Deputy (being a burgess) to act in his absence. Deputy.

The sovereign, or his deputy, was Justice of the Peace within the town and borough, for the period for which he should hold his office; and the sovereign was to continue justice of the peace for the year after. Justice of the Peace.

A Criminal Jurisdiction appears to have been given by the charter to the sovereign to try misdemeanors, and any fines imposed for the offences tried were given to the corporation, with all other fines and amerciaments imposed within the borough. Criminal Jurisdiction.

The sovereign was made Coroner and Clerk of the Market. Coroner and Clerk of the Market.

He had also the Execution and return of Writs within the borough. Execution of Writs.

5. The right of electing the Burgesses, in case of a vacancy, was given, in the charter of Jamestown, by reference to that of Newborough; and by the charter of Newborough, the right of electing burgesses was given to the sovereign and remaining burgesses. Burgesses.

6. The corporation at large were empowered to elect a person learned in the laws to be Recorder and Town Clerk, and such recorder and town clerk was to have and enjoy, during the pleasure of the sovereign and burgesses, all powers and authorities of the recorder and town clerk of Newborough. Recorder.

7. The corporation were authorized to have one Serjeant at Mace, and other Inferior Officers, to be appointed by the sovereign and burgesses, and to hold office during their pleasure. Serjeant at Mace and Inferior Officers.

JAMESTOWN.
Borough Court.

8. A Court was created, with civil jurisdiction within the borough and town to the extent of £20, to be holden once in every three weeks before the sovereign and any two burgesses; and the like jurisdiction was given to the sovereign, burgesses, and free commons of the borough and town of Jamestown, as was enjoyed by the sovereign, portreeffes, burgesses, and free commons of the town and borough of Newborough, in the Court of Civil Pleas, or Court of Pie Poudre, at Newborough.

Guild of Merchants.

9. The corporation at large were made a Guild Mercatory.

Bye-Laws.

They were empowered to make Bye-Laws.

Market.
Fairs.

10. The charter contained a grant, to the corporation, of a weekly Market to be held within the borough and town every Saturday; and two Fairs to be holden, one on Easter Tuesday and the day following, and the other on the 20th of October and the day following, unless any of these days should happen on a Sunday, when the fair was to begin on the following Monday. There was the usual grant of the Court of Pie Poudre; and there was a grant of all tolls belonging to the fairs and markets, not specifying the amount of the tolls.

Additional Fairs.

11. By letters patent of King George III., bearing date the 28th of May, in the eleventh year of his reign, a grant was made to the Earl of Mountrath, of Fairs to be holden in Jamestown, on the following days: 8th July, 28th July, 1st September, and 20th December, and a weekly market to be held on Wednesday.

Fairs not held.

12. It was stated to us that no Fair had been held in the town for a period of 50 years.

Privileges.

13. The sovereign, burgesses, and free commons were empowered to make and sell *aqua vitæ*, and to buy and sell wyne, ale, beare, and all kinds of victuals whatsoever, and keep taverns for wyne, alehouses, and tippling-houses within the town, and without licence."

There was also a provision purporting to empower them to tan leather, notwithstanding the statute of the eleventh year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, or any other statute. We presume the statute here referred to was the 11 Eliz. c. 5.

Parliamentary Representation.

14. The corporation at large, sovereign, burgesses, and free commons, were empowered to elect two Representatives of the borough in the Irish Parliament. At the Union the borough was disfranchised, and the sum of £15,000, given as compensation, was paid to Gilbert King, John King, the Rev. John King, archdeacon of Killalla, and the sovereign and burgesses then living. The mode of election was not prescribed by the charter. There is in this part of it no reference to the corporation of Newborough; and it would seem that, at Jamestown, the right of election was in the whole corporation, including the commonalty. It would seem, however, from the fact that the sovereign and burgesses, to the exclusion of the freemen, shared the compensation money at the time of the Union, that if the election of Members of Parliament was ever vested in the commonalty in common with the other classes, either it was usurped by the latter and gained by them in undisturbed usage, or they had contrived, as similar bodies in other places, to diminish the number or to destroy either the existence or the independence of the commonalty as an efficient class of the corporate body, by exercising the power, at pleasure, of refusing freedom.

Grant of Lands.

16. The charter contains a Grant to the corporation of the following lands: "The town and lands of Clonsranan, *alias* Cloneshranane, containing, by estimation, 51 acres of arable land and pasture in the barony of Leytrim, in the said county of Leitrim, the town and lands of Tallagh, Gortnecloyhe, Ffayhe Kiloge, and Gortneglashy, containing by estimation four score and 17 acres of arable land and pasture, and 10 acres of wood and moor in the same barony, the town and lands of Lisbeggan, *alias* Gortneglew, containing by estimation 28 acres of arable land and pasture, and two acres of wood and moor, in the same barony, and also 24 acres of arable land and pasture in the town and lands of Lisogarnie and Gortamoragh, being next and nearest adjoining to the towns and lands of Lisbeggan and Clooneshranane aforesaid, in all, "containing about 200 acres of arable land and pasture, and 12 acres of wood and moor."

These lands were granted to be holden by the corporation of the Crown as of the Castle of Dublin, in free and common socage, by fealty, and at a yearly rent of 53*s*. 4*d*.

Corporation extinct.

17. The Corporation is extinct. Previously to the Union, persons connected with the corporation attended twice a year, at the St. John's day and Michaelmas day. They usually consisted of two members of the King family, in two branches of which the patronage of the borough had become vested. The corporation, according to the statement made to us by some aged witnesses, was only known in Jamestown by the periodical appearance of these persons, and by the existence of an officer, called the town serjeant, who attended them on the occasions of their visits to the town. Since the Union the ceremony has been discontinued. The corporation was manifestly kept in existence only to be used as an instrument for nominating Members of the Irish House of Commons; and when the political purpose ceased, the corporation was suffered to expire.

Property.
Corporate Lands.

18. The Property which belonged to the corporation has long passed into private hands. Jamestown was formerly a walled town. The remains of the walls are still visible. Judging from them, we should suppose that the town was of small extent. There is a tradition, that the corporation land consisted of what was called "the town and plots," being a portion of what was comprised within the walls, and of a small piece of ground, consisting of about eight acres, without the town, on which a mill was erected. These, however, comprised a quantity of land considerably less than that granted by the charter.

The plots were probably allotments of land, assigned to the first settlers somewhat in the manner in which, in other places, (incorporated in the reign of King James I.,) similar allotments were made.

Some old witnesses stated to us, that there are lands still called Tullagh, which are near the

JAMESTOWN.

town; that the lands of Lisgonine adjoin Tullagh; that there are lands called Kilogue, about three or four miles distant, and lands called Gortomorach seven miles distant from Jamestown. The lands of Tullagh belong to a gentleman who, or whose father, purchased what are called the lands of Jamestown, (comprising the town,) several years ago, from one of the Coote family, to whom they devolved from the late Earl of Mountrath. The first sovereign was a member of the Coote family; and the lands probably passed to that family, from the corporation, before its patronage had left them and had become vested in the family of King. Whether by transfer or by usurpation, the lands which formerly belonged to the corporation have been, as long as living memory reaches, enjoyed by private individuals.

Tolls.

19. The market Tolls appear to have followed the patronage of the corporation, to which they originally belonged. They were collected in the market until within the last six years. The produce of them was paid to some of the King family. Since then their collection became difficult, and has been abandoned. Sir Gilbert King, who represents one of the families between whom the patronage of the corporation was shared, stated to us that he does not claim the tolls, and does not intend to claim them.

School.

20. Lord Mountrath, some years ago, allotted a portion of land to the support of a School, which was for some time maintained. The land so allotted does not appear to have been settled by any legal conveyance for the purpose, and was sold by Sir Charles Coote, with the lands comprising Jamestown. Mr. O'Beirn, the person who now derives under this sale, has, at his own expense, (it is said by an outlay of about £400,) erected a very commodious schoolhouse, where he maintains a school in connexion with the National Board of Education. It provides accommodation for about 150 pupils.

Crane.

21. A Crane is held at Jamestown, at which the craner makes charges which are not all warranted by the 4 Ann. c. 14, and 25 Geo. II. c. 15, (made perpetual by 27 Geo. III. c .) His charges are as follows:

	d.
For meal, &c., per sack	2
Pigs (dead)	2
Quarter of beef	1
Butter	2

No charge is made for potatoes.

By the above-mentioned statutes the charge is ½*d.* for each draught within, and 1*d.* for each draught above, the weight of one cwt., except for potatoes, which the 25 Geo. II., directs to be weighed without charge.

State of the Town.

22. Jamestown is a small village containing, according to a return made to us, 48 houses of the following value:

16	of the yearly value of £10 and upwards.
6	of the value of £5 and under the value of £10.
26	under the value of £5.
48	

This return states the number of houses as less than that returned in the Population Abstract of 1821. It includes the houses in what is called the town of Jamestown, and an adjoining piece of land held under the see of Tuam, which contains five houses. The return does not include the Roman Catholic chapel, or the schoolhouse.

Population.

23. The following particulars appear upon the Population Abstract of 1831:

Males	145	
Females	166	
Total		311
Families chiefly employed in agriculture	12	
„ in trade, manufactures, and handicraft	33	
„ not comprised in those classes	15	
Total		60
Houses inhabited	54	
„ uninhabited	6	
„ building	1	
Total		61

JAMES MOODY,
DAVID R. PIGOT, } *Commissioners.*

Inquiry held the 11th of September 1833.

REPORT

ON THE

BOROUGH OF KILLYBEGS.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Situation and Limits	1099
Charter	1099
Plan of Incorporation	1099
Burgages or Burgess-houses	1099
Burgage Tenements in Borough-field	1099
Common	1099
School	1100
Corporate Body	1100
Title of the Corporation	1100
Provost	1100
Burgesses	1100
Commonalty	1100
Court	1100
Market and Fair	1100
Bye-Laws	1100
Parliamentary Representation	1100
Property	1100
Tenure of Burgage Tenements	1100
Who entitled to use the Commons	1100
Commons, how enclosed	1100
Condition of the Town	1101
Population	1101

THE BOROUGH OF KILLYBEGS.

1. THE Borough of Killybegs (of which the ancient name is Callebegge) is situated upon a small inlet in Donegal Bay, in the north-western part of the county of Donegal. We were unable to ascertain what were the limits of the borough. SITUATION and LIMITS.

2. The Charter incorporating this borough was granted by King James I., and bears date the 14th of December in the thirteenth year of his reign. It is enrolled Rot. Pat. p. 3d. CHARTER.

The incorporation of Callebegge took place after that of the several other boroughs created upon the occasion of the new plantation in Ulster, but formed part of the same plan of plantation.

The undertaker appears to have been Roger Johnes. The charter begins by a grant to him in fee, of certain denominations of land, comprising in all 224 acres, to be holden of the Crown in free and common soccage, at a rent of 24*s.* payable at the feasts of Easter and Michaelmas.

3. This grant was made upon the following conditions, specified in the charter, and imposed with reference to the incorporation of the new borough. Plan of Incorporation.

A convenient site was to be set apart, by Johnes, the patentee, for the intended town of Callebegge; and the form of the streets was to be adapted "as well for defence as decency."

A site was to be set apart for a merchants' hall.

Another site was to be set apart for a church, and churchyard; "if, (as the charter expresses it), there be as yet no church or churchyard there."

The borough was to consist of 12 burgesses, "besides cottagers, and other inferior inhabitants;" and the patentee was to "build or cause to be built, decently and of a uniform manner, for the town or borough, 20 Burgages, or Houses of stone or timber framed with chimneys, (according to the form of buildings used in England), within the space of four years, so that five of the said twenty burgages, or borough houses, should be built and finished yearly in each of the said four years; and that every of the said burgages, or borough houses, should contain one acre of land within the town, for the mansion house, curtilage, and garden of said borough house according to the measure of 21 feet in every perch." Burgages or Burgess-houses.

The charter further directed, that the patentee, or his heirs, should "within the term aforesaid assign and set apart ten other acres in the fields aforesaid for 10 other burgages, or borough houses, of the second place and condition, (that is to say,) one acre for every one of the aforesaid burgages or borough houses, and that 20 acres shall be assigned, appointed together, not scattered in the fields aforesaid, by our supervisor-general for the time being, and our other commissioners in that behalf authorized, and that it shall for ever be called the Burgess Field." Burgage Tenements in Borough-field.

The charter further ordained, and the patentee covenanted, that he, "his heirs and assigns, within the space of the said four years, shall assign, or grant, the said 20 borough houses, together with the said land, to the said burgages or borough houses, as is already mentioned, to be separately assigned for 20 separate persons of civil education, to have, hold, and enjoy, the said burgage or borough house and land, with its appurtenances, so separately and respectively assigned to such person or persons, his heirs and assigns, in fee farm, to the sole and proper use of such person, his heirs and assigns, for ever, paying thereout unto the said Roger Johnes, his heirs and assigns, for every one of the said burgages or borough houses, together with the said land, to be erected and built by the said Roger Johnes, his heirs and assigns, at their proper costs, some annual rent according to the rate of ten pounds for every hundred pounds for all sums in good faith expended or to be expended thereon, and also reserving to himself his heirs and assigns, for every burgage or borough house to be built and erected by the burgess himself at his own proper costs, and for the land of the same, (that is to say,) for every burgage or borough house of greater value, two shillings sterling per annum, and for every burgage or borough house of less value, eighteen pence sterling per annum."

And the charter ordained, and the patentee covenanted, that the King's supervisor-general for Ireland, or other commissioners, should be at liberty "to set apart and distinguish some scope or parcel of land containing 30 acres of the measure aforesaid within the said 224 acres before by these presents granted, more convenient to the said town adjacent, and fit for the common of the said town, and that then the said Roger Johnes, his heirs and assigns, after the incorporation made, or to be made, of the inhabitants of the said town, shall assign and convey to the said inhabitants so incorporated, and to their successors for ever, the said 30 acres of land, and his whole estate and interest in the same, for the common pasture of the said town for ever, without any other rent, reservation, or any thing else thereout, to the said Roger Johnes, his heirs or assigns, or to any other person to be paid, and that the remainder of the said 224 acres of land, together with such cottages, and lesser inferior habitations, to be built within the said town, shall remain to the said Roger Johnes, his heirs and assigns, Common.

KILLYBEGS.

for ever, paying" to the Crown "the rent rateably reserved in compensation and consideration of the work and labour taken, and to be taken, by the said Roger Johnes for the composing and fixing the incorporation of the said town."

School. The charter then provides, that two acres shall be set apart out of the 224, near the bounds of the town, and that of this allotment half an acre "shall be" for the situation of a public school "lately built and erected;" and the remaining acre and a half shall be used as playground for the scholars of the school.

CORPORATE BODY.

Title of the Corporation. 4. The charter created the corporation under the Title of "The Provost, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty, of the Borough of Callebegge."

Provost. 5. The Provost was elected annually by the provost and free burgesses, or the greater part of them, out of the free burgesses, on the feast of St. John the Baptist. He was to continue in office from the Michaelmas day succeeding his election for one year, and thenceforward until his successor should be appointed. In the event of a vacancy occurring in the office of provost within the year, it was to be filled, by election, by the free burgesses and commonalty, out of the free burgesses. The charter directed the provost to take the oath of supremacy, and the usual oath faithfully to execute the duties of his office.

The provost was justice of the peace within the borough, and clerk of the market.

Burgesses. 6. There were 12 Burgesses, exclusive of the provost. They held their offices for life, but were removable for misconduct by the provost and the greater part of the free burgesses for the time being, by whom the charter prescribes that they shall be elected from the better and more honest inhabitants of the borough. The burgess was to take the oath of supremacy, and also the oath faithfully to fulfil the duties of his office.

Commonalty. 7. The Commonalty was made, by the charter, to consist of all the inhabitants of the town, and so many such other men as the provost and free burgesses for the time being should admit to the freedom of the borough.

Court. 8. A Court of Record was created, with a borough jurisdiction to the extent of 40*s.*, to be holden on Thursdays, at intervals of three weeks.

This court has not been holden for very many years. According to the testimony of some old inhabitants of the town, its process was the ordinary one of distringas against goods, to compel appearance.

The provost was empowered to hold a Court Leet twice a-year.

MARKET AND FAIR. 9. The charter gave a free Market to be held on every Tuesday; and an annual Fair to be holden on Easter Monday; with tolls, (the amount of which is not specified by the charter,) and the usual grant of the Court of Pie Poudre.

Bye-Laws. 10. The power of making Bye-Laws was given to the provost, free burgesses, and commonalty of the borough.

Parliamentary Representation. 11. This borough sent two Members to the Irish House of Commons. They were, in effect, nominated by the Earl of Cunningham, (the ancestor of the present Marquis of Cunningham,) whose property the borough was, and who received the compensation for its disfranchisement at the Union. He appears to have no further connexion with Killybegs than that arising from his dominion over the borough. The corporation, within living memory, never exercised any function, save that of the assembling annually of a few members to sustain its existence, and the returning to the House of Commons the nominees of the patron.

The corporation, since the Union, has become useless and valueless, and has been long extinct and almost forgotten.

Property. 12. The Property granted by the charter for the purposes of the borough was of two classes; that which was allotted as burgage tenements, and that which composed the common.

Tenure of Burgage Tenements. 13. The first was a species of property which has been found in several of the incorporations created at the time of the new plantation of Ulster, and with respect to which some observations are made in the Report upon the corporation of Londonderry. At Killybegs, as in other places, the burgage tenements appear, as far as we were able to trace, to have been enjoyed as private property, and as such to have been conveyed from hand to hand by the members of the incorporated community who first obtained them, and their descendants and assignees.

The second, (the common), was plainly, according to the terms of the charter, to be enjoyed, in common, by the inhabitants of the town.

Who entitled to use the Commons. It appears that those who enjoyed the first description of property usurped, or at least assumed and established, exclusive right to the second.

Commons, how enclosed. The Commons are now enclosed; but it was stated to us, that before their enclosure, the right of grazing was claimed and asserted, exclusively, by the owners of the burgage tenements. The claim, or right, was one from its very nature difficult to sustain in secure enjoyment; and it appears that the commons were constantly trespassed upon or occupied by others.

But it does not appear that the inhabitants of the town, as such, ever asserted, within living memory, a right of commonage upon the common.

It further appears that the owners of the lands granted to the patentee had a right to one half the entire pasture of the common; and that, about 16 years ago, an arrangement was entered into, by which they agreed to give up to the owner of the fee their commonable rights, for certain allotments assigned to them of the common, which was then, and has since continued, enclosed.

The mode of enjoyment, and the quantity of the common, according to the evidence before us, varied from the plan of settlement disclosed by the charter. There were four tenements called freehold tenements; and there were 20 tenements which were not freehold, and which appear to have been farms held under the owner of the soil. But it was only the proprietors of the four freehold tenements that were, according to usage, entitled to common.

These tenements, according to actual enjoyment, were each divided into two; there being two houses, with a garden belonging to each, upon each freehold tenement.

These splittings of the tenements probably arose from the circumstance that the allotments in the town presented, each, a front sufficiently large for containing, each, two dwelling-houses. The distribution of commonable rights gave to the owner of a full tenement the grazing of three "sums," as they are styled. Three sums consist of three cows, or cattle equivalent to that number of cows. The owner of a half tenement was entitled to the grazing of a cow and a heifer.

The quantity of the common, at the time of the enclosure, appears to have been about 105 acres; of these 75 were retained by the owner of the soil, and 30 were allotted to the owners of the freehold tenements.

CONDITION OF THE TOWN.

14. Killybegs is situated upon a small but deep and well-sheltered harbour, about 20 miles to the north of Ballyshannon. It is said to be capable of being made a good sea-port.

Population.

15. The following particulars appear upon the Population Abstract of 1831.

Males	322	
Females	402	
Total	—	724
Families chiefly employed in agriculture	40	
„ in trade, manufactures, and handicraft	43	
„ not comprised in those classes	47	
Total	—	130
Houses inhabited	114	
„ uninhabited	10	
„ building	2	
Total	—	126

Inquiry held the 27th September 1833.

JAMES MOODY,
DAVID R. PIGOT, } *Commissioners.*

REPORT

ON

THE BOROUGH OF LIFFORD.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Situation and Limits	1105
Letters Patent to Sir Richard Hansard, 27th Oct. 8 Jac. I.	1105
Letters Patent, 30th Jan., 9 Jac. I.	1105
Charter of Incorporation, 10 Jac. I.	1105
Corporate Body	1105
Title	1105
Classes	1106
Warden	1106
Free Burgesses	1106
Borough Court	1106
Bye-Laws and Fines	1106
Guild of Merchants, Serjeants at Mace, and Inferior Officers	1106
Parliamentary Representation	1106
Plan of Settlement of the Borough	1106
Sir Richard Hansard's Will	1106
Settlement of Property in the Borough	1106
Commons	1106
Enclosure of	1107
Property of Corporation	1107
Patronage	1108
Borough Court	1108
Court Baron	1108
Court Leet	1108
Schools	1108
Charities	1108
State of the Town	1108
Houses	1108
Population	1109

THE BOROUGH OF LIFFORD.

SITUATION AND LIMITS.

1. THE Borough of Liffer, (or Lifford), is situated in the county of Donegal, upon the river formerly called the Finn, near the place where that river opens into what is called the river Lough Foyle, and within less than a mile of the town of Strabane in the county of Tyrone. We were unable to ascertain the exact limits of the borough, but it comprehended what is now the town of Lifford and a small district surrounding.

Letters Patent to Sir Richard Hansard, 27th October, 8 Jac. I.

2. The incorporation of Liffer, (the ancient name of Lifford), formed part of the plan of the new plantation in Ulster. It was preceded by two grants of lands at Liffer, made by King James I., in the eighth and ninth years of his reign. By the first of these, (which is enrolled Rot. Pat. 8 Jac. I. p. 2. m. 7., and which was dated the 27th of October, in the eighth year of the reign of King James I.,) that monarch demised the town or village, called the town of Liffer, in the county of Donegal, and also the fort commonly called Captain Brook's Fort, situate near the town, and certain lands called Liffer, otherwise Ballyduffe, being one quarter of land; Killinederragh being one quarter of land; Crogha, otherwise Magherireogh Croghanshandon, being one quarter of land; and Cabragh, otherwise Cabridridromline; and also the ferry or passage upon the river Finn; to hold those lands, (except the said fort called Captain Brook's Fort, and one parcel of land called Stramore, containing 100 acres of land in or near the said quarter of Liffer,) for a term of 120 years. This grant contained the following proviso:

"Provided also that he, the said Richard Hansard, his executors or assigns, shall, within five years next ensuing the date hereof, grant and assign unto threescore several persons, who are to be inhabitants of the said town, such and so many parcels of ground in and near the said town as that each of the said persons may thereupon build a convenient dwelling-house, and have a curtilage or backside, with a garden-plot thereunto adjoining. To have and to hold the same unto all and every the said person or persons respectively, during so many years as shall remain unexpired of the said term of one and twenty years, and shall also set out the parcels of land called Roughan, The Dorooghes, and the residue of the said quarter of land called Liffer, (except the said parcel of land called Stramore,) containing in all 200 acres of land, rough and smooth, be it more or less, to be used as a common for meadow, pasture, and turbarie, by the inhabitants and townsmen of the said town; and shall, from time to time, during the said term, permit all and every the said inhabitants and townsmen to have free ingress, egress, and regress into and out of the said 200 acres, and to depasture the same with all their beasts commonable, and to lay and convert such part thereof to meadow as the greater part of the said townsmen shall think fit for their common use; and to dig, cut, and carry away turf in and upon and from the same, at their pleasure, to be spent in their own houses within the said town, and not elsewhere. And that if, any time during the interest of the said Sir Richard Hansard, it shall please his Majesty to place or lay a troop of 50 horse in garrison within the said town, that then the said Sir Richard Hansard, his heirs and assigns, shall set out and appoint the number of 100 acres of land, whereupon such quantity of hay may be yearly made as may suffice for the said 50 horses, and so proportionably after that rate for such lesser number of horses, if the full number of 50 horses shall not be appointed to remain there; the said hay to be taken by the commander or officer appointed to command the said horse and to be converted to that use only."

Letters Patent, 31st January, 9 Jac. I.

King James I., by a subsequent Patent, dated the last day of January, in the ninth year of his reign, granted these lands to Sir Richard Hansard in fee, to be held of the castle of Dublin, in free and common soccage, by fealty, and at a rent of £4 8*s.* 8*d.*, excepting out of this grant the fort which the patent directed to be thenceforth called King's Fort; and excepting also the meadow, a parcel of land called the meadow of Stramore; save four acres situate where the rivers Deale and Finn meet, which four acres were granted in fee to Sir Richard Hansard, with a right of passage over the remainder of these lands of Stramore. This patent also contained a grant in fee to Sir Richard Hansard of the ferry; of a weekly market to be held on Mondays in the town of Liffer; and of two fairs to be held, one upon Ascension day, and the day after, and another to be held on St. Matthew's day, and the day after, unless one of those days happened upon a Sunday, in which case the fair was to begin upon the Monday following. This patent also contained the usual grant of a Court of Pie Poudre and of tolls, not specifying the amount: the market and fairs were held at a yearly rent of 16*s.*

CHARTER OF INCORPORATION, 10 Jac. I.

These grants were followed by the Charter of Incorporation, which is dated 27th of February, in the tenth year of the reign of King James I.

CORPORATE BODY. Title.

3. By this charter the town or village of Liffer, excepting the fort called the King's Fort, was incorporated under the name of the borough of Liffer; and all the inhabitants within the aforesaid town, from thenceforth for ever, were made a body corporate, under the Title of "The Warden, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Liffer."

LIFFORD.

Classes.

4. The corporation was made to consist of one warden, 12 free burgesses, and the commonalty.

Warden.

5. The Warden was to be elected annually by the warden and free burgesses, out of the free burgesses, upon the feast of St. John the Baptist, and he was to hold his office for one year, from the 29th of September following, (inclusive,) or until the appointment of a successor. In case of his death within his year of office, the charter directed the election to be made, out of the free burgesses, by the corporation at large, including the commonalty. The warden was made clerk of the market, (although no grant of a market was made by this charter,) but he was not made justice of the peace within the borough. The warden was directed to take the oath of supremacy and the oath of office.

Free Burgesses.

6. The Free Burgesses were to be elected by the warden and free burgesses, out of the better and more honest inhabitants of the borough. The free burgess was to hold his office for life, unless removed for misconduct by the warden and the majority of the free burgesses. He was to take the oath of supremacy and the oath of office.

Borough Court.

7. The charter created a Court of Record, with civil jurisdiction within the borough to the amount of five marks, (£3 6*s.* 8*d.*,) to be holden weekly, on Thursdays, before the warden.

Bye-laws and Fines.

8. The corporation at large were empowered to make Bye-laws and impose Fines, not inconsistent with the laws of Ireland.

Guild of Merchants. Serjeants at Mace and Inferior Officers.

The corporation at large were empowered to have a Guild of Merchants, and to appoint two Serjeants at Mace and other Inferior Officers, to continue in office during good behaviour, or at the pleasure of the corporation at large.

Parliamentary Representation.

9. The corporation were empowered to send two Members to the Irish House of Commons, to be elected by the warden and free burgesses; the warden to be the returning officer, and to receive the precept for the election from the sheriff of the county of Donegal.

Plan of the Settlement of the Borough.

10. Sir Richard Hansard was one of the undertakers in the new plantation of Ulster. The town of Liffer is not mentioned in Pynnar's Survey; but it was within the precinct of Liffer, which was allotted to English undertakers. The lands of which Sir Richard Hansard became the undertaker, among the rural districts of the plantation, were also in the county of Donegal, and situate in the precinct of Killnacrenan, which was allotted to servitors and natives, and in which he obtained a grant of 1,000 acres at a place afterwards called Ramelton. At the time of Pynnar's Survey, in the years 1818-19, these lands belonged to Sir William Stewart, who probably purchased them from Sir Richard Hansard.

Sir Richard Hansard appears to have built the town of Lifford in conformity with the plan prescribed in his first patent. He died in the year 1619.

Sir Richard Hansard's Will.

11. By his Will he devised his estates to certain members of his family. He charged them with the following perpetual bequests to the corporation of Lifford: "To the warden for the time being £20 yearly, towards the maintenance of his table;" "to the recorder £10 yearly, towards his maintenance;" and "to the warden, burgesses, and free commonalty £6 yearly, towards the maintenance and wages of two serjeants at mace." He also bequeathed £30 yearly "for the entertainment and maintenance of a schoolmaster in Lifford, and £20 yearly for the entertainment and maintenance of an usher in the same school, (the same schoolmaster and usher to be chosen by the Lord Bishop of Derry, and the warden, free burgesses, and commonalty of said borough, or the majority of them,) for the education and bringing up children in learning, in a free school intended to be built in Lifford aforesaid." For this stipend he directed "that the said schoolmaster and usher were to teach all the children within the parish of Clonley." He directed these sums, amounting to the annual sum of £86, to be paid half-yearly by "his heirs," out of his freehold lands; provided always, and he declared his will to be, "that none of those donations should be paid until the schoolhouse should be built, his debts paid, and until two years next after the death of Dame Anne Hansard, his wife."

It appears that Sir Richard Hansard died at Lifford, where his monument is extant, bearing an inscription referring to his will, and to legal causes, (stated to be "the want of feoffment to enable him to dispose of his lands by will by law,)" by reason of which his lands are stated to have fallen to his younger brother. The inscription states that the executors purchased this property from Sir Richard's brother for £1,500, "and so finished the said works and perpetual directions according to the will."

Sir Richard also directed, by his will, that a church of specified dimensions should be built within the town.

By a codicil to his will, he directed the Lord Bishop of Derry to be a visitor of the school, with a power of removing the master and usher.

Settlement of Property in the Borough.

12. According to the information which we were able to collect, a plan of Settlement nearly corresponding to that prescribed in the first patent to Sir William Hansard, was carried into execution. Thirty houses in the town, and 30 tenements, comprising parks of from four to five acres in the adjoining lands, appear to have been granted, not for a term of 21 years, but in perpetuity, to 30 of the first settlers, at a rent of 5*s.* a-year for each house and the tenement annexed to it.

Commons.

13. A considerable tract of land was allotted for Common, and is still known under that name. It appears to have been the intention, in the plan of settlement at Lifford, as well as in the projected settlement of other boroughs which we visited in the progress of our Inquiry, that the commons should be allotted for the use, generally, of the inhabitants of the town; but at Lifford, as at Donegal and Killibegs, the usage was, that the right of common should be enjoyed exclusively by the owners of the burgage houses and burgage tenements.

LIFFORD.

Enclosure of Commons.

14. In the year 1751 the ancestor of the present Lord Erne had become the owner of the lands granted at Lifford to Sir Richard Hansard, and had become also the proprietor of 15 of the original 30 tenements which had been granted amongst the first settlers in the borough, and of the rights of common annexed by usage to those tenements. In that year an agreement was entered into, which was reduced into the shape of a formal deed between the lord of the soil, who was thus the owner of one-half of the rights of common, and the other persons entitled to commonage, by which the commons were enclosed and partitioned in lots corresponding to the rights of the parties. Since that time the property has been enjoyed in conformity with the arrangement so made. The late Lord Erne, and the committee of the present lord, (who is a lunatic,) have received rents from the tenants, holding, under them, one-half of the commons. The owners of the burgage houses, and the tenements annexed to them, who still pay for these the rent of 5*s.* a-year, hold, rent free, the patrimonial allotments on the commons.

Property of Corporation.

15. The Corporation (by what means we were unable to discover) appear to have become, at an early period, the owners of certain tenements in the town, and of some adjoining lands. These tenements and lands they were in the habit of demising under the corporation seal. The rents were received by the agent of Lord Erne and his ancestors, who were the patrons of the borough, but the premises went under the denomination of corporation tenements, or corporation ground; and the receipts given by the agent for the rent described the premises as such. We could not ascertain in what manner the Erne family, or their agents, accounted with the corporation for these rents, or whether they accounted for them at all; but it appears that the agent of Lord Erne paid the warden, the recorder, and the town serjeants. There has been no warden since the Union; consequently, the payments to the warden ceased at that time. The recorder was paid by salary till about the year 1811. One of the town serjeants who was in office at the time of the Union still survives, and receives his salary of £3 a-year. We were able to trace the following as comprising part, at least, of the premises thus held by the corporation: Mitchell's tenement, Sorraghan's tenement, Tannissey's tenement, Cowan's tenement, and tenements formerly known by the name of Townland Parks, together with M'Cosker's tenement, which were leased by the corporation to a person named Nathaniel Nesbitt, and afterwards to John Read.

In a rental of Lord Erne's Donegal estate, containing a statement of the tenements and tenants as they were in the year 1819, there are the following entries:

Lifford Corporation.

Denomination.	Tenant's Name.	Number of Acres.	Value.	Date.	Term of Lease.	Observations.
		A. P. R.	£ s. d.			
Lifford Corporation.	William M'Intosh . .	..	6 16 6	Nov. 1807 .	King Geo. IV. and Duke of York.	The enclosure in front of Mr. Chambers's house should be charged with rent to enable Lord Erne to retain his title to it; the rent proposed to be laid on it was 10*s.* per year.
	Mrs. Margaret Stevenson	11 3 12	36 12 3	Nov. 1816 .	Dukes of York, Clarence, and Kent.	
	Dr. Gillespie, for part do.	0 0 18	0 7 6	. .	No lease.	
	James Mitchell. . .	2 1 1	4 0 0	May 1770 .	59 years.	
	Richard Cowan, Esq. .	..	2 0 0	Sept. 1772 .	61 years.	
	David Pyke's widow, and widow M'Gittigan.	..	1 10 0	May 1768 .	61 years.	
	James Sharkey. . .	..	3 0 0	May 1768 .	61 years.	

All the leases mentioned in this abstract, except the two first, are leases granted by the corporation under their common seal; some of them bore the signatures of the warden and several burgesses, (including Lord Erne); and the originals of some of them were shown to us at the time of the Inquiry.

The premises in the lease, described as of November 1816, were, by an instrument dated the 11th of July 1785, executed under their common seal, signed by the provost and two burgesses, one of whom was Lord Erne, and executed also by John Rea, demised to John Rea for 21 years, from the 1st of May 1785, at a rent of £20 a-year. This instrument contains covenants of the lessee to enclose fields and plant hedge-rows, and other covenants, and contains a proviso, that upon performance of these covenants £12 a-year of the rent should be abated, so as to reduce it to £8 a-year. These premises afterwards became vested in Thomas Clarke; and, by an agreement in writing, made upon the 28th of June 1792, between him and the corporation, executed under the corporate seal, and signed by the provost and three burgesses, (including Lord Erne,) a term of ten years was granted, to commence upon the expiration of the former term. The second term expired in May 1816. The corporation then ceased to have any visible existence. The rent, however, had been received by the agent of Lord Erne; and the widow of Clarke (who was then the widow of a second husband named Stephenson) was advised that she was not bound to pay rent or restore the premises to any person who was not either authorized by the corporation, if existing, or, if it was extinct, the heir of the original donor of the lands. Being pressed by the agent of Lord Erne to accept a new lease, she, after some hesitation, consented; and the lease mentioned in the abstract was granted. A part of these premises comprehended what were called M'Cosker's tenement.

The premises mentioned as comprised in the lease of 1807 were stated to us in evidence to have been formerly corporation land. The lease was produced to us; it was from the late Lord Erne.

LIFFORD.

The four last holdings, comprised in the leases of 1770, the lease of 1772, and the two leases of 1768, were all held under the corporation. The last of these leases was produced to us, and comprised what was called Sorohan's tenement. Rent was for some time paid the agent of Lord Erne; but it has been since refused, and no attempts have been made to enforce it. The same person holds also the tenement called Tannissey's tenement, which is not mentioned in the above abstract. This person, now enjoying these premises called Sorohan's tenement and Tannissey's tenement, (on which several houses stand,) pays no rent, and has greatly improved them. The premises comprised in the lease of 1770, and also those comprised in the lease of September 1772, are enjoyed by individuals who derive under purchases from the former lessees of the corporation, and pay no rent for them. With respect to the premises comprised in the lease of May 1768, and held for a yearly rent of £1 10*s.* we procured no exact information.

Patronage.

16. The borough of Lifford was, long before the Union, the property of the Creighton family, of whom Lord Erne was the head, and who became the proprietors by purchase of the lands granted to Sir Richard Hansard. Lord Erne received, at the Union, £15,000 as compensation for the disfranchisement of the borough. The corporation appears to have been preserved for no purpose but that of securing parliamentary influence. Its members only met at the periods when it was necessary for them to assemble in order to prevent its extinction, and after the Union no provost was elected, and the vacancies in the office of the burgesses were not filled up. It was understood that at the time of holding our Inquiry the corporation was extinct.

Borough Court.
Court Baron.
Court Leet.

17. Of the proceedings of the Borough Court we could find no trace. Some entries were shown to us of proceedings of a Court Baron for the manor of Lifford, from which it would seem that a jurisdiction existed in that court to the amount of 40*s.* Entries were also shown to us of proceedings of a Court Leet; and both these courts appeared from the entries to have been held before a person acting as the seneschal of the manor, under Lord Erne. From some of the entries, this person appears to be the same individual who was recorder of the corporation. All the proceedings appear to have been long antecedent to the Union. These documents were shown to us by a private individual. We found no book of any proceedings of the corporation.

Schools.

18. The salaries directed by Sir Richard Hansard's will to be paid to the schoolmaster and the usher appear to have been paid out of the property of Lord Erne; but the school fell into neglect and disuse, and it was at one period found necessary to pay a sum of money to the usher to induce him to quit a house, (appropriated to the purposes of the school,) of which he had taken and retained possession. Lately an arrangement has been made, under which the school has been so far placed under effective management that a master and usher have been provided, and that means are afforded for educating 18 male pupils gratuitously, and for educating 18 more at a moderate charge, which was not fixed at the time of the holding of our Inquiry. The accommodation provided for the school consists of two houses on Lord Erne's property, which are allowed to be held rent free. Upon these houses a sum of £300 has been lately laid out, provided, as we understood, out of the funds of the lunatic, at the suggestion of Col. Creighton, his committee. About £300 more had been laid out upon another school in the lands of Clonley, about 2¼ miles distant from Lifford, to which £30 a-year is contributed out of the funds of the lunatic.

A school is maintained, under the direction of the Roman Catholic clergy, at which it is said that about 99 pupils attend. There is also a private school kept in the town. These are the only schools at Lifford of which we received any information.

Charities.

19. There is a dispensary, to which £20 are contributed out of Lord Erne's income.

State of the Town.

20. There is now, at Lifford, no body or individual exercising any municipal function.

The town is not improving. Its position would be extremely favourable for trade if the difficulties of navigation for a very short distance were surmounted; and a project was stated to us as practicable, by which, at a small expense, by means of a short canal, the necessary distance being only half a mile, and the ground presenting nearly a dead level, Lifford might be made the place from which the produce of a large part of the county of Donegal could be conveyed direct to Derry, the nearest place of export, instead of being made to pass the town in order to be transported by canal navigation from Strabane in the adjoining county. Lifford is built at a place where several roads, traversing some of the best cultivated parts of the county of Donegal, converge, all leading to the bridge which there affords a passage over the river running between the counties of Donegal and Tyrone. A large portion of the produce conveyed to Strabane market is yielded from lands of the county of Donegal, in the immediate vicinity of Lifford. If the project referred to were executed, there is every reason to believe that Lifford would advance in trade and population. At present it has scarcely any trade, and the town bears evident marks of decline.

Houses

21. An estimate was made, at our request, of the number of Houses and their value, in the town. The number stated is less than that contained in the Population Abstract of 1831, and is probably not quite correct. It is as follows:

Number of houses of the value of £20 and upwards yearly rent -	8
Number of ditto £10, but not £20 - - - - - - -	18
Number of ditto £5, but not £10 - - - - - - -	21
Number of ditto under £5 - - - - - - - -	88
Total number of houses - -	135

LIFFORD.
POPULATION.

22. The following particulars appear upon the Population Abstracts of 1831:

Males	556	
Females	540	
Total		1,096
Families chiefly employed in agriculture	71	
„ in trade, manufactures, and handicraft	44	
„ not comprised in those classes	80	
Total		195
Houses inhabited	153	
„ uninhabited	8	
„ building	0	
Total		161

JAMES MOODY,
DAVID R. PIGOT, } *Commissioners.*

Inquiry held the 30th September and 30th October 1833.

REPORT

ON

THE CITY OF LONDONDERRY.

CONTENTS.

	Page
New Plantation in Ulster	1115
Plan of the Plantation in the rural districts	1115
Plan of the New Corporations	1115
Rex. *v.* The Corporation of Sligo, 2 Fox & Smith, p. 96	1115
Apparent object of the New Corporations	1116
Results	1116
Allotments of Burgage Tenements and Burgage Acres	1116
New Corporations almost destitute of property	1116
Dependence upon the patrons	1117
Charters of Londonderry	1117
First Charter of King James I.	1117
Structure of the first Corporation	1117
Second Charter of King James I.	1117
Articles of Agreement between the Privy Council and the Committee of the Common Council of London	1117
Objects of the Charter	1118
Charter of Oliver Cromwell	1118
Charter of Charles II.	1118
Charter of King James II.	1118
Governing Charter	1118
Limits	1119
Constitution of the Irish Society	1119
Corporate Body	1119
Title	1119
Officers	1119
Common Council	1119
Bye-laws	1120
Powers of the Common Council	1120
New Rules	1120
Mayor, how elected	1120
Duties and functions	1121
Salary	1121
Aldermen, how elected	1121
Charter Justices	1121
Chief Burgesses	1121
Sheriffs	1121
Emoluments	1121
Recorder	1122
Duties	1122
Emoluments	1123
Chamberlain, how appointed	1123
Duties	1123
Salary and emoluments	1123
Town Clerk Prothonotary; Clerk of the Peace	1123
Duties	1123
Coroners	1123
Emoluments	1123
Swordbearer	1124
Macebearer	1124
Serjeants at Mace	1124
Weighmaster	1124
Statutes	1124
Compensation	1124
Receipts	1124
Circumstances of present Weighmaster's appointment	1125
Quaymaster	1126
Armourer	1126
Commonalty	1126
Rights to freedom	1126
Freedom by Apprenticeship	1126
Bye-laws	1126
Manner of Admitting to Freedom	1127
Enrolment	1127
Fees	1127
Freedom by Birth	1127
Freedom by Marriage	1127
Freemen, by grace especial	1127
Restrictive Bye-laws	1127
Bye-laws disregarded	1128
Jealousy towards strangers in former times	1128
Fines	1128
Power of Disfranchisement	1128
Observations	1129
Guilds	1129
Their formation	1129
Their decline and extinction	1129
Privileges of Freemen	1129
Roman Catholic Freemen	1129
Settlers	1130
Bye-laws	1130
Residence required by the Irish Society	1130
Practice opposed to bye-law	1130
Resolution of the Irish Society in 1831	
Resolution of the Common Council	1130
Difficulty in procuring a Mayor to Act	1131
State of the Corporation with respect to Residence and Non-residence of Members	1131
Local Jurisdiction	1132
Court of Record	1132
Proceedings by Attachment	1133
Form of Bail piece	1133
Course of proceeding when goods are seized	1133
Proceedings when Bail not given	
Costs	1133
Proceedings when Bail is given	1134
Irregular Sittings of the Court	1135
Defect in the Constitution of the Court	1136
Court of Conscience	1136
City Sessions	1138
Sittings of the City Sessions	1138
Petty Sessions	1138
Sittings of the Mayor as Magistrate	1140
Observations as on the Administration of Justice	1140
Party Processions	1140
Ceremony of Shutting of the Gates	1140
Property under the management of the Corporation	1141
Private Property—1,500 acres	1141
Sheriffs Mountain	1142
The Common Holdings	1142
Babington's Holdings	1143
Bishop's Lease	1143
Weighmaster	1143
Alien Dues	1143
Town Customs	1143
Market Tolls	1143
Table of Revenue Expenditure and Debts	1143
Progressive Debts	1143

Page

Private Revenue, from 1790 to 1833 1143
PUBLIC FUNDS 1144
Derry Bridge 1144
Act 30 Geo. III. c. 31 1144
Corporation Tonnage 1144
40 Geo. III. c. 41 1145
48 Geo. III. c. 136. Ballast Office Tonnage 1145
Course of Proceeding with respect to Public Funds 1145
Public Works previously to 1814 . 1146
Quays 1146
Pipe Water 1146
Act 48 Geo. III. c. 136 1146
Revenue and Outlay from 1790 to 1813 1147
Bridge Debt not Discharged . . . 1147
Other Public Works 1147
Observations 1148
Bridge Destroyed 1149
Act 54 Geo. III. c. 230 1149
Advance of £15,000 by Government 1149
Bridge Rebuilt 1149
Revenue and Outlay from 1813 to 1831 1149
Obligations 1149
Obligations not performed . . . 1150
Debts 1150
General Results 1150
Application of Funds not fully ascertainable 1151
Books 1151
Auditing of Accounts. 1151
Annual Accounts 1151
Usual Yearly Charges 1151
SALARIES 1152
ANNUITIES AND PENSIONS 1152
Charities 1153
Charge for Ringing the Derry Bells . 1153
Law Costs 1153
Expences of Grants of Freedom . . 1153
Entertainments and Presents . . 1153
New Bells for the Church . . . 1154
Repairs of the Church 1154
New Corporation Hall 1154
Sums paid to Wyly, the cook . . . 1154
Subscriptions to New Library . . 1154
Walker's Testimonial 1154
New Infirmary 1154
Printing and Advertisements . . . 1154
Summary 1154
Observations 1156
Practicable Savings 1156
Proceedings at the Common Council as to Debts 1156
Errors 1157
Gift to Chamberlain 1157
Apprehensions of Creditors in 1813 . 1157
Proceedings to quiet the Creditors . 1157
Observations 1157
Inconsistencies in statements made of the State of the Corporation Finances 1157
Ignorance in the Common Council of the Real State of their Affairs . . 1158
Supposed Security of the Funds . . 1159
Evidence of Major Nicholson . . 1159
Mode of Managing Property . . . 1159
Private Property of the Corporation . 1159
Larisks 1159
Pennyburn 1160
Ferry 1160
Quayage 1160
Weighmaster and Weighhouse . . 1160
Premises comprising House of Correction 1161
Towns Customs and Market Tolls . 1161
Alien Dues 1161
Chamberlain's Poundage 1161
Mode of Dealing with Public Funds . 1162
As to the Bridge Tolls and Corporation Tonnage 1162

Page

Results 1162
48 Geo. III. c. 36 1162
Obligations Imposed by the Act . . 1162
Not performed 1163
Misapplication of Funds 1163
Inquiry before Select Committee of the House of Commons . . . 1163
Demand of Corporation against the Ballast Office Committee . . . 1163
Influence of the Corporation on the Ballast Office Committee . . . 1163
Mode of Dealing with the Ballast Office Tonnage 1164
Power of Local Taxation 1164
Resistance 1164
Complaints of the Traders of Derry . 1164
Reply referring to Rights of Irish Society 1164
Ineffectual Efforts of the Citizens to Obtain Information respecting Accounts of Ballast Office Tonnage . 1164
Correspondence between the Traders and Corporation 1164
Change in the Composition of the Ballast Office Committee 1165
Corporation Tonnage 1165
Amount 1165
Mode of Collection 1165
Willingness of Irish Society to concur in Reduction of Port Charges . . 1165
Establishment of Private Quays, and Results 1166
Management of Bridge Tolls . . . 1166
Exemption of Common Council from Bridge Tolls 1166
Order of 23d December 1792 . . 1166
Extent of this privilege 1166
Proceedings against the Corporation by Irish Society in 1828 . . . 1166
Proceedings at the suit of the Crown . 1166
Proceedings at the suit of Creditors . 1166
Sales of the Corporation Property . 1166
Sequestration of the Bridge Tolls . 1166
Payment of Instalments 1166
Act 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 107, Provisions respecting the Government Debt . 1166
Application to the Irish Society in 1831, for Pecuniary Aid . . . 1166
Bridge Tolls Reduced 1167
Present State of the Property at the Disposal of the Corporation . . 1167
Debts 1167
Petition to the House of Commons and Select Committee 1167
Report of Committee 1167
Proposal of the Creditors to Corporation 1168
Resolutions of the Common Council . 1168
Meeting of Creditors and Appointment of Trustees 1168
Observations 1168
Application of the Corporation to the Irish Society 1169
Result 1169
Memorials 1169
Opinions and sentiments in Londonderry respecting the Course adopted by the Irish Society 1169
Irish Society Declined to give Information 1170
Grand Jury 1170
Gaol 1170
Governor 1171
How appointed 1171
Other officers. 1171
Police Constabulary 1171
Night Police 1171
Paving and Lighting 1171
Cleansing 1171
Ecclesiastical Patronage 1171
Acts of Parliament 1171

	Page
30 Geo. III. c. 31	1171
40 Geo. III. c. 41	1171
48 Geo. III. c. 136	1172
54 Geo. III. c. 230	1172
5 Geo. IV. c. 152	1172
Act defeated by Resolution of the Inhabitants not to Elect	1173
Expense of the Act	1173
Geo. IV. c. 180	1173
Expenses of this Act and of the 5 Geo. IV. c. 152	1173
23 Will. IV. c. 107	1173
New Bill introduced into Parliament in 1828 by the Recorder	1173
Committee appointed by the Citizens to Watch the Proceedings of the Corporation	1173
Powers intended to be given by the New Bill	1173
Clause exempting the Corporation from Obligation to Fund for the Bridge	1173
Failure of the Bill	1173
Public Meetings on Local Taxation	1173
Police Committee	1173
Their Powers	1174
Officers to Account	1174
Summary Jurisdiction, to Enforce Payment	1174
Regulations for Pilots	1174
Ballast Office Committee	1174
Provision for Payment of the Government Loan	1174
Dissatisfaction created by the Police Act	1174
Working of the Act	1174
First Election of Committee	1174
Act admitted to work well in Appointment of Committee	1174
Second Election	1174
Objections to the Act	1174
Schools	1175
Diocesan School	1175
Gwyn's School	1175
Roman Catholic School	1175
Presbyterian Schools	1175
Blue School	1175
Character and Working of the Corporation	1175
STATE AND PROSPECTS OF THE CITY	1177
Population	1177

THE CITY OF LONDONDERRY.

1. THE origin and circumstances of the Corporation of Londonderry cannot be fully understood without some notice of the "New Plantation in Ulster," which was commenced in the early part of the reign of King James I. That undertaking led to the incorporation of Londonderry, to the establishment of the Irish Society by the same charter, to the incorporation of the town of Coleraine, and to the creation of most of the other corporations which we visited in the course of the inquiry. NEW PLANTATION IN ULSTER.

A large portion of Ulster, comprising the greatest part of the counties of Cavan, Fermanagh, Tyrone, Donegal, Armagh, and what was then called Coleraine, became forfeited to the Crown upon the attainder of O'Neill, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and was the subject of surveys and inquisitions in the early part of the succeeding reign, when a plan for the plantation of this forfeited territory with English and Scotch Protestant settlers, and with well-affected Protestant Irish, was proposed by the Crown, and ultimately carried into effect under a royal commission issued in the year 1609.

2. According to the Plan of settlement adopted in this Plantation, the lands were divided into allotments of 1,000, 1,500, and 2,000 English acres, and granted to the chief undertakers at small rents, upon several conditions. It was a part of these conditions that the British undertakers should settle upon their allotments a certain number of English, or Inland Scottish, able-bodied men; and after reserving a portion of land for the chief undertakers, should distribute the remainder in specified proportions among the inferior settlers. Regulations were made for settling these little colonies in proper situations and in secure dwellings, contiguous to each other; and it was a condition that no person, (except the chief undertakers, being British, to whom this condition does not seem to have extended,) should become a settler, or should become the purchaser of any part of the settled lands, who should not take the oath of supremacy, and conform himself to the established religion. Plan of the Plantation in the Rural Districts.

This scheme of plantation was undertaken in the year 1609.

In the year 1613 a Parliament was assembled in Ireland, after an interval of several years, during which no Parliament had sat, and during which seventeen new counties had been formed, and forty new boroughs had been created. Among these boroughs were comprised all the towns of the district which we visited, except Mullingar, Longford, St. Johnstown (county of Longford,) and Granard (to which towns the privilege of sending Members to Parliament was not granted until the reign of Charles II.,) and St. Johnstown (county of Donegal) and Jamestown, which were subsequently incorporated by King James I., the latter in the sixteenth, the former in the nineteenth, year of his reign.

3. The charters (with the exception of those of Derry, and the second charter of Coleraine) were nearly uniform in their structure. Each charter professed to incorporate the town and its inhabitants under the name of a sovereign, warden, provost, boroughmaster, or portrieve, and twelve (and in some instances fourteen) free burgesses, and the commonalty; and to grant to the whole corporation, so composed, the power (to be exercised, however, by the head of the corporation and free burgesses) of electing the sovereign, or other head of the corporation, (who was made elective annually,) and the free burgesses, whose offices were, under all the charters, to be held for life. Powers were given of holding a court for recovery of debts, within amounts varying in the different charters. Powers were also given (and these the commonalty under several of the charters were to share as an integral part of the corporation) of appointing inferior officers, of making bye-laws, and of using a common seal. The head of the corporation was made, in many instances (but not in all), a magistrate, *ex officio*, within the limits of the borough. Plan of the New Corporations.

These, with the privilege of electing two members of the Irish House of Commons, were almost the only privileges given to corporations of this class.

The right of electing members of the House of Commons was, in express terms, confined, in all these charters, to the sovereign (or other head of the corporation), and the free burgesses.

The corporate body was made to consist, as we have stated, of the head of the corporation, the free burgesses, and the commonalty, which was defined to comprise the inhabitants of the town, and such persons as the head of the corporation and the free burgesses should admit to the freedom of the borough.

But by a usage, which appears to have long prevailed in many corporations, and which has received, by a solemn modern decision, the approbation of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland, the inhabitants of the towns have been for the most part excluded from all corporate privileges which the charters professed to grant to them as integral parts of the corporation; and all those privileges have been in most instances enjoyed and exercised by the head of the corporation and the free burgesses, to the exclusion of the commonalty, in the same manner as the right of electing members of the House of Commons. Rex v. the Corporation of Sligo, 2 Fox and Smith, p. 96.

The commonalty was thus reduced to such persons as the head of the corporation and free burgesses chose to admit under the name of freemen. In effect that class has, in almost all the corporations framed upon this plan, totally ceased to exist as an efficient integral part of the body corporate.

LONDONDERRY.

Apparent Object of the New Corporations.

4. The creation of these corporations appears plainly to have been designed to increase, in the new Parliament, the influence of the Crown, through the persons who had received those large possessions from its bounty, and to give to the settlers, who formed the heads and free burgesses of the new corporations, or rather to the owner of the soil on which the borough was created, direct influence and power in the legislature. They were, in fact, close boroughs, exclusively Protestant, and sending into Parliament a large body of new members, whose presence King James required to control the party, then adverse to him, and possessing considerable power in the Irish House of Commons.

Results.

5. They soon became, and they continued to the time of the legislative union, in effect the properties of the landed proprietors upon whose estates they were situated. Sometimes they passed by purchase into the hands of strangers. Sometimes they changed owners, by the defection of the free burgesses from one patron and their adhesion to another. At the time of the Union most of them, like similar boroughs in other parts of the island, were made the subject of pecuniary compensation on the abolition of their parliamentary franchise. In others, as Enniskillen and Sligo, the right to send one member to the Imperial Parliament was retained; but the same exclusive character was preserved, and they continued nomination boroughs until the passing of the Reform Act.

As far as we have been able to trace, upon the evidence and documents to which we have had access, these close corporations, created by the charters of King James I., (we allude here to all except those of Derry and Coleraine,) were not framed with any view to their possessing that species of municipal influence which is derived from property.

In the rural districts within the range of the New Plantation, it appears from the survey made by Pynnar, in the years 1618 and 1619, that, to a considerable extent, the scheme of plantation directed by the articles before referred to was carried into execution.

Allotments of Burgage Tenements and Burgage Acres.

6. According to these articles, the number of able-bodied settlers required in the smallest settlement, (which by the articles, not always in this instance complied with, should have been 1,000 acres,) was 24; but the undertaker had the option of distributing these in families, or domiciles, amounting to not less than ten families, or domiciles, in all. In the second class of settlements, which consisted of 1,500 acres each, and, in the third class, which consisted each of 2,000 acres, a similar obligation existed of planting settlers in proportionate numbers.

It seems to have been intended that in the newly incorporated boroughs a plan of settlement should be adopted somewhat similar to that which was prescribed for the rural districts. The person named as the head of the new borough for the first year was usually the patentee of adjoining lands, granted to him in perpetuity, either by the Crown, or (probably) by one of the larger undertakers. We found, in several of the places which we visited, traces of holdings in the town or village, and of small tenements in the adjoining lands, granted to some of the first settlers by the patentee. These holdings and tenements, sometimes united in the possession of the same owners, sometimes separated, are, in many places, still held under the original grants from the patentee, which were made in fee farm, at small rents, usually five shillings a-year. They were not always made to the persons who were named as the first free burgesses. This appears from several of the charters, which direct those allotments to be made, and which require that two acres each shall be allotted to ten, and one acre each to ten more of the new settlers; a number exceeding the free burgesses in any of these corporations. That the persons to whom they were granted were, though not free burgesses, considered members of the new corporations, (and, of course, of the commonalty,) appears, however, from the name which these allotments bear to this day,—the holdings in the town are called burgage tenements, the holdings in the adjoining lands are usually called burgage acres. Yet in no instance which came within our Inquiry were they granted to the members of the corporation in their corporate capacity, or annexed to the office of burgess, or character of corporator. They formed, in fact, part of the private property of the first grantee of each allotment, and as such were enjoyed, and made the subject of sale and settlement, by those grantees and their descendants. They appear to have been inducements held out to the first settlers to reside in the newly incorporated district, and to have had no other connexion with the corporate body.

The plan of municipal settlement, as to this part of it, was not uniform. Sometimes, as in the case of Killibegs, the charter incorporating the borough contained a grant of land to the person who was named as the head of the corporation for the first year, and who was probably intended to be the patron of the new settlement, and the charter also specified the conditions under which the lands were given,—as, that certain holdings in the town or village incorporated, with small tenements in the adjoining lands, should (in the manner above mentioned,) be granted to a certain number of the settlers; that a space should be allotted for a school-house; another space for a church; and, sometimes, a space for a common. In other instances, as in that of Donegal and Enniskillen, the charter of incorporation was silent as to the grant of lands; but the lands were granted, and the conditions were specified, in a separate charter. In others, neither the charter, nor the patent by which the lands were granted, contained any conditions imposing on the patentee the obligation of providing tenements for the settlers; but allotments of land appear nevertheless, in some of them, to have been made, and to have been enjoyed by the early settlers and their descendants. These allotments appear to have been the only property given to any of the settlers in the incorporated districts.

New Corporations almost destitute of Property.

7. Most of the Corporations, as such, had, therefore, originally no Property, save in the few instances in which a small and precarious income was derived from a grant of the tolls of new fairs or markets; and the new communities, destitute of trade, enjoying (with the excep-

LONDONDERRY.

tion of the owners of the small tenements before alluded to) no land of their own, and constituting, in fact, infant colonies in a country just subdued after a formidable rebellion, the result of which was to make the whole planted territory the property of the Crown and its grantees, became, in their very origin, dependants upon the bounty and patronage of the owner of the soil. If their institution be considered as a political expedient for securing, in the Irish House of Commons, direct influence to the Crown through the medium of the patrons all of whom were grantees of the forfeited estates, and were bound, by recent obligation and by the strongest interest, to sustain the British sway, they were certainly adapted for that purpose. If they were intended as municipal bodies, framed or calculated to watch over and advance the trade, the wealth, and the civilization of the communities over which they presided, or to provide for these communities a local system of sound self-government, they were wholly unsuited for such a purpose, and in no one instance has any of them achieved it. On the contrary, their dependence upon the patron, which was probably one of the matters deemed essential in the plan of settlement of which they formed a part, presented (if they existed for any other purpose than that of political influence) an original vice in their institution, rendering them from their commencement liable to that individual control, which, as far as we can trace their operation as corporate bodies, made them, not only in the election of representatives in Parliament, but in the exercise of every corporate function, the mere creatures and instruments of the patrons of the day.

Dependence upon the Patrons.

To this plan of corporate settlement Londonderry and Coleraine were exceptions.

8. Derry appears to have been a place of some note at the time of the new plantation. It was originally an English colony planted in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In a letter dated 22d March 1603, from King James I. to the Earl of Devonshire (then Lieutenant Governor of Ireland,) directing him to consult upon incorporating Derry, it is represented as having then "grown to have some good number of inhabitants."

CHARTERS of Londonderry.

9. This letter, which appears to have been written at the solicitation of Sir Henry Docura, led to the first incorporation of Derry, which was made by a charter of King James I. dated the 19th of July 1604, in the second year of his reign. By this charter the town of Derry was incorporated under the name of the City and County of Derry; the limits were defined to be three miles on every side from the old church; and the corporate body was made to consist of the provost, twelve aldermen, two sheriffs, four and twenty burgesses, and "as many freemen as should be thought fit." By this charter Sir Henry Docura was appointed provost for life. The first sheriffs and aldermen were named by the charter; but Sir Henry Docura was empowered, during his life, to nominate the burgesses and freemen, to fill up vacancies in the aldermen and sheriffs, to appoint two coroners and all other officers of the corporation, and also to appoint a vice provost. After his death, or surrender of his office, officers were to be elected by the provost, aldermen, sheriffs, and burgesses. Sir Henry Docura was invested with the jurisdiction of admiral within the liberties of the city, and from the mouth of River Bann to Lough Foyle.

First Charter of King James I.

Structure of the first Corporation.

Although this charter was made public, and the Admiralty jurisdiction of Sir Henry Docura was sought to be enforced by a proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor of the time, the charter does not appear to have been ever accepted by the city, or to have been further acted on.

10. The first operative Charter of incorporation was that granted by King James I., dated the 29th of March in the eleventh year of his reign. The incorporation of the "City or town of Derry," by this charter, formed part of the scheme of the New Plantation in Ulster; and was the result of an agreement between King James I. and the citizens of London, by which the citizens undertook the plantation of considerable tracts of the forfeited territory which comprised what was then called the county of Coleraine; and these tracts were considered of sufficient importance to become the subject of a distinct plan of settlement from that which we have already described.

Second Charter of King James I.

In pursuance of an agreement formally entered into between the Crown and the city of London, these districts of the county of Coleraine (which was to assume the name of the county of Londonderry) were granted by the charter last mentioned to a new corporation (incorporated by the same charter), called the Society of the Governor and Assistants, London, of the New Plantation in Ulster, popularly styled the Irish Society, and were afterwards disposed of by them in the following manner: The towns of Derry and Coleraine, and two large tracts of land adjoining each, were reserved to the Irish Society, to be held and managed by them; and the rest of the county of Londonderry was granted out to twelve companies of the corporation of London, namely, goldsmiths, grocers, fishmongers, ironmongers, mercers, merchant tailors, haberdashers, clothworkers, skinners, vintners, drapers, and salters.

Of the portion of the county of Londonderry so granted to these twelve companies they are understood to be still the owners in fee. The Irish Society remain at this day the owners (with the exception of a small part of the lands of Coleraine,) of the lands which they reserved at Londonderry and Coleraine, and exercise, as we shall hereafter show, full dominion over this territory as landlords and owners.

Previously to the incorporation of the Irish Society, and to the grant to them, articles of agreement were entered into between the Lords of the Privy Council and the City of London, specifying the terms under which the citizens were to undertake this part of the New Plantation in Ulster.

Articles of Agreement between the Privy Council and the Committee of the Common Council of London.

Among the stipulations of these articles were the following:

LONDONDERRY.

A sum of £20,000 was to be contributed by the city, £15,000 to be expended in the plantation, and 5,000 in "clearing" of private interests.

Two hundred houses were to be built at Derry; room was to be left for building 300 more; 4,000 acres, adjacent to Derry, were to be "laid thereunto,"—*bog and barren mountain to be no part thereof, but to go as waste for the city;* and this was to be done by indifferent commissioners.

One hundred houses were to be built at Coleraine, and room was to be left for 200 more; and 3,000 acres were to be laid "thereunto."

We shall have occasion, in a subsequent part of this Report, to refer to the disposition of property made by the Irish Society under these articles.

Objects of the Charter.

The Objects effected by the Charter granted in pursuance of this arrangement were three. First, it created the corporation of Derry in the form in which it has since subsisted; secondly, it incorporated the Irish Society; and, thirdly, by it the King made a grant to the Irish Society of the territory which was the subject of the agreement with the City of London.

The sum originally intended to be laid out by the city upon the plantation was £20,000. This sum was found insufficient; and ultimately £40,000 were contributed, in certain proportions, by the 12 companies.

Complaints were made to the Crown, and inquiries were instituted from time to time, respecting the manner in which the business of the plantation was conducted. Allegations were made, that the articles of agreement between the Crown and the city of London, on which the charter was founded, were not complied with by the Irish Society. At length proceedings were instituted by information in the Court of Star Chamber, suggesting that the charter had been obtained by misrepresentation; and in the reign of King Charles I., (in the year 1634,) by a sentence of that court, it was ordered, that the Corporation of London and the Irish Society should pay a fine of £70,000, and that the Charter of King James should be surrendered and cancelled.

The enrolment of the charter in England was vacated in pursuance of this sentence of the Star Chamber. The enrolment in Ireland never was vacated.

The sentence of the Star Chamber was followed by proceedings in the *English* Court of Chancery, by writ of *scire facias*, which issued against the Corporation of London, the Irish Society, and the 12 companies, to revoke the charter. The Irish Society offered, conditionally, to appear to this writ, provided they were allowed time to institute inquiries in Ireland with a view to their defence. This was refused. They did not appear to the writ, or defend the proceedings. And in Hilary term following (1635) a decree was pronounced, adjudging that the charter should be revoked, and that the city and county of Londonderry should be seized into the King's hands.

Pending the proceedings in the Star Chamber, the county of Londonderry was sequestrated, and the rents were levied to the King's use; Doctor Bramhall, Lord Bishop of Derry, (who appears to have been extremely active in forwarding these proceedings,) was appointed receiver; and after the decree of the Court of Chancery, a commission issued from the Crown, directed to the Bishop of Derry and others, empowering them to enter into contracts for leases with the tenants on the plantation.

These proceedings were brought under the notice of the House of Commons in 1641, among other complaints made against the Crown at that time; and, on the 26th of August, 1641, strong resolutions were passed by the House, condemnatory of the proceedings in the Star Chamber and Court of Chancery. By one of these resolutions it was resolved, "that the citizens of London and those of the new plantation, all their under-tenants, and all those put out of possession by the sequestrators or King's Commissioners, should be restored to the same state which they were in before the sentence of the Star Chamber.

During the Protectorate, in the year 1654, an order was made by the Privy Council, advising a restoration of the rights of the Society.

Charter of Oliver Cromwell.

11. This was followed by the grant of a Charter from Oliver Cromwell, bearing date the 20th of March 1656; which appears to have been enrolled in England, but which was not enrolled in Ireland. This document, after noticing the Charter of King James I., the proceedings adopted against the Society, and the resolutions of the House of Commons, professed to restore and re-grant the privileges and estates which had been granted by the charter of King James.

Charter of King Charles II.

12. Upon the restoration, the city of London petitioned the Crown for a reversal of the proceedings by which it was sought to annul the first charter. It does not appear that any effectual step was taken for this purpose. It seems to have been thought more advisable to obtain from the Crown a new charter, confirmatory of the former; and, accordingly, King Charles II., by a charter, bearing date the 10th of April 1662, in the 14th year of his reign, reciting the Charter of King James and the proceedings in the Court of Chancery, granted and confirmed, almost in the same terms, all the privileges and estates comprised in the former charter. It is enrolled Rot. Pat. 15 Car. II. p. 4, m. 1.

Charter of King James II.

13. A charter was subsequently granted by King James II., dated the 3d of August, in the fourth year of his reign, purporting to create a new body corporate, consisting of a mayor, 20 aldermen, and 40 capital burgesses, with two sheriffs, a recorder, and a chamberlain, under the title of the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city of Londonderry. This charter was never accepted by the former corporation.

Governing charter.

14. The charter of King Charles II. is the governing charter of the corporation of Londonderry, and of the Irish Society.

LONDONDERRY.

15. By this charter the city and town of Derry, and all the lands granted by the charter, created a county, to be called the County of Londonderry.

It declares the city and town of Derry to be a city, which it directs to be called Londonderry, the liberties of which are to extend three miles from every part of the city. The charter also states the limits of the liberties of the town of Coleraine. Limits.

16. The charter ordains that "All citizens and inhabitants of the city of Londonderry, *and they who thereafter shall be citizens and inhabitants of said city*, shall be a body corporate, by the name of the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city of Londonderry;" and it defines the structure of the corporation in the manner which we shall state below.

17. The charter then, "for the better ordering, directing, and governing all and all manner of things of and concerning the said city and citizens of Londonderry, and the said county of Londonderry, and the plantation to be made within the said city and county of Londonderry, and other businesses belonging to the same," proceeds to constitute a corporation under the name of the Society of the Governor and Assistants, London, of the New Plantation in Ulster." Constitution of the Irish Society.

This corporation is made to consist of one governor, one deputy, and twenty-four assistants. The governor and five assistants must be aldermen of the city of London. The recorder of London, for the time being, is also an assistant by virtue of his office. The deputy, and the rest of the assistants, must be members of the commonalty of the city of London. The charter directs "That the governor and assistants" shall be "yearly elected and appointed by the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the city of London," and that the deputy and twelve of the assistants shall be removed, and another deputy and twelve other assistants shall be appointed in their room: "and so, by interchangeable course, that twelve of the same assistants shall be and continue in their places during the term of two years."

In prescribing the duties and powers of this corporation the charter directs as follows:

"That any nine of them (the governor to be one,) may hold a court, and hear, transact, and determine all things whatsoever, of, for, or concerning the plantation and government aforesaid, as to them shall seem best and most expedient."

That in such court they may "direct, appoint, and ordain (*for and on the part of the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city of London,*) all and singular things, which, for or concerning the plantation, supply, establishment, continuation, and government of the said city of Londonderry, and of all other the lands and tenements" granted by the charter, "shall seem to be most profitable and convenient."

They are empowered to send orders and directions from the kingdom of England into the said realm of Ireland, by letters or otherwise, for the ordering, directing, and disposing of all and all manner of matters and things whatsoever of or concerning the same plantation, or the disposition and government thereof: and also for the receipt, ordering, disposing, and laying out of all sums of money collected and received, or to be collected and received, and generally any other cause, matter, or thing whatsoever whereby the true intent "of the charter" can or ought to be done by them for the better government and rule of the said city of Londonderry, and county of Londonderry.

Under these provisions the Irish Society have continued to act to the present day.

The exact nature and extent of the powers which they exercise we are unable to state. We applied to their Irish agent for information relative to their income from their possessions at Londonderry, and their outlay there. He declined to give evidence without their permission; but stated, that he would apprize the Irish Society of our application. He subsequently communicated to us, that he had done so, but had not received authority to give us any information.

18. The corporation of Londonderry, as it exists in fact, is composed of the mayor, 12 aldermen, including the mayor, two sheriffs, 24 burgesses, and freemen, of whom the number is indefinite. Corporate Body.

19. The title of the corporation of Londonderry is that given to it by the charter of King Charles II., adopting the charter of King James I., namely, "The Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of Londonderry." Title.

20. The Officers of the Corporation are, Officers.

These compose the common council - -	The Mayor Twelve Aldermen Twenty-four Burgesses Two Sheriffs
	Recorder
	Chamberlain, who is always a burgess
	Town Clerk Prothonotary Clerk of the Peace
	Coroners
	Sword Bearer
	Mace Bearer
	Four Sergeants at Mace
	Weighmaster.

21. The governing body of the corporation is the Common Council. It consists of the mayor, aldermen, burgesses, and sheriffs. Common Council.

LONDONDERRY.

Bye-Laws.

The common council under the charter have the power of making bye-laws subject to the approval of the Irish Society.

The mayor must attend at the making of a bye-law; and the common council must be assembled for the purpose, by public summons, by the mayor. The bye-law must, within four months after it is made, be certified to the Irish Society under the corporation seal; and the Irish Society are directed by the charter to signify, under their common seal within six months after receiving the certificate, their approval of the bye-law, or declare that it is difficult, useless, or improper to be observed in the city of Londonderry and its liberty. If approved, it is to be enforced. If declared difficult, useless, or improper, it is to be void. No provision is made for the omission of the Irish Society to notice the bye-law.

Powers of the Common Council.

The Common Council have constantly exercised exclusive and irresponsible control over the funds of the corporation.

They also exercise exclusive authority to confer the freedom of the corporation by special favour, and to adjudicate upon the claims of persons seeking freedom by right.

In all the matters of public trust which, by several Acts of Parliament, are committed to the corporation of Londonderry, the common council have exercised exclusive power and control.

The sittings of the common council are private. Neither the freemen, nor any of the inhabitants at large, are admitted. The transactions of the common council with reference to the corporate funds, have never been communicated to the public, nor to any of the citizens or freemen, not members of the common council. Neither, until the inquiry respecting the Derry Bridge, in the year 1833, which shall hereafter be referred to, does it appear that any account was ever made public of the administration of the public funds entrusted to the management of the corporation of Londonderry.

New Rules.

By the "New Rules" made by the Irish Privy Council on the 23d of September 1672, under the statute 17, 18 Car. II. c. 2, for the regulation of certain cities, walled towns, and corporations in Ireland, including Londonderry, the following matters were prescribed.

By the first of the Rules, upon all elections to serve the office of chief magistrate, recorder, sheriff, or town clerk, the name of the person elected must be presented to the Lord Lieutenant or other chief governor and the privy council of Ireland, to be approved of by them. In case of non-approval, the corporation must proceed to a new election, after which the name of the person elected must be presented in like manner until an election shall take place, of which approval shall be made. All annual elections of officers, requiring such approval, are directed to be made "on that day three months which shall precede the day whereon they are to enter on the execution" of the respective offices, unless it fall on a Sunday, and then on the day following, in order to afford sufficient time for obtaining the necessary approval, and, when requisite, of proceeding to a new election. The charter day for entering upon the official year in Derry being, for all the corporate offices, the feast of the purification, the annual day of election is the 2d of December.

By the second of the Rules every mayor and other officer was required to take the oath of supremacy prescribed by the statute 2 Eliz. c. 1, and also an oath prescribed by this rule. The first was abolished and another substituted by an English statute, 3 William and Mary, c. 2, directed by the statute 2 Anne, c. 6, s. 17, to be taken in Ireland. The second was taken away by the Irish statute, 4 Geo. I. c. 3, which substituted another oath in its stead. Roman Catholics were exempted from taking any of these oaths by the 33 Geo. III. c. 21, (Irish,) and were also exempted from the obligation of receiving the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, on taking the oath prescribed by the seventh section of that statute, and also the oath of allegiance prescribed by the Irish Act 13, 14 Geo. II. c. 35. These last mentioned oaths have been abolished by the 10 Geo. IV. c. 7, (the Act for the Relief of His Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects,) and the oath prescribed by that statute is directed to be taken in place of all oaths and declarations required by any law then in force for relief of Roman Catholics.

By the third of the Rules provision was made for the admission to freedom of foreigners and settlers.

This rule directs that all foreigners, strangers, aliens, as well others as Protestants, being merchants, traders, artisans, artificers, seamen or otherwise skilled in any mystery, art, or trade, or in the working of any manufacture, or in the art of navigation, who at the time of the making the rules were residing in Ireland, or who should thereafter come to said cities, walled towns, or corporations with intent to reside, shall, on request made, or on payment or tender of 20*s.* to the chief magistrate and common council, or other persons authorized to admit or make freemen, be admitted a freeman of the corporation, and, if he shall desire it, of any guild within the city, town, or corporation "during his residence for the most part" therein, and no longer.

And it is further provided, that every such person shall take the oath of allegiance and other accustomed oaths, and shall pay the charges payable by freemen; that any chief magistrate who shall refuse to admit such freeman in violation of the rule shall be liable to be disfranchised by an order of the privy council; and that upon such refusal "every such stranger, being a merchant, trader, artificer, artizan, workman, or seaman, upon such tender of the sum of 20*s.* and on taking the oath of allegiance before any justice of the peace of the next adjacent county, shall be deemed to all intents and purpose, a freeman of the corporation.

Mayor, how elected.

22. The Mayor is elected annually by the common council, from among the aldermen. The same person may be elected mayor in successive years. It is usual to appoint the same person mayor for two years successively. According to the charter, he is to hold his office, after his official year expires, until a successor shall have been appointed.

LONDONDERRY.

The charter expressly directs, that the mayor shall abide and inhabit within the "city of Londonderry, and not elsewhere out of the same city." This provision, which applies also to the sheriffs, was plainly intended to secure the constant residence of the mayor, not merely within the liberties, which extend three miles around the city, but within the city itself, which is the centre of the corporate district, and which, at the time of the granting of the charter, was fortified, and a place of considerable strength. The provision has been constantly violated in practice. The mayors have frequently resided at country seats, at various distances from the city, situated however within the liberties. Inconvenience was represented to us to have occurred in consequence of this non-compliance with the provisions of the charter. The duties of the office are such as to require constant residence within the city.

Duties and Functions.

The mayor is justice of the peace within the city and liberties. He, or the recorder, is sole judge of the Court of Conscience for recovery of small debts not exceeding 40*s.* under the 48 Geo. III. c. 136. He is, *ex officio*, a member of the police committee, established by the 2, 3 Will. IV. c. 107, for lighting, cleansing, and watching the city. He is, *ex officio*, member of the pipe water committee, established by the 48 Geo. III. c. 136, for supplying the city with water. He is invested with certain powers under the 30 Geo. III. c. 31, relating to the tolls of the bridge of Derry, and the levying of tonnage upon vessels entering the port, to be expended upon the improvement of the port and harbour. He is, *ex officio*, member of the Ballast Office Committee, first established under the 48 Geo. III. c. 136, for levying a further tonnage upon vessels entering the port of Derry, and for regulating the pilotage of the port and harbour. In the absence of the recorder, he is judge of the Court of Record created by the charter, having civil jurisdiction to an unlimited amount within the city and liberties. and he must form one of the city magistrates, three of whom compose the city sessions of the peace (under the charter of incorporation and a subsequent charter granted by King Charles II. dated the 12th September, in the thirty-sixth year of his reign). At this court, according to the charter, the mayor and recorder must both attend, to give jurisdiction in capital cases. This was altered by the statute, 39 Geo. III. c 55, hereafter referred to.

The mayor is named in every commission of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery for the city and county of Londonderry, and sits upon the commission with the judge of assize.

The common council is empowered by the charter to impose a fine not exceeding £200 upon any person elected to be mayor, who shall refuse to serve the office.

Salary.

The Salary of the mayor has varied. In modern times it rose to £400 Irish per annum. It was subsequently reduced to £350, and that is now its nominal amount. At present there are not funds to pay the salaries of the corporate officers.

The only other emoluments of the mayor consist in fees payable in the Civil Court of Record.

The mayor is removable by the common council for misconduct.

Aldermen, how elected.

The aldermen are elected by the common council from among the burgesses, and hold their office for life, but are removeable by the common council for misconduct.

The charter grants and ordains that "for ever there shall be *within the said city*" twelve of the more honest and discreet citizens of the said city, or other inhabitants of the said city or liberties, who shall be aldermen of the said city. It would therefore appear to have been intended, that although the aldermen are, by a subsequent clause of the charter, made eligible from among the chief burgesses, yet they should, while aldermen, reside within the city. The practice has been not to make residence, whether within the city or within the liberties, a qualification for electing an alderman, nor a condition of his continuance in office. In practice the aldermen are elected from the chief burgesses; and, until very recently, no other qualification, whether of residence or otherwise, has been required.

The person elected alderman is liable, upon refusing to act, to a fine of not more than £200, which the common council have the power of imposing.

Charter Justices.

23. The mayor, the recorder, such of the aldermen as have filled the office of mayor, and so many more aldermen, according to seniority, as with the mayor, recorder, and aldermen who have served the office of mayor, make up the number of six in all, are justices of the peace within the city and liberties.

There is no emolument attached to the office of alderman, nor any privilege, except that of exercising the functions of magistrates, and the usage of passing the Derry bridge toll free.

Chief Burgesses.

24. The Chief Burgesses are elected by the common council. The charter directs that they should be elected from among the citizens, or the inhabitants within the liberties. In practice, a chief burgess must be a freeman; and that is his only qualification for being elected.

There is no salary, emolument, or privilege attached to the character of chief burgess, except that he is a member of the common council, that he is eligible to be an alderman, and that he exercises the privilege of passing the Derry bridge toll free.

Sheriffs.

25. The Sheriffs are elected annually by the common council. According to the charter they ought to be elected from among the citizens or inhabitants within the city and liberties And, by an express provision of the charter, it is ordained, that as long as they shall bear or exercise their office they shall abide and inhabit within the city of Londonderry, and not elsewhere out of the same city. In practice, this provision has not been always complied with.

The sheriffs are sheriffs of the city and county of Londonderry. They execute all writs for the city and county. They summon all the juries, grand and petit, except the juries for the local civil Court of Record.

Emoluments.

The office is one of some emolument, and is represented as the subject of much canvass.

It has occasionally happened that one of the gentry of the county has been appointed one

LONDONDERRY.

of the sheriffs. This is rather an exception than the rule. It has been done, probably, to assuage the strong sense of dissatisfaction with which the privilege of the corporation of Derry to appoint county sheriffs is regarded by the gentry of the county. The desire of a change in the mode of appointing to this office is great and general among that class from among whom, in other counties, the sheriffs are selected; and the corporation have thought it proper to yield to this desire in several instances, although the holding of the office by one not residing within the city or liberties is a clear violation of the express provisions of the charter.

The concessions thus made have not given satisfaction. They have been sometimes offered, with proposals, at the same time, that the sheriff chosen from among the gentry of the county should accept the office upon condition, that a nominee of the corporation should substantially perform the duty and have all the emoluments ; and that no sub-sheriff should be appointed. These proposals have not always met the approval of the parties to whom they were made. On the occasion of the arrangement which took place for appointing sheriffs immediately before the period of our Inquiry, it was proposed that a county gentleman should act as sheriff jointly with the solicitor for the corporation. This being refused by the gentleman to whom the offer was made, the solicitor and the *sword-bearer of the corporation* were elected sheriffs for the year.

The dissatisfaction existing in consequence of this mode of appointing to functions of great public importance is not confined to a sense of indignity among the gentry, who are either substantially excluded from the office, or admitted to it under circumstances such as we have described. An opinion is strongly entertained, and was expressed before us by witnesses of very high character, that in the appointment of grand juries, in the administration of the funds of the county, and in the other matters which come within the control of grand juries, an influence was felt to exist upon the grand juries which made the city interests in many instances preponderate over those of the county.

Among other classes of the community dissatisfaction exists from another cause, equally connected with the mode of appointing to this office. Some of the witnesses deposed before us, as a fact which they felt to be a grievance, that persons (many of them engaged in business) holding opinions opposed to the views of the corporation, had generally cast upon them the burthen of serving as petty jurors in the record court, at the city and quarter sessions, and at the assizes, while others, more favoured, were almost totally exempted from that duty.

There seems to be some foundation for this complaint. The practice in the Mayor's Court is to summon 24 persons to serve as jurors upon each court day. Taking the names of persons so summoned for six court days, we found the result to be as follows:—

Fifty-one persons, in all, were summoned.
Of 16 of these,
1 was summoned for 6 days,
4 were summoned for 5 days,
11 were summoned for 4 days.
Of the remaining 35,
5 were summoned for 3 days,
16 were summoned for 2 days,
and 14 were summoned for 1 day.

Such a mode of appointing to the office of sheriff must have a tendency to create suspicion and distrust. It appears fairly objectionable on several grounds; first, because it creates a temptation to exercise that corporate influence which, in this instance, has been so much complained of; secondly, because it is not likely (as the fact has proved in Londonderry,) to secure in an office of great public trust and importance, persons of character and property suited to its responsibility; and thirdly, it almost necessarily tends to jobbing and intrigue with a view to the appointment of the office itself, lowering it in the public estimation, leading to unfit appointments, and tempting to the abuse of functions which are not likely to be purely exercised where there are past obligations to be discharged, or new engagements to be made for securing future favour. It is matter for serious consideration whether the connexion between the corporation and the office should not be altogether abolished.

The sheriffs formerly had a perquisite of office, in the enjoyment of a tract of land called the Sheriff's Mountain. This was subsequently separated from the office, and a small salary was substituted. There is now no salary given by the corporation; but the sheriffs receive, by presentment from the grand jury £46 3*s*. 1*d*. each. The official emoluments, in fees, are said to have amounted in one year (1827) to £1,000. They are stated to be now between £300 and £400 for the year of office.

Recorder.

26. The Recorder is appointed by the Crown upon petition of the corporation. He is not necessarily a member of the corporation. He need not reside. He is removable for misconduct, by the common council. The charter directs that he shall be learned in the laws of England and Ireland.

The charter does not authorize the recorder to appoint a deputy. In practice this has been repeatedly done. The 21, 22 Geo. III. c. 42, and 39 Geo. III. c. 55 authorized the appointment of a deputy to preside at sessions of the peace.

Duties.

The recorder, or, in his absence, the mayor, is judge of the Civil Court of Record, created by the charter. He or the mayor is judge of the Court of Conscience, a function which has been rarely, if at all, fulfilled by the recorder or his deputy. He, or the mayor, must attend the city sessions in order to form a quorum. He is the law adviser of the corporation.

LONDONDERRY.

The recorder has not been constantly resident. The gentleman who filled the office at the time of our Inquiry, had held, since 1830, a situation as governor of one of the British West India Islands. His deputy was a barrister who had ceased to practice, but who held the office of assistant barrister in a neighbouring county. At the time of holding our Inquiry, he resided ten miles distant from the city. He was an alderman of the corporation.

Emoluments.

The salary of the recorder was, (when the corporation had funds) £42 per annum. The recorder has also a field, called the Recorder's Park, situate in the liberties, which he holds from the Irish Society, under a lease for the term of his life, or such lesser time as he shall hold the office of recorder, at a rent of 3*s.* 4*d.* a year. He had no other Emoluments.

Chamberlain, how appointed.

27. The Chamberlain is appointed from among the chief burgesses, by the common council. According to the charter he cannot be an alderman. He is removable by the common council, for misconduct.

Duties.

His Duties are, to keep the books, accounts, and papers of the corporation, and to receive and disburse its income; and he officiates in attending to the admission of freemen, on which he receives fees. On the admission of each freeman he receives

	s.	*d.*
Fee - - - - -	8	6
Certificate - - - -	2	6
	11	0

There is an ancient fee, which appears to be 12*s.* 6*d.*, for what are called "spoon and bucket." This is said to be payable to the corporation. The chamberlain has been allowed to retain it as part of his perquisites, but does not claim it as a right.

Salary and Emoluments.

The chamberlain's Salary is £200 Irish a-year. He formerly received, besides his salary, a per centage of a shilling in the pound on the revenues received by him from all the private property of the corporation, and from a part of the public funds under their management. Part of this he continued to enjoy up to the time of the sales, under execution, of the private property of the corporation. These allowances shall be referred to in a subsequent part of this Report.

The accounts of the corporation, previously to the time of the present chamberlain, are, as we shall hereafter show in a most confused and unsatisfactory state. With respect to the time previous to the year 1803, no means exist of ascertaining any details of the income and expenditure. The books since the time of the appointment of the present chamberlain, are well arranged.

Town Clerk,

28. The Town Clerk is appointed by the Crown, upon the petition of the corporation, and holds his office for life, unless removed for misbehaviour, or other reasonable cause, by the common council.

Prothonotary, Clerk of the Peace.

The person who is appointed town clerk is, according to the charter, Prothonotary, and also Clerk of the Peace for the county of Londonderry.

The present chamberlain was, at the time of our Inquiry, town clerk, prothonotary, and clerk of the peace.

Duties.

The Duties of town clerk and prothonotary were discharged by another person.

The duties which should be discharged by a person holding this office, supposing them united, are, to keep the records of the civil and criminal courts of the city; to attend to the registries for the purposes of the elective franchise and preserve the documents relating to the franchise; to attend at elections of representatives in Parliament; to attend the city sessions, the Mayor's Court, the Court of Conscience, and, as town clerk, the meetings of the common council; to issue warrants and summonses for the city sessions and Court of Conscience; to receive and file the different proceedings in the Court of Record. The statute 1 Geo. IV. c. 27, which regulates the office of clerk of the peace, does not affect any pre-existing right of appointment. The clerk of the peace for the city and county is now, under the charter, in the appointment of the corporation. The present clerk of the peace has, however, also procured an appointment from the Custos Rotulorum of the county.

The duties of this office and that of town clerk and prothonotary are such as ought not to be united. One of the most important duties of the clerk of the peace is to attend the county quarter sessions which are held at stated periods, at Londonderry, Magherafelt, Coleraine, and Newtownlymavaddy, at each place twice in every year. It would appear from some expressions of the charter, that the town clerk, prothonotary, and clerk of the peace, is also entitled, under the charter, to be clerk of the Crown for the city and county of Londonderry.

The clerk of the peace has a salary of £400 per annum by the 4 Geo. IV. c. 43. He has also certain fees under the acts relating to the registry of the elective franchise.

The town clerk and prothonotary has certain fees upon proceedings in the respective city courts of which he is the officer. He exercises the privilege of passing the Derry bridge toll free.

Coroners.

29. The Coroners for the city and county of Londonderry are appointed by the corporation. The power of appointment is given, by the charter, to the corporation at large. It is exercised by the common council exclusively. The number of coroners is not limited by the charter. At present there are three for the city and county. The corporation of Coleraine have the power of appointing a coroner for that town and its liberties.

The number of coroners is not limited by the charter. At present there are three.

Emoluments.

The coroner has no salary. He is paid for the discharge of his duty, as in other places, by presentment of the grand jury.

LONDONDERRY. Swordbearer.

30. The Swordbearer is appointed, and removable at pleasure, by the mayor and aldermen. His duty is to bear the corporation sword of state on state occasions. His salary is £5 a-year He has also a perquisite of 2*s*. 6*d*. upon the admission of each freeman. He is allowed to pass the bridge toll free.

Macebearer.

31. The Macebearer is not, as such, an officer named in the charter. He is appointed and removable in the same manner as the swordbearer. His duty is to bear the mace on state occasions. His salary is £5 a-year. He has a perquisite of 2*s*. 6*d*. upon the admission of each freeman. He is privileged to pass the bridge toll free.

Serjeants at Mace.

32. The charter directs that there shall be at least six Serjeants at Mace, to be appointed by the mayor and aldermen. There are at present four of these officers only. They are appointed by the mayor and aldermen.

One of the duties of the serjeant at mace is that performed by the officer called the macebearer.

They are likewise employed to serve all writs and processes out of the local courts; and, generally, to act as servants of the mayor in his public capacity.

They have also the custody of goods seized under city attachments.

Weighmaster.

33. The charter directs that there shall be within the city a great beam or common balance, for weighing between foreign merchants and freemen, and between foreign merchants, and that there shall be within the city the office of keeper of the said great beam or common balance.

And the charter further directs that there shall be a great balance and weight within the city, for the weighing of all merchandize of avoirdupois, and of all weights whatsoever; and of all spices, wares, and things produceable within the city and suburbs; and the charter grants the offices of keeper of the great beam and of the great balance, with all reasonable fees belonging to such office, to the mayor and commonalty and citizens of Londonderry, with power to appoint a deputy and clerks and servants.

The office of keeper of the great beam and great balance is, in effect, superseded by the modern office of weighmaster.

Statutes.

Two statutes are in force in Ireland respecting this office; the 4 Ann, c. 14, and the 25 Geo. II. c. 15, (made perpetual by the 27 Geo. III. c. 41.) By the first it is enacted that a weighmaster shall be appointed in every city, borough, or market town in Ireland; and the weighmaster is bound to weigh all goods, between buyer and seller, charging a halfpenny for every draft under a hundred weight, and a penny for every draft of that weight and above it. By the 25 Geo. II. c. 15, the chief magistrate of each of the cities and towns therein specified, and of every market town within the kingdom, was directed to provide public scales; and the charges for weighing were fixed at the rate specified by the statute of the 4 Anne, save that it was enacted by the 25 Geo. II. c. 15, that potatoes should be weighed "without fee or reward at the beams and scales of said respective places, to be erected and kept in pursuance of that Act."

The present weighmaster of Londonderry was appointed in 1813. Previously to that time the office appears to have been held by a family named Marshal; for upon the 8th of December 1813, an order appears upon the books of the council, that a rent of £300 per annum shall be paid by the person to whom the office of weighmaster, butter craner, and taster shall be let; and on the same day an order was made for the grant of an annuity of £45 10*s*. to five females of the name of Marshal, for the lives of them and the survivor of them, as compensation for their surrendering the office of weighmaster.

Compensation.

The present weighmaster holds the office, under an appointment, for life, of the office of weighmaster and butter taster and inspector of butter, and a lease of the weighhouse, while he should continue weighmaster. The rent first imposed was £300 Irish per annum. It was, immediately after his appointment, reduced to £100 Irish. At that rent he has held this appointment since the 12th January 1814.

The butter trade of Derry has been for many years very extensive, and the office of weighmaster and butter taster, (which were blended by the butter Acts) was so valuable that when the regulation of these statutes, (which imposed certain duties upon that officer) were abolished by the 10 Geo. IV. c. 41, the average of his receipts for the three years ending with the year 1828, was found to be £553 7*s*. 3*d*. British. He receives compensation for the balance by which the present dues, received under the existing butter laws, fall short of that average.

Receipts.

The income derived from the inspecting and branding of butter from the year 1819 to the year 1832, will appear from the following table, containing the substance of information furnished to us, on this point, by the weighmaster.

Gross receipts of the weighhouse of Londonderry in the following years:

			£	*s*.	*d*.	
Received for inspecting butter in the year ending	1819	-	175	0	0	Irish.
,, ,,	1820	-	256	0	0	,,
,, ,,	1821	-	275	0	0	,,
,, ,,	1822	-	187	0	0	,,
,, ,,	1823	-	196	0	0	,,
,, ,,	1824	-	190	0	0	,,
,, ,,	1825	-	268	0	0	,,

The receipts for inspecting butter in the years	1826 -	434	5 0
„ „	1827 -	658	0 1
„ „	1828 -	611	0 1
	Irish -	1,703	5 2
	British -	1,572	10 4
For branding empty firkins for the last three years - - -		87	16 7
Gross amount of the legal fees taken at the weighhouse of Londonderry for the three years ending 1828 - - - - -		1,660	6 11
Average allowed as regulating the compensation authorized by the Act of Parliament - - - - - - - - - -		553	17 3

The receipts for inspecting butter at the weighhouse since the 10 Geo. IV. c. 41, were—

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
For the year 1829 -	439 15 10	leaving a deficiency of British currency	113 11 5
„ 1830 -	295 10 6		257 16 9
„ 1831 -	309 8 6		243 18 9
„ 1832 -	464 12 5		88 14 10

Being the compensation received for these four years.

This part of his income related only to the weighing and inspecting of butter, and branding of butter casks. The amount of his income derived from other sources we have not been able precisely to ascertain. The weighmaster states that he has kept no account of them. They arise principally from the weighing of corn. The corn market of Londonderry has greatly increased in late years; and the weighmaster states, that the number of sacks and bags of grain weighed at the new corn market for the year ending the 2d May 1833, was as follows:—

Sacks - - - - -	33,650
Bags - - - -	15,688

On which the charge for weighing was £347 9*s.* 2*d.*

The weighmaster stated that his emoluments were reduced, by various deductions, to a net income yielding, in the year preceding our Inquiry, a sum of £431 17*s.* 3*d.* This was accounted for in the following manner, which we state, as it illustrates part of the course of municipal management of the affairs of this corporation, to which we shall have to refer hereafter. We must observe, however, that we had no means of determining the accuracy of the weighmaster's statement, as he stated to us that he did not keep regular accounts of his income not derived from butter fees.

Circumstances of present Weighmaster's Appointment.

The weighmaster was appointed to his office about a period when he became allied, by marriage, to one of the common council. Others were then seeking the appointment. It was given to him upon the engagement to pay for the lease of the weighhouse £300 a-year. Finding he was unable to pay this rent, his receipts being about £250 for the first year, he procured its reduction to £100 per annum, at which a new lease was made to him of the weighhouse, the reduction to take effect from the 1st January 1814. In some years afterwards the business increased, and he applied to the corporation to enlarge the market where the weighhouse was situated. This was done upon an agreement with him, that as far as £1,000 he should pay an additional rent of 10 per cent. upon the outlay. The rent was thus increased to £215 Irish. The market erected by the corporation cost much more than £1,000. The trade in corn increasing, necessity arose for a new corn market, which the corporation were unable to supply; the consequence of which was, that the corporation, threatened with the establishment, without their consent, of a new market projected by some of the citizens in order to secure public accommodation, consented to an arrangement between the weighmaster and a private individual, that the latter, on building a new market, should divide the emoluments of the crane with the weighmaster; the owner of the market supplying weights and beams, and the weighmaster supplying clerks and labourers. This has been carried into effect. The gross proceeds of the corn cranes were, in the year before our Inquiry, estimated by the weighmaster at £347 9*s.* 2*d.* The expenses are represented to have diminished the weighmaster's profit to £62.

The gross income of the office, according to the weighmaster's estimate, stood thus:

Butter fees and compensation - - - - - -	£553 17 3
Corn crane - - - - - - - - - -	347 9 2
Charges on other articles weighed not capable of exact ascertainment, about - - - - - - - -	150 0 0
	£1,051 6 5

But the weighmaster's account of his own income, as reduced by the deductions above mentioned, was as follows:

Butter fees and compensation - - - - -		£553	17 3
Charges on other articles, not corn, about - - -		150	0 0
Profit on half the cranage of new market - - -		62	6 0
		£766	3 3
Rent (£215 Irish) - - - -	£198 16 0		
Other deductions - - - - -	135 0 0		
		333	16 0
Net income for one year - - -		£432	7 3

LONDONDERRY.

Quaymaster.

34. Before the property which the corporation had in the quay of Londonderry passed away from them, an officer called a Quaymaster was paid a yearly salary of £30. Certain duties were prescribed for him by the Act of 1790, in regulating the position of vessels in the river of Derry, and in certifying the payment of the tonnage duty collected by the corporation. This office was, as far as our information extended, filled by the person who, while the quayage was leased out by the corporation, collected it for the lessee. His salary from the corporation was £30 a-year.

Armourer.

35. Among the officers of the corporation, an armourer, at one time, received a salary, which varied, being in some years £20; in some £5. There has been no such officer for many years.

In the accounts of salaries to officers, persons are named as having received yearly sums, who cannot be considered, properly, as officers of the corporation. For instance, the master of the Free School and the Belhour are both set down in that class.

Commonalty.

36. The charter of Londonderry, in express words, directs "that all citizens and inhabitants of the city of Londonderry, and they who HEREAFTER SHALL BE CITIZENS AND INHABITANTS of said city, and their successors for ever hereafter," shall compose the corporate body. The charter does not otherwise define the commonalty than by the terms "citizens and inhabitants." It does not create any class under the name of freemen; nor prescribe the mode in which persons shall become citizens. But several expressions in the charter refer to persons "free of the city." For instance, it directs, "that all and singular persons being free of the city aforesaid, and willing to enjoy the liberties and free customs of the same, be in lot and scot, and partake of all charges for the maintaining the state of the same city and liberties of the same, according to their oaths, which they shall make when they shall be admitted to that freedom: and he that will not do this shall lose the freedom of the same."

It also directs, "that every person being free of the city, and remaining out of the same city, and by himself or others using merchandize within the said city of Londonderry, and the liberties thereof, or that hereafter shall remain and exercise, be in scot and lot *with the commonalty of the same city* for their merchandize aforesaid, or otherwise be removed from their freedom."

When the usage arose, or whether it was coeval with the charter, of restricting the commonalty to persons admitted as freemen by the common council, cannot now be ascertained. Neither can the origin be traced of the usage which gave inchoate rights of freedom to some, and conferred on the common council the right of granting to others freedom by grace especial. But as long as usage can be traced, the commonalty of the corporation of Londonderry has consisted of freemen; and the common council has here, as in other places, exercised the right of adjudicating upon the claims of those entitled to freedom, and of granting freedom to others. Mere inhabitancy has not been treated as giving an inchoate right to freedom.

Rights to Freedom.

37. The Right to Freedom, according to usage, exists in those who have served apprenticeships to *freemen;* and in all the sons, and in the husbands of all the daughters, of any member of the *common council,* except such as are members by holding the office of sheriff.

Freedom by Apprenticeship.

The service of apprenticeship which entitles to freedom, must be for seven years, except in the case of an attorney, who is considered entitled to admission after five years' service. We have not been able to trace the cause of this exception, or to ascertain when it was first allowed.

Bye-laws.

The period of service appears to have been fixed at seven years by very ancient usage, and to have been established by successive Bye-laws, probably passed in order to check, from time to time, efforts to evade or suspend the usage. A bye-law of the common council, made on the 23d February 1676, directs "that every freeman of the city taking an apprentice, shall, within three months after date of the indenture of apprenticeship, cause it to be enrolled, according to its date, with the chamberlain;" and that the apprentice shall not be admitted to his freedom "until it shall appear unto the common council, or the major part of them, whereof the mayor for the time being to be one, that such apprentice had served his said master full seven years *according to the custom of the city.*" Another bye-law of the 9th of February 1726, directs "that no person who shall be hereafter bound apprentice to any freeman, handicraftsman, tradesman, of this city, shall be admitted into the freedom thereof, unless such person serves an apprentice of seven years, by indenture, to be enrolled at the commencement of such indenture in a book to be for that purpose kept by the chamberlain."

It does not appear by any document that these bye-laws were confirmed by the Irish Society; but the usage appears, from several entries on the common council book, to have been for a very long period in conformity with the bye-laws, and it probably would be now presumed that such approval was had. The entries of admission to freedom by service do not, in general, specify the period of apprenticeship; but so far as they do, the period of service appears to have been uniformly seven years, until the year 1744. An entry appears upon the common council book, dated the 12th April of that year, in the following terms:—"It is the sense of the common council that, for the future, no man shall be admitted a freeman of the city except those who have served five years' apprenticeship; and that every person not having served such time shall pay unto the chamberlain five pounds before he be admitted."

This bye-law (which does not, in express terms, direct admission after five years' service) does not appear to have been ever approved of by the Irish Society. It was never adopted as ruling the practice of the corporation. Some admissions upon five years' service appear to have been subsequently made; but in the great majority of instances the service has been for seven years; and the rule of the corporation is stated to have been, to require that period of service, ever since the year 1756. On the 10th of February in that year a bye-law appears

to have been made, fixing seven years as the period of apprenticeship in conformity with the ancient usage. LONDONDERRY.

38. The course adopted in admitting freemen entitled by service is as follows:— Manner of admitting the Freemen.

The claimant presents a petition to the common council, which is by them referred to a committee of their own body. The duty of the committee is to examine into the claim, and to report upon it to the common council. The examination of the claimant made by the committee is, we were informed, directed in particular to the four following matters of inquiry, by an express order of the common council:—

1. When the apprenticeship commenced,
2. Whether the claimant served by indenture of apprenticeship formally executed,
3. Whether he completed his service of seven years,
4. Whether the indenture produced before the committee was executed at the time when it bears date.

There is reason to believe that the investigation is not always a strict one. The points above mentioned do not plainly embrace all the necessary inquiries; for enrolment is not one of the subjects of investigation. We were informed that inquiry is, in fact, made as to whether the master was a freeman. This was not included in the queries which the committee were stated to be in the habit of putting on the investigation, as directed by the common council. Instances appeared upon the inquiry before us, in which persons were admitted who had served apprenticeships to masters who were not freemen, and consequently in which, according to the established rule of the corporation, there was no title to freedom. The influence of members in the common council appears to have been exerted to procure the admission of persons not possessing a strict right to become freemen; an influence, perhaps, against which, in a body so constituted, and exercising in private a power only to be controlled by expensive legal proceedings, it is impossible to guard.

39. Enrolment was plainly a requisite by bye-law and by former usage. It appears not to have been insisted on in recent times. Enrolment.

Persons admitted to freedom by apprenticeship pay, on admission, certain fees. Fees.

These consist of the following:—

	£	s.	d.
To the town serjeants, 1*s.* each - - -	0	4	0
„ mace-bearer - - - - -	0	2	6
„ sword-bearer - - - - -	0	2	6
„ chamberlain - - - - -	0	8	6
For the certificate - - - - -	0	2	6
„ spoon and bucket - - - -	0	11	6
	£1	11	6

The spoon and bucket is an ancient fee. It belongs to the corporation. Generally, in recent times, the chamberlain has been allowed to retain it.

40. In very early entries in the books of the corporation which are still extant, freedom appears to have been granted to the sons of aldermen and burgesses. The books do not state anything which determines that, in early times, a right of freedom existed on this ground; or, if it did, that it was restricted to the sons of aldermen and burgesses, and did not extend to the sons of such as were freemen merely. The entries are consistent with the fact, that the admission of the sons of aldermen and burgesses were admissions by grace especial. Some of the entries would lead to that conclusion. We find that tickets, which was the form of granting the freedom by special grace, were formerly given to the sons of burgesses and aldermen. The distinction between freemen "by tickets" and freemen "by oath," is recognized among the entries. On the other hand, there appears reason to believe, that, in early times, the fee called the spoon and bucket, which was always exacted from those admitted to freedom by right, was paid upon the taking of freedom by the sons of corporators. We find some entries to that effect. There is an order in the council book, exempting "every alderman and burgess's son and sons, on his being sworn a freeman," from the charge for spoon and bucket. Freedom by Birth.

41. Freedom appears, in early times, to have been granted to the husbands of the daughters of mere freemen. We find several entries of admissions on that ground, made upon petition, and on payment of the spoon and bucket. The usage in later times has been, and now is, to confine this right to the husbands of daughters of members of the common council. We have not been able to trace when the practice arose of granting freedom by marriage; nor when it was first confined to marriage with the daughters of members of the common council, if, in fact, it ever extended beyond that class. It never was enjoyed by reason of marriage with the daughter of a sheriff; the sheriff being a member of the common council only during his year of office. Freedom by Marriage.

42. The common council have, in recent times, exercised an unlimited power of granting freedom to persons by Grace Especial. This power they exercised at a very early period. It was subsequently controlled by express bye-laws, which for many years have not been observed in practice. Freemen by Grace Especial.

On the 26th May 1735, a bye-law was made, apparently at the instance of the Irish Society, which directed, that not more than 12 honorary freemen (or freemen by ticket), should be made in one year. This bye-law was transmitted for approval to the Irish Society. The Irish Society passed a resolution upon the 18th June 1735, that not more than four honorary freemen should be made in any one year by the corporation of Londonderry. This Restrictive Bye-laws.

LONDONDERRY.

resolution was transmitted to the corporation. The corporation, at that time, had fallen under the displeasure of the society by irregularities in the election of the members of their body. In 1736 it was notified to them, that the society had directed their general agent to withdraw the annual sum of £90 10*s.* which was paid by the Society to the corporation, if that body should continue the irregularities then complained of. In the year 1740, a new set of bye-laws was framed, with the assistance of Lord Chief Justice Singleton: and the bye-law of 1735 was repealed. Subsequently, in 1743 a bye-law was passed, directing "that from and after the first day of November 1743, there shall not be made a greater number of freemen, commonly called honorary freemen or ticket freemen, of this city of Londonderry, than four in any one year;" and all elections of any greater number than four were declared void. This bye-law was acted on till 1791; since which time the common council have been in the habit of granting freedom by grace especial, (or honorary freedoms) without limit as to number or residence; but the bye law of 1743 was not, we believe, ever repealed.

Bye-laws disregarded.

The granting of tickets of freedom to considerable numbers together, was a practice of old standing. On the 7th of Feb. 1709, tickets were granted to 72 persons. It appears to have been much complained of by the Irish Society.

Jealousy towards strangers in former times.

In former times,—in the 17th, and in the beginning of the 18th century,—great strictness was exercised by the corporation towards traders and artisans who were not freemen. Several bye-laws exist upon the books, pointed to prohibit their exercising any trade or handicraft business, under penalties, until admitted free of the city. Several of these bye-laws were manifestly passed in order to exact fines from such persons: for the prohibition is against exercising trades "*until they shall be admitted to freedom.*"

One of these bye-laws was passed on the 23d February 1676. It recited, "that divers foreigners (that is to say, persons not having the freedom of the said city) have of late years gotten into the same, and being under no obligation thereunto, instead of paying scot and lot with their neighbours, became rather a charge to the city and discouragement to those freemen thereof using arts, mysteries, or manual occupations." For preventing the same for the future it was ordered, "that all persons not being freemen of this city, who use or exercise within the same city, the liberties or suburbs thereof, any art, mystery, or manual occupation whatever, to make his or their gain or profit thereof do, before the 25th day of March next, *bring in their petitions to the Chamberlain of this city, thereby praying their respective freedoms of the same*, upon pain of forfeiture of forty shillings for every time whenever any person, not being admitted to their freedom, shall, after the 25th of March, use or exercise within said city, liberties, or suburbs of the same, any art, mystery, or manual occupation, as aforesaid."

On 1st July 1675, all persons formerly admitted to freedom *upon petitions*, and not yet sworn, were directed to pay their *fines, spoons, and buckets* to the chamberlain, and to take their respective oaths, within 14 days, or to have no benefit of their former admissions.

On 2nd January 1678, all persons formerly admitted to freedom *upon petitions*, who had not paid their fines and fees, were directed to pay their *fines and fees* to the chamberlain before the 2nd February next, otherwise to have their shops shut up, or be proceeded against as the charter directs.

A bye-law (approved of by the Irish Society on the 20th October 1709) orders, that after the 25th December 1709 "no person or persons, not being of the freedom of the city, except Protestant weavers of the hempen or flaxen manufactures in this kingdom, shall use or exercise within this city, or suburbs thereof, any trade, art, mystery, or manual occupation whatever, to make his, her, or their gain or profit thereof, *until every such person shall, by the mayor aldermen and burgesses, in common council assembled, be admitted into the freedom of this city*, under the penalty of forfeiting forty shillings for every time that any such person, not being admitted to his or her freedom as aforesaid, shall, after the 25th day of December, use or exercise within the said city or liberties any trade, art, mystery, or manual occupation, except as aforesaid," which penalty was directed to be recovered "by an action of debt, in the name of the chamberlain, and distributed among the poor of the city." It appears that proceedings were taken, and penalties paid, in pursuance of this bye-law.

Fines.

43. Fines were usually paid, besides the fee of the spoon and bucket, upon the admission thus required. These fines varied much in amount. They were sometimes so low as sixteen shillings. Twenty shillings and forty shillings were usual fines. They appear to have been imposed in some degree with reference to the condition of the party. We find a person named Owen Civil admitted to his freedom on paying a fine of £7, besides forty shillings penalty, to which he was already liable for opening shop before he was a freeman. On the 9th of December 1714, Mr. John Stevenson, apothecary, was "admitted a freemen on his petition, paying eight pounds as a fine, and customary fees." We find two merchants, upon their petition, admitted "upon paying each £10 as a fine, over and above forty shillings each of them hath already paid for a breach of the bye-law, and customary fees."

And there is upon the books an order, "that for the future no merchant or shopkeeper shall be admitted or sworn a freeman unless he pay £50, and customary fees."

We state these facts as illustrative of the purpose and working of the corporation in former times.

Power of Disfranchisement.

44. The common council appear to have exercised a power, wholly discretionary, of disfranchising freemen by order, and without trial. The following singular order appears upon their book: "2d November 1798, Ordered, unanimously, that Henry Grattan, a freeman of this city, being concerned in bringing about the rebellion, be, and is hereby, disfranchised from all the privileges of a freeman of this city." Then follows an order, disfranchising several others upon a similar allegation. This order appears entered, like one of the ordinary proceedings of the common council; and they do not appear to have met for the purpose of

considering the question of disfranchisement, or to have given notice to the parties. The same entry contains an order, as part of their routine of business, appointing one of their own members, Sir George Hill, scavenger, at a salary of £30 a year. The order for Mr. Grattan's disfranchisement was rescinded on the 18th September 1818. LONDONDERRY.

45. The exercise of these rights of admission and exclusion formed, in those times, a very large part of the corporate business. Possibly they, and the municipal institutions which were constructed in a great degree with a view to enforce them, may have been suited to a state of society in which it was desirable at least, if not necessary, to congregate in towns persons bound in common sympathies and interests for mutual protection. In later times, as property has become at once more secure in enjoyment, and more easily transported, with speed and safety, from place to place, it is not a subject of surprise that the assertion of these jealous and exclusive local privileges, which engrossed so much of the anxiety and attention of the corporate bodies of former days, should have become obsolete, and should be now forgotten. Observations.

46. The charter empowered the mayor and aldermen to create Guilds, or fraternities of trades. Guilds.

On the 13th April 1735, a warrant, signed by the mayor and other aldermen, was issued, creating a fraternity of trade, consisting of 36 tradesmen, including a master and two wardens, with power to appoint a clerk and beadle; and to make bye-laws not to be repugnant to the laws of the realm, or of the common council, and to be approved of by the mayor and aldermen. The objects of the fraternity were, to prevent the trading of persons not freemen, and to detect and punish frauds in the exercise of trades. The persons first so assembled consisted of, Their Formation.

5 Tailors,
4 Smiths, copper-smiths, and cutlers,
4 Surgeon barbers,
2 Bakers,
4 Carpenters,
4 Cordwainers,
2 Saddlers and ropemakers,
2 Tanners and curriers,
3 Skinners and stationers,
2 Weavers,
3 Coopers and chandlers,
1 Mason.

In all 36

There was no provision in the warrant, that in filling up the vacancies a like number of persons of the same trade should be chosen.

The body associated under this warrant continued in existence for a considerable time. It is said that they exercised a sort of jurisdiction over the tradesmen of the city, in hearing and deciding upon complaints of misconduct in the exercise of trades. They are also represented to have had no small influence in determining the election of the city representatives. We could find no book of their proceedings. They declined when the monopoly of exclusive trading, formerly enjoyed by freemen, wore gradually away; and they have ceased to exist, as a body, for the last 40 years. Their decline and extinction.

47. With the exception of being eligible to the office of burgess, (who is always made a freeman before his election) the only privilege enjoyed by freemen, in later times, has been that of voting for Members of Parliament for the city of Londonderry. This franchise was, before the Reform Act, exercised only by the members of the common council and the freemen—the charter granting the privilege of returning Members to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens. No contested election occurred at Londonderry for 40 years, until 1830. The usage is stated to have been, to admit the votes of non-resident as well as of resident freemen. They were so admitted at that election, though objected to. The question was never settled by a committee of the House of Commons, and is now set at rest by the Reform Act. Privileges of Freemen.

Freemen had, formerly, an immunity, which can hardly be with propriety called a privilege, in exemption from a tax upon those who were not freemen. This consisted of what were termed "alien dues," a tax levied upon the goods imported into Derry by non-freemen, who, whether resident or not, were deemed strangers or aliens. The alien dues formed part of the revenue of the corporation. The impost was extremely unpopular, and has been for several years abandoned. The freemen gained no benefit by it; theirs was a mere privilege of exemption, and ceased with the burthen which they never shared.

The number of freemen, on the 1st of November 1829, were, as nearly as could be ascertained, as follows:

Resident - - - -	380
Non-resident - - -	270
Total - -	650

48. Although the statute, 33 Geo. III. c. 21. s. 7, enabled Roman Catholics to become members of corporations, and to fill any corporate offices, few instances occurred in which freedom was granted to Roman Catholics. In no instance has a Roman Catholic been admitted as of right, although the number of those who were entitled was considerable. A general opinion prevailed, that it was necessary that Roman Catholics, on being admitted to Roman Catholic Freemen.

LONDONDERRY.

freedom as of right, should take the oath of supremacy, and sign the declaration against transubstantiation. This opinion was stated to us, in evidence, to be entertained by the Roman Catholic citizens, and by members of the corporation. It is difficult to conceive how such an impression could have arisen, unless the fact was, that Roman Catholics had been uniformly refused admission to freedom by right, after the passing of the Act of 33 Geo. III., and subsequently forbore to contest their right to a privilege which could only be adversely obtained by expensive litigation. It is, on any other ground, the more difficult to account for their not having sought the privilege, because, at the time of the Reform Act, it was found that there were *some* Roman Catholic freemen, to whom complimentary grants of freedom had been made. The number was stated by the chamberlain not to have exceeded two or three. They were all freemen by grace especial. Since the Reform Act several Roman Catholics have been admitted to freedom as of right.

New Rules. Settlers.

49. Under the "New Rules" 25 Car. II., (before referred to) certain persons therein described, popularly called settlers, are entitled to be admitted to their freedom; and on refusal to be so admitted by the chief magistrate, or persons authorized to admit to freedom, (who in Londonderry, are the common council) may, on taking the prescribed oaths before stated, exercise all the privileges of a freeman. Upon these rules, and upon the 14 and 15 Car. II. c. 13, questions have arisen whether the terms foreigners and strangers in the "New Rules" are synonymous with aliens, and whether the settlers must not be persons born out of the King's allegiance.

No adjudication has been made upon this question, with reference to the "New Rules," which apply to Londonderry.

Residence.

50. Residence, at the time of admission to the freedom by right, appears to have been always a necessary condition in former times. The entries constantly state, that the party petitioning for his freedom shall be admitted, "on his coming to reside in the city," and paying the accustomed fees. In many of the entries shewing grants to honorary freemen, the parties appear to have been in Londonderry at the time; in others, the entries on this point are silent. There is, however, a bye-law directing that tickets of freedom shall not be given to any persons "but persons of distinction who shall be actually in the city at the time of his or their admission."

Bye-laws.

Residence required by the Irish Society.

It appears to have been a part of the course of municipal polity which the Irish Society insisted on being adopted in 1736, that the members of the corporation should be resident. In 1735 a bye-law was made expressly prohibiting the electing or swearing in of any person, as a member of the corporation, who should not be resident and inhabitant of the city, suburbs, or liberties of Londonderry, for three years next before his election. This bye-law received the sanction of the Irish Society on the 1st July 1735. We do not find that it ever was repealed. According to the charter, it could not be legally repealed without the sanction of the Society.

Practice opposed to Bye-law.

The practice has been for many years in direct opposition to these bye-laws. Residence has not been required as a qualification for the granting of freedom, or for the election of any of the members of the common council, except the mayor and one sheriff. It has not been deemed necessary that the mayor should reside within the city.

The practice of non-residence in the members of the common council appears to have led to the notice and animadversion of the Irish Society from time to time.

Resolutions of the Irish Society in 1831.

In the year 1831 the common council, the corporation being then reduced to great distress by the sale of almost all their corporate property under executions, as shall be hereafter stated in this Report, applied for pecuniary assistance to the Irish Society. The Society, on that occasion, passed the following resolutions:

"3*d November* 1831.

"Resolved, That the Irish Society will sustain for one year the expenses (not exceeding £750) prayed for by the corporation for the support of the magistracy, on the condition that immediate measures be adopted within the succeeding year for decreasing the tolls of the bridge to the scale of the year 1800, so as to benefit the whole community trading to Derry, as well as the whole province of Ulster; and that the same be paid half-yearly.

"Resolved, also, That this Society cannot view with indifference the non-residence and inefficiency of some of the members of the corporation of Londonderry; and in offering pecuniary assistance to the corporation, this Society express their desire that these evils be speedily cured by the removal of all those who, from inability or absence, have ceased to be efficient, that thus the corporation of Londonderry may be restored to the vigorous state contemplated by the charter. This Society also conceive the recordership is an efficient office, and ought to be filled by a resident officer."

These resolutions were communicated to the members of a deputation of the common council of Londonderry, who had proceeded to London for the purpose of urging their claims upon the Irish Society.

The deputation, to the second resolution, returned the following reply:

"The deputation respectfully receive the suggestions of the Society towards effecting a reform in the corporation; and feeling that the Society has spoken in the language of patron and friend, they will represent to the corporation the propriety of adopting such reform as shall prove them worthy of the Society's continued protection."

Resolution of the Common Council.

On the 22d December 1831 the common council entered upon their books the following order:

"That the common council, having taken into consideration the present state of their body, with a view to ascertain those members whom, according to the recommendation of the

Society, they would declare to be non-efficient, that notice be served on the members thus declared, calling on them to resign their respective gowns, or perform the duties intrusted to them, and that a report of the proceedings be forwarded to the Irish Society."

It does not appear that any individuals were named at the time of the making of this order, who came within the description of "non-efficient members." What was meant by non-efficiency, or non-residence, was not defined. It was stated to us in evidence, that "persons who resided eight or ten miles from the city, and were in the habit of attending the common council, and barristers belonging to the body, who, as professional men, were useful members of it," were not considered in the light of non-efficient and non-resident members. One letter was, after the entry of this order, written to a Mr. Patterson, a member of the common council, who was non-resident, and who scarcely ever visited Londonderry. On the 30th of January 1832, an order or resolution was entered on the books of the common council, that "no person shall hereafter be eligible to the office of burgess or aldermen who has not a permanent residence within the city and liberties of Londonderry; and that no burgess shall be eligible to the office of alderman who will not undertake and pledge himself to fill the office of mayor when elected thereto." This was not made in the shape of a bye-law: it was communicated to the Irish Society. Their approval of it as a bye-law (which alone would have made it binding on the corporation) was not solicited. It was, as described to us by the mayor, "a resolution of the body, not operating as a bye-law, nor binding so as to make the party ineligible." It was, however, so far acted on, that the only three burgesses who have been since elected have been resident within the city or liberties.

Difficulty in procuring a Mayor to act.

Considerable difficulty was, about this time, found in procuring a person to act as a Mayor. The election day (the 2d of November) happened during the absence in London of the deputation above referred to, which consisted of four persons only. No election took place on that day. Subsequently an election took place, by mandamus from the Court of King's Bench, and an alderman who was resident, was elected. Matters so occurred that, with his assent, the approbation of the Privy Council was withheld from his appointment. Another election took place under another mandamus; and an alderman, a practising barrister, not resident, was elected. Matters so occurred, upon his election, also, that, with his assent, the approbation of the Privy Council was withheld from his appointment. A third election then became necessary under a second mandamus, and an alderman was elected who consented to serve; and this gentleman was mayor when we visited Derry, having been re-elected on the 2d of November 1832.

State of the Corporation with respect to Residence and Non-residence of Members.

51. At the time of holding our Inquiry the members of the common council were, with respect to residence, circumstanced as follows:

RESIDING WITHIN THE CITY.

Aldermen.

Names.	Occupations.
William Scott; was mayor, and is a magistrate	Was a physician; retired from practice; advanced in life; ill health prevents him from discharging any duties as a magistrate.
John Dysart; was mayor, and is a magistrate	Merchant.
Major John Nicholson; was not mayor, and is not a magistrate.	Merchant.
Joshua Gillespie; was not mayor, and is not a magistrate.	Was formerly barrack-master, but has retired.

Burgesses.

Adam Schoales	Merchant.
William Mackay	Agent for the Branch Bank of Ireland.
Joseph E. Miller	Physician.
James Gregg, Chamberlain	Solicitor.
John Thompson Mackay	Connected with the Branch Bank of Ireland.

RESIDING WITHOUT THE CITY, BUT WITHIN THE LIBERTIES.

Aldermen.

Names.	Occupations.	Residences.
George Hill, mayor	Was a barrister; has retired from practice.	Within a mile of the city.
Sir Robert Fergusson	Representative for the city in Parliament.	Has a residence at a place called the Farm, about a mile and a half from the city.
Connolly Skipton	Private gentleman	Brick Hill, about two miles from the city.

Burgesses.

Alderman Knox	Private gentleman	Breham, about a mile and a half from the city.
Harvey Nicholson	In business	Within the suburbs.
John Murray	Solicitor for the corporation	Within the suburbs.
William M'Clintock	Private gentleman	About two miles from the city.
Samuel Cruikshank	Was a solicitor; retired from practice.	Suburbs.

LONDONDERRY.

NOT RESIDING EITHER IN THE CITY OR LIBERITES.

ALDERMEN.

Names.	Occupations.	Residences.
John Curry, deputy recorder.	Assistant barrister for the county of Antrim; was a practising barrister; had retired from practice.	White Castle, county of Donegal, ten miles from Londonderry.
John Schoales . . .	Assistant barrister for the Queen's County; a practising barrister; resides in Dublin; has a house in Derry, which he visits at the assizes, and where he sometimes is during the long vacation.	Dublin, Fitzwilliam-square.
William Boyd . . .	Practising barrister	Dublin.
Captain John Hart . .	Private gentleman	Kilderry, county of Donegal, within four or five miles of the city; does not reside there constantly.

BURGESSES.

Sir George Hill, recorder	Governor of the Island of St. Vincent.	Island of St. Vincent.
Andrew Fergusson . .	Private gentleman . . .	About six miles from the city.
John Fergusson . .	Solicitor	Dublin.
William Patterson . .	Private gentleman	Mason Lodge, about eight miles from the city.
Alexander Major . .	Private gentleman	Port Stuart, about thirty miles from Derry.
Captain George Knox .	Private gentleman; was in the army.	County of Fermanagh.
Richard Harvey . .	Was a solicitor	Three or four miles from the city.
Connolly Leckey . .	Private gentleman	Has a house in Derry, but is set down as non-resident, as he spends most of his time in England.
Sir Robert Bateson . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Thomas Bateson . .	Private gentleman; was a barrister	Occasionally in the county of Donegal.
James Major . . .	Practising barrister	Dublin.

Of these 34 permanent members of the common council, only six are connected with the trading interests of Derry. On the other hand, the number is disproportionately large of members connected, in some way, with the legal profession: of these there are no less than 11 in all; of whom seven are non-resident.

Only four of the aldermen reside within the city; and of these only two served the office of mayor, and are qualified to act as magistrates. Of these two, one is prevented by advanced age and infirm health from acting.

The mayor at the time of our Inquiry did not reside within the city. This was not merely a violation of the charter, but must have exposed the citizens to the hazard of great inconvenience, on an occasion of sudden or nightly tumult, or outrage requiring energy and speed in following the offenders. A visit of the mayor, for some hours of each day, however efficient he may be, while engaged in the actual discharge of his official duties, is not such a fulfilment of the municipal functions of a chief magistrate as a community like that of Londonderry requires.

Most of the members of the common council are connected, by blood or affinity, with some others of that body. This has been its character for some time. In the year 1813, when a lease of the quayage was, as stated in a subsequent part of this Report, made to trustees for Thomas Leckey, (whose family were long influential members of the corporation,) there were, of the Leckey family and their relatives,—

William Leckey.
Thomas, (the lessee,) his cousin.
Alexander, his brother. Besides these there were
Another cousin of William Leckey.
A brother-in-law of William Leckey.
A son-in-law of that brother-in-law; being married to a niece of William Leckey.
In all six connected in one family interest.

LOCAL JURISDICTION.

52. The courts of Local Jurisdiction in Londonderry are, in civil matters, the Court of Record and Court of Conscience: in criminal matters, the Court of City Sessions. There is also the Assistant Barrister's Court for the city and county of Londonderry, which sits at Londonderry twice a year, and the Court of Petty Sessions, composed of the city magistrates; who are justices of the peace with exclusive jurisdiction for the city and liberties.

Court of Record.

53. The Court of Record is held, under the charter, before the mayor or recorder. According to the charter, it may be held daily.

Its sittings, according to usage, ought, regularly, to be on every Monday; but the sittings of the court are not regular.

The process is of three kinds: 1st. An attachment against the goods; 2d. A *capias* to arrest the person; 3d. A process, in form a *capias*, which is merely served on the defendant. The third process is not used in practice.

Before any process issues, there must be an affidavit that the cause of action arose within

LONDONDERRY.

the jurisdiction. Before process issues to arrest the person, there must be an affidavit that the cause of action is a debt not less than £20. The affidavit is sworn before the mayor in person.

The attachment may issue for any sum. It is not usual to issue it for less than 40*s.*, which is, in amount, the limit of the jurisdiction of the Court of Conscience.

No summons issues before any of these processes.

The process is on paper, signed by the prothonotary, and sealed. The seal consists of a stamped impression in ink. The date of issuing the process is affixed to it. It is not signed by the mayor. The requisition of the process is, to appear in four weeks from the next court day; that is, from the Monday next after the issuing of the process.

The process is directed to the serjeants at mace, by whom alone, in practice, it is executed, never being given to a special bailiff, either solely, or jointly with a serjeant at mace, and the serjeants not being permitted to depute its execution to others.

Proceedings by Attachment.

In proceeding by Attachment, which is the more usual process, goods of the defendant are seized to secure his appearance; and upon the seizure, either bail is given, or the goods are detained in custody.

Form of Bailpiece.

The form of the Bailpiece, (or contract of the Bail,) is conditional, to pay the amount adjudged against the defendant, or surrender his person; not, (as in local courts in some places,) absolutely to pay the condemnation money in default of the principal.

Course of proceeding when goods are seized.

If bail be given, the goods are given back to the party. If bail be not given, they are detained in the custody of the serjeant at mace. There is no store or place of security provided by the court, or the corporation, for the custody of the goods. No security is given by any of the serjeants at mace on his appointment, for the safe custody of goods intrusted to his charge. These officers are persons of humble condition in life, and of little or no substance. They sometimes place the goods in a room in a public house. They charge for storeage. The amount of their charge is not fixed. The officers of the court exercise no control over it. It is settled between the serjeants, and the defendant or the bail.

The serjeants at mace ought regularly to make a written return on the process. This is not in practice attended to. The process is not in practice given back to the prothonotary until the cause is at an end. Some of the serjeants at mace in office at the time of our Inquiry could not write. A process produced before us bore a return of one of the serjeants who was under this inability. The return was made for him by the prothonotary; and his practice is to make these returns for all the serjeants.

There is no book or document from which the plaintiff or his attorney can ascertain whether the process has been executed. He learns it, as he best can, from the serjeant, or from the prothonotary. There is no document, like a sheriff's return, by which the officer can be fixed with liability for any goods or value.

If Bail be not given, the Proceedings are these:

Proceedings when Bail not given.

A rule is entered for liberty to declare against the goods, the seizure of which is considered as equivalent to the defendant's appearance. This rule is in the following form:

Leslie Gordon v. John Hill. } Plaintiff appears by G. M'Donogh. Defendant's goods in custody. Declaration filed by plaintiff's attorney; and on his motion, defendant to plead next court day or judgment without further motion.

The declaration is filed at the same time that the rule is entered. The rule operates as a rule for judgment, unless a plea is filed on the next court day.

The attorney for the plaintiff then enters a rule for "liberty to post." No affidavit is necessary for obtaining this rule. The rule, (that is, the rule for liberty to post), is then posted up in the office.

An affidavit of the posting of this rule is made before the mayor, and filed.

On this affidavit a rule is entered for liberty to issue a writ of inquiry. This rule is not posted. Notice is posted of holding the inquiry. No affidavit is made of the posting of that notice. This notice is sometimes, but not always, served on the defendant.

The writ of inquiry is issued to the serjeants at mace, containing the jury pannel, made out by the prothonotary. The jury are summoned by the serjeants at mace, who delivers the writ of inquiry in to the prothonotary when the cause is called on the court day for holding the inquiry. An issue paper is then made out for the jury; the inquiry is had; and the finding of the jury is entered in the court.

On the next court day, judgment absolute is given for the plaintiff. There is a rule entered for that judgment, and no further rule.

Execution then issues against the body or goods of the defendant, at the plaintiff's election. The execution is always directed to the serjeants at mace, but it may be issued by the plaintiff or his nominee. This execution bears the corporation seal; that is, a stamped impression in ink.

We have given forms of the proceedings by attachment where the defendant does not give bail, in the Appendix No. XII. We have also given the forms of the bailpiece, declaration, and plea, (No. to No. inclusive).

Costs.

The costs of these proceedings are as follows:

Affidavit of Debt.	£	*s.*	*d.*
To the mayor for swearing	0	1	6
To the attorney for drawing affidavit	0	2	6
To the prothonotary	0	4	0
To the prothonotary, for filing affidavit	0	1	6
To the attorney for the fiat (which is when the cause of action is above 5*l.*)	0	2	6
	£0	12	0

LONDONDERRY.

	£	s.	d.
Rule for Judgment unless Plea.			
To the prothonotary	0	0	8
To the attorney	0	2	5
	0	3	1
Rule for Liberty to Post.			
To the prothonotary	0	0	8
To the attorney	0	2	5
Copy to attest attorney	0	1	0
Copy to post attorney	0	1	0
Posting attorney	0	1	0
Affidavit of posting	0	2	6
Drawing	0	1	0
Swearing	0	2	6
To the prothonotary filing	0	1	6
	0	13	7
Notice of Speeding the Inquiry.			
Drawing	0	2	6
Copy	0	1	0
Service	0	1	0
	0	4	6

The charges are the same when the notice is posted.

	£	s.	d.
Inquiry.			
To the serjeant, for returning the inquiry	0	2	6
To the jury, for the verdict	0	4	0
Attorney attending inquiry	0	5	0
	0	11	6
Rule for recording the Verdict.			
Prothonotary	0	0	8
Attorney	0	2	5
	0	3	1
Rule for Judgment absolute.			
Prothonotary	0	0	8
Attorney	0	2	5
	0	3	1
Judgment on finding.			
Attorney	0	2	6
Prothonotary	0	2	6
Serjeant	0	1	1
	£0	6	1

The costs are taxed by the prothonotary. They may be included in the judgment. The costs are said not to be taxed until after three summonses are served on the opposite party. No affidavit is made of the service of such summons.

The costs of taxation are:

	£	s.	d.
Attorney { Drawing costs	0	2	0
Attorney { Summons to tax	0	1	0
Attorney { Service of summons	0	1	0
Attending to tax	0	2	6
Filing costs	0	1	6
	0	8	0
Costs of Execution.			
Attorney { Certificate of the attorney for issuing execution	0	1	6
Attorney { For execution	0	5	0
To the prothonotary	0	2	10
Paid to the mayor, for sealing executions	0	10	0
	£0	19	4

Proceedings when Bail is given.

The proceeding against the bail, in default of the principal, is by *scire facias*.

When Bail is given there is an appearance for the defendant. There is then a declaration filed on the part of the plaintiff; and the proceedings are carried on by plea, replication, and rejoinders similarly to the course of proceeding in the superior courts. Regularly, the

interval to be allowed between the successive pleadings is a week, as the sittings of the court ought to be weekly. Further time is allowed when required. For this purpose an application ought, regularly, to be made, in court, to the mayor or recorder.

There is no entry made of the proceedings, (save the filing of the pleadings,) except on the days on which the court sits; on which the rules (as to plead, to reply, &c.) are given and entered.

The jury sometimes get 13*s.* and sometimes 1*l.* for their verdict; a sum very disproportionate to the other costs of these proceedings.

The attornies practising in the Recorder's Court must be admitted as practitioners in it before they can so practise.

54. The Sittings of the Court are very irregular. We have had a Table framed, showing the days on which business was done during the years from 1827 to 1832 inclusive, specifying when the court sat for the entering of rules merely, (a business purely formal,) and when causes were tried. It will be found from this Table, which we subjoin, that, in the following years, the days on which the court sat for business were as follows: Irregular Sittings of the Court.

	Rule Days.	Trial Days.	Total Days of Business.
1827	14	3	17
1828	26	2	28
1829	10	1	11
1830	5	1	6
1831	20	2	22
1832	19	6	25
	Rule days 94	Trial days 15	Total days of sitting for seven years 109

55. It will also appear that during the whole of these seven years there was not one attendance of the recorder or deputy recorder. According to the evidence of the prothonotary, "the omission to sit was the rule, and the sitting the exception." The present prothonotary, who is a member of the common council, and chamberlain of the corporation, did not recollect an instance of the recorder sitting in the court of record for twenty years. The charter allows a daily attendance. The jurisdiction is unlimited. The proceedings are not very expensive, and may be easily made much less so. The power of enforcing appearance of the defendant, by seizure of goods, or by arrest of the person, gives a speed and security to the proceedings which, if the jurisdiction were well administered, would be productive of great convenience to a populous and commercial town. A court, with irregular attendance of the judge, and that judge (for the mayor alone has, in practice, attended) an officer changed every two years, and unskilled in the law, cannot attract Suitors or possess confidence. The table we refer to is subjoined.

Date.	When Mayor presided.	When Recorder presided.	Rule.	Trial.	Date.	When Mayor presided.	When Recorder presided.	Rule.	Trial.
1827.	The Mayor presided on each of these days.	No Recorder presided during the whole of this time.			30th — ...	The Mayor presided on each of these days.	No Recorder presided during the whole of this time.	Rules	
23d April....			Rules		18th July....			..	Trial.
7th May....			,,		11th August..			Rules	
18th June...			,,		18th — ...			,,	
2d July.....			,,		25th — ...			,,	
30th — ...			,,		8th Sept.....			,,	
6th August..			,,		15th —			,,	
13th — ...			..	Trial.	29th —			,,	
20th — ...			Rules		6th October .			,,	
27th — ...			..	Trial.	20th — ..			,,	
8th October .			Rules		27th — ..			,,	
12th Nov....			,,		3d November			,,	
19th — ...			,,		1829.				
26th — ...			..	Trial.	16th April...			,,	
3d December			Rules		4th May....			,,	
10th —			,,		11th — ...			,,	
17th —			,,		13th July....			,,	
24th —			,,		20th — ...			,,	
1828.					10th August..			,,	
21st January .			Rules		17th — ...			,,	
28th — .			,,		24th — ...			,,	
4th February.			,,		31st — ...			..	Trial.
10th March ..			,,		7th Sept.....			Rules	
24th — ..			,,		21st —			,,	
31st — ..			,,		5th October .			,,	
7th April ...			,,		1830.				
14th — ...			,,		8th February			Rules	
14th May			,,		10th May....			,,	
19th — ...			,,		17th — ...			,,	
9th June....			,,		6th December			,,	
16th — ...			,,		20th —			..	Trial.
23d — ...			,,		27th —			Rules	

LONDONDERRY.

Date.	When Mayor presided.	When Recorder presided.	Rule.	Trial.	Date.	When Mayor presided.	When Recorder presided.	Rule.	Trial.
1831.					1832.				
3d January..			Rules		2d January..			..	Trial.
10th — ..			,,		9th — ..			Rules	
17th — ..			,,		16th — ..			..	Trial.
7th February			,,		23d — ..			Rules	
14th — ..			,,		30th — ..			..	Trial.
21st — ..			,,		9th February			Rules	
18th April ...			,,		20th —			,,	
28th — ...			,,		5th March...			,,	
2d May.....			..	Trial.	10th — ...			,,	
23d — ...			Rules		16th April ...			,,	
6th June....			..	Trial.	2d July			,,	
13th — ...			,,		9th — ...			,,	
20th — ...			,,		16th — ...			..	Trial.
26th — ...			,,		23d — ...			Rules	
11th July....			,,		6th August..			,,	
12th Sept. ...			,,		13th — ...			,,	
10th October .			,,		20th — ...			,,	
17th — .			,,		27th — ...			,,	
24th — .			,,		3d September			,,	
7th November			,,		10th — ...			..	Trial.
12th December			,,		17th — ...			..	,,
19th —			,,		24th — ...			Rules	
					29th October .			,,	
					31st — .			,,	

The Mayor presided on each of these days. No Recorder presided during the whole of this time.

The Mayor presided on each of these days. No Recorder presided during the whole of this time.

The number of affidavits on debt sworn in this court for five years were as follows:

1828 . . .	64
1829 . . .	21
1830 . . .	18
1831 . . .	59
1832 . . .	41
	203

The total number of causes tried was, in these four years, 21. The case is usually settled after the attachment issues.

The number of attachments which issued were as follows, in the undermentioned period:

From 1st Feb.	1830	to Feb.	1831 . . .	40
From ,,	1831	to ,,	1832 . . .	63
From ,,	1832	to ,,	. . .	53
			In all	156

Defect in the Constitution of the Court.

Besides the want of a resident and punctual judge, skilled in the law, there are some obvious defects in the proceedings of this court. There is no place of safe custody for goods seized. There is no security for the due performance of the duty of the seizing officer, or for his faithful return of the goods attached. The proceedings are not so framed as to secure, as they might and ought, documentary evidence of what the officer does under the court process. The proceedings are conducted in a manner which leaves too large a scope for litigation purely technical. In a local court of this kind, pleadings should be more brief and simple than the forms admit which now prevail in the superior courts, and which the pleadings in the Record Court of Derry resemble exactly, save that several pleas cannot be filed to the same declaration. The jurisdiction of the court should, perhaps, be curtailed in amount. It is questionable whether a local jurisdiction, of large amount, can be satisfactory. It would be unjust, in such a court, dealing with rights of property to a considerable amount, to prevent an appeal; and by allowing an appeal to a superior tribunal, the advantage of cheap and speedy justice, upon matters of litigation arising from small but numerous dealings, is lost to the local public. The costs are, in causes for matters of trifling amount, disproportionably high. But the chief practical abuse in the court is the want of a judge, giving security for the dispensing of speedy justice by a constant attendance, and creating confidence by a character for knowledge.

Court of Conscience.

56. The Court of Conscience, under the local Act 48 Geo. III. c. 136. s. 39, has summary jurisdiction over causes, in all debts between party and party, not exceeding in amount the value of 40*s.* within the city and liberties. The process is by summons to the party defendant. There are no pleadings. The court decrees in a summary way. The mayor, or recorder, is the judge. In practice, the mayor alone attends. Summonses are issued, in blank to the clerk of the court, who gets 6*d.* as a perquisite on each summons, and 1*d.* on each decree. The decrees are executed by the serjeants at mace; who receive for executing the decree in the city 1*s.* and in the liberties 2*s.* 6*d.* The defendant is entitled to be discharged, when the debt does not exceed 20*s.*, after 20,—when it exceeds that sum, after 40 days' imprisonment. The causes are usually settled on the issuing of the summons. In one year, preceding the holding of our Inquiry, the number of summonses issued was 1,202.

The sittings of this court have been frequent, but not regular. The statute prescribes no periods for sitting. The court may, and in our opinion ought, to sit, if not daily, more frequently than it does. At all events, there ought to be stated days for its sitting. The number of sittings of the court, and the business done, in four years, from 1828 to 1831 inclusive, will appear from the first of the two following tables. The second will show the detail of business for the year 1832.

AMOUNT of the NUMBER of DAYS on which the COURT sat in each Month in the years 1828, 1829, 1830 and 1831, with the Number of Decrees and Dismisses in each Month.

Date.	Number of Days.	Number of Decrees.	Number of Dismisses.	Total Causes Tried.
1828.				
January	10	50	15	65
February	8	48	5	53
March	7	35	5	40
April	9	58	8	66
May	13	72	6	78
June	9	54	3	57
July	9	56	3	59
August	8	64	2	66
September	8	38	4	42
October	9	64	1	65
November	9	52	0	52
December	10	63	4	67
1829.				
January	9	78	5	83
February	7	58	5	63
March	8	32	4	36
April	8	64	1	65
May	7	40	0	40
June	6	51	2	53
July	8	58	0	58
August	8	67	0	67
September	8	45	0	45
October	7	44	1	65
November	8	61	2	63
December	8	53	3	56
1830.				
January	9	74	5	79
February	7	54	1	55
March	7	46	1	47
April	7	45	1	46
May	9	59	1	60
June	7	37	1	38
July	10	67	0	67
August	6	61	1	62
September	7	48	2	50
October	9	61	7	68
November	9	75	4	79
December	8	67	0	67
1831.				
January	8	68	1	69
February	8	48	0	48
March	7	74	4	78
April	2	32	2	34
May	8	71	4	75
June	9	69	5	74
July	6	42	2	44
August	5	40	0	40
September	9	82	0	82
October	8	73	3	76
November	8	67	5	72
December	9	84	1	85

Date.	Decrees.	Dismisses.	Total.
1832.			
6th January	7	0	7
12th —	12	0	12
19th —	5	0	5
20th —	7	0	7
26th —	6	0	6
27th —	12	0	12
2d February	5	0	5
9th —	2	0	2
10th —	12	0	12
16th —	10	0	10
18th —	10	0	10
13th —	3	0	3
25th —	11	0	11
5th March	7	0	7
23d —	4	0	4
25th —	25	0	25
8th April	9	0	9
13th —	13	0	13
15th —	17	2	19
20th —	17	0	17
22d —	16	0	16
25th —	7	0	7
27th —	6	0	6
29th —	18	0	18
4th May	6	1	7
6th —	9	0	9
13th —	3	0	3
18th —	3	0	3
25th —	14	0	14
27th —	16	0	16
1st June	3	0	3
3d —	10	0	10
8th —	6	0	6
10th —	3	0	3
15th —	13	0	13
17th —	7	0	7
24th —	9	0	9
29th —	2	0	2
1st July	7	0	7
8th —	13	0	13
13th —	4	0	4
16th —	1	0	1

Date.	Decrees.	Dismisses.	Total.
1832.			
20th July	13	0	13
23rd —	14	0	14
27th —	10	0	10
30th —	8	0	8
3d August	12	0	12
17th —	9	0	9
20th —	3	0	3
24th —	9	0	9
27th —	10	0	10
31st —	10	0	10
3rd September	10	0	10
7th —	7	0	7
10th —	10	0	10
14th —	8	0	8
17th —	12	0	12
21st —	7	0	7
24th —	10	0	10
28th —	14	0	14
1st October	6	0	6
5th —	9	0	9
8th —	5	0	5
12th —	9	0	9
15th —	9	0	9
19th —	8	2	10
22d —	3	0	3
26th —	14	0	14
3d November	12	0	12
5th —	4	0	4
9th —	2	0	2
16th —	15	2	17
19th —	9	0	9
23d —	11	0	11
26th —	16	0	16
30th —	17	0	17
3rd December	2	0	2
7th —	7	0	7
10th —	5	0	5
11th —	3	0	3
17th —	6	0	6
21st —	5	0	5
24th —	5	1	6
28th —	8	0	8

LONDONDERRY. City Sessions.

57. The City Sessions under the charter of incorporation, which requires the presence of the mayor and recorder, and the subsequent charter, (already referred to,) which dispenses with the presence of one of these when the other attends, is held before the charter justices, of whom three, including the mayor, ought to be one. It has, however, been stated to us, that it is considered that there cannot properly be a court of city sessions without the presence of the recorder or his deputy. In an Act passed in the Irish parliament, 39 Geo. III. c. 55, entitled, "An Act to promote the building of New Gaols," a section, (the fourth,) was introduced, empowering the chief and other magistrates, in all cities, to open and adjourn all sessions of the peace in the absence of the recorder, and also to swear grand and market juries, but it enacts, that "no trial shall be proceeded upon except in the presence of the "recorder, *or his sufficient deputy*, being a barrister of six years standing, who shall be "empowered by this Act to preside at all such sessions, or adjournments of the same, though "the chief or other magistrates should not be able to attend the same." Under this statute, which is general in its operation, and under another Act, 21, 22 Geo. III. c. 42, the recorder of Londonderry has appointed a deputy. The charter did not enable him to do so in any case. The statutes only apply to the jurisdiction of sessions of the peace. The charter justices of Londonderry are the mayor, recorder, and such aldermen as have served the office of mayor, if four in number; if not, then so many of the other aldermen, next in seniority, as with the aldermen who have served the office of mayor, and the mayor and recorder, shall make up the number of six. The charter gives to the court, composed of these justices, jurisdiction over felonies and lesser crimes. No stated times are fixed by the charter for their sittings.

Sittings of the City Sessions.

According to usage, the city sessions, as stated to us, ought, regularly, to sit four times a-year. It does not, in fact, sit so often. Its sittings are not regular. It has not been in the habit of entertaining jurisdiction over capital offences.

Very little business is done by this court. The practice has been to entertain only causes occurring from petty assaults. Other offences are tried at the general quarter sessions of the peace, (which has jurisdiction within the city,) at which the assistant barrister attends.

This practice, of putting the greater number of offences in course of trial for the quarter sessions and the assizes, is of course altogether at the discretion of the city justices, who may, if they please, return informations so as to be tried at the city sessions. The cause of the practice is not explained. It may have arisen from the non-residence of the recorder. From whatever cause it has arisen, it is manifest, that great inconvenience must result from having the effective administration of criminal justice confined to the assizes and the quarter sessions. The quarter sessions are held in the city of Londonderry only twice a-year. The other sittings are at Coleraine, Magherafelt, and Newtownlymavaddy. One principal end of the charter was, the securing to the inhabitants of the city and liberties of Londonderry efficient local courts for the administration of civil and criminal justice. The failure of the charter justices to make the court of city sessions efficient, by returning informations to it, and by appointing sittings at short intervals, has been not only necessarily detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of the corporate district, but a plain departure from the spirit of the charter. It was stated to us, that, even on the occasions when the city sessions sit, inconvenience has been felt in the want of punctual attendance of the city magistrates. We have not ascertained the number of cases tried before this tribunal in recent years. They were stated to us to have been very few.

Petty Sessions

58. Petty Sessions are held frequently, but not regularly. The understanding is, that they should be held once in every week. This is not acted on. Inconvenience is felt, as stated by some of the city magistrates before us, from the non-attendance of justices at petty sessions, as well as at city sessions. Neither the recorder, nor the deputy recorder, ever attends at petty sessions.

The following is a summary of the number of sittings, and number of causes heard, at the Londonderry Petty Sessions, in each month, from the 1st of November, 1829, to the 1st of October, 1832.

Date.		Number of Days.	Number of Trials.
1829	October	3	14
	November	5	32
	December	4	25
1830	January	4	7
1831	March	1	6
	October	1	3
1832	April	2	12
	June	2	5
	July	1	2
	August	4	7
	September	2	7
	October	2	6
	November	2	3
	December	2	5
1833	January	4	10
	February	3	14
	March	1	4
	April	1	4
	May	1	9
	June	1	3
	July	3	9
	August	3	10
	September	3	9

The following Table will show the attendances of the different City Justices during the same interval. LONDONDERRY.

NUMBER of CAUSES TRIED before the MAGISTRATES at PETTY SESSIONS, CITY of LONDONDERRY, from October 1829, to 1st October 1833.

When tried.	Magistrates presiding.	Number of Trials.
1829.		
6th October	C. Skipton and M. S. Hill	9
10th —	Same	1
12th —	Same	4
3d November	J. Dysart and C. Skipton	15
10th —	Same	3
17th —	M. S. Hill and C. Skipton	8
24th —	Same	2
26th —	C. Skipton and J. Dysart	4
1st December	Same	4
8th —	C. Skipton, M. S. Hill, and J. Dysart	4
15th —	C. Skipton and J. Dysart	7
29th —	Same	8
1830.		
5th January	C. Skipton and J. Dysart	3
12th —	Same	2
19th —	C. Skipton and M. S. Hill	1
23d —	C. Skipton and J. Dysart	1
1831.		
22d March	Richard Young and J. Rea	6
19th October	G. Hill and J. Dysart	3
1832.		
17th April	G. Hill and J. Dysart	5
21st —	Same	7
19th June	Same	4
20th —	Same	1
11th July	Same	2
1st August	Same	2
15th —	Same	1
22d —	Same	2
29th —	Same	2
25th September	Same	5
26th —	Same	2
17th October	Same	2
31st —	Same	2
10th November	Same	2
28th —	Same	1
10th December	Same	3
22d —	Same	2
1833.		
2d January	G. Hill and J. Dysart	3
9th —	Sir R. Ferguson and G. Hill	3
12th —	Same	2
30th —	J. Dysart and Richard Young	2
6th February	G. Hill and J. Dysart	4
13th —	J. Dysart and C. Skipton	5
27th —	G. Hill and C. Skipton	5
9th March	Same	4
3d April	G. Hill and J. Dysart	4
1st May	Same	9
8th June	G. Hill and C. Skipton	3
17th July	J. Dysart and C. Skipton	4
24th —	Same	3
29th —	G. Hill and J. Dysart	2
7th August	G. Hill and R. Young	3
10th —	G. Hill and C. Skipton	1
17th —	Sir R. Ferguson and R. Young	6
3d September	G. Hill and J. Dysart	1
4th —	G. Hill and Sir R. Ferguson	5
25th —	J. Dysart and Sir R. Ferguson	3

LONDONDERRY.

Sittings of the Mayor as Magistrate.

59. The Mayor, besides sitting as judge in the court of conscience, acts as sole magistrate to determine matters relative to demands for wages.

Observations on the Administration of Justice.

60. It appears to us that a great and disproportionate share of the business connected with the Administration of Justice is borne by the mayor alone. The recorder gives, except at city sessions, (where little is done,) no assistance whatever. The other city magistrates perform but a small portion of the magisterial duties. If the record court were placed upon a better footing, by restricting the amount of jurisdiction, by simplifying its forms, by multiplying its sittings, and by diminishing its expense; if the petty sessions were regularly held at certain periods, at which sittings did not fail for want of attendance; if the business, not requiring the cognizance of the judges of assize, (before whom offences of a serious character only should be brought,) were referred for adjudication to the city sessions; if the city sessions sat frequently and regularly; if, to aid in effecting all these purposes, there were secured the constant superintendence of a recorder, possessing competent knowledge, and either always resident or punctually attending, the inhabitants of Londonderry might share many of the benefits of local justice which they have not hitherto enjoyed.

Matters, however, came before us in evidence, which show that something more has been wanted than what we have stated as desirable to be thus supplied.

Party Processions.

61. The practice of Party Processions and ceremonies has long prevailed at Londonderry. Formerly Orange processions constantly took place on the 12th of July and 18th of December. Latterly the processions of the 12th of July have not taken place regularly. These ceremonies have occurred within the city. On the other hand, processions, or assemblages, of Roman Catholics, have taken place without the city, but very near the walls, on the 17th of March, St. Patrick's Day.

Ceremony of shutting the Gates.

The ceremonies of the 18th of December are in celebration of the shutting of the Gates of Derry, on the occasion of the siege of 1688.

It is not unnatural that the citizens should take pride in the recollection of that transaction. Unhappily, however, such is the state of society in Ireland, that the celebration of these and similar ceremonies is accompanied with circumstances and associations which rouse the passions of the two classes into which society is divided into the fiercest excitement, producing collisions that scarcely ever fail to terminate in tumult, often lead to bloodshed, and not unfrequently cause loss of life.

The ceremony of the 18th of December is conducted in the following manner:—

Immediately after midnight the parties celebrating the occasion parade the city, accompanied by music. Party tunes are played. Shots are fired. A considerable crowd attends them. This continues until about eight o'clock of the morning of the 18th of December. There is then a cessation of the proceedings for some hours.

A label is placed over the gates, with the inscription—"No Surrender."

After an interval the parading recommences. It continues some time. The parties walk upon a wide path, or causeway, elevated and conspicuous, upon the walls which encircle the city. The ceremony is then performed of shutting the gates. At this ceremony the parties walk in procession, decked with Orange ribbons and emblems. Guns are again fired; indeed, the firing of guns is represented as occurring constantly during the day, and the night preceding the 18th of December.

A large piece of cannon, called Roaring Meg, which is placed upon the walls, in the immediate neighbourhood of dwelling houses, is discharged. This causes the destruction of the glass of the neighbouring windows, some of which belong to the houses of persons who take much umbrage at these ceremonies.

An effigy, composed of combustible and explosive matter, representing Lundy, (the governor of Derry, who is believed to have designed traitorously to deliver up the city to the besieging army at the time of the siege,) is then burnt, with loud demonstrations of triumph and scorn. And the procession having separated, the evening is concluded by a large proportion of the persons who have been engaged in the ceremony assembled in convivial meeting, and composing the "Bottle and Glass Society," which, since the erection of the new town-hall, has held its meetings there.

During the ceremony, the bells of the cathedral continue ringing; and the repeated firing of guns,—the music and party tunes,—the concourse of people of opposite parties,—the shoutings which accompany the proceedings, and the collisions which constantly attend them, create, as described to us in evidence, great excitement in the city.

It does not appear that the members of the corporation have attended these meetings in their robes, or in their capacities as members of the corporation; neither does it appear that any of the city magistrates have formed part of the processions; but it does appear that members of the common council, all of whom are eligible to the corporate offices from which the city magistracy is to be filled, have taken a part in these processions and worn the party emblems.

On one occasion the members of the common council joined, with the mayor, in a procession, which took place on the 18th of December, to lay the foundation of the testimonial to Governor Walker, (who commanded the city of Londonderry during the siege of 1688-9); but they are stated to have taken no part in the ceremony of the shutting of the gates.

These processions have taken place without interruption from the magistrates of Derry.

They have constantly taken place on the 18th of December, except in one instance.

On the Patrick's Day (17th March) 1832, a large body of Roman Catholics assembled outside the walls, moving in procession, and designing to enter the city. They were met by the mayor with the police and some military. The police drew up to prevent their passing.

LONDONDERRY.

The mayor remonstrated with some of their leaders. Ultimately, they were induced to disperse, on an assurance given them, by the mayor, that there should not be a procession on the 18th of December.

The 18th of December 1832 fell on an occasion when the present representative for the city of Londonderry, Sir Robert Ferguson, who was also an alderman of the corporation, was chaired through the city after his election. On that day the ceremony of shutting the gates of Derry was not celebrated.

On the 17th of March 1833 there was no assemblage of the Roman Catholics at Derry.

On the 18th of December 1833, (which intervened between our first and second visit upon our Inquiry at Londonderry,) the ceremony of shutting the gates occurred in its usual form. It was stated to us in evidence, that great irritation existed in consequence of the disappointment which a recurrence of these obnoxious proceedings occasioned to the expectations formed from the assurances given by the mayor on the 17th of March 1832, and that great probability existed, that on the succeeding Patrick's Day processions would take place of the Roman Catholic party, and that the most mischievous results were likely to follow. We have learned that the result has, unhappily, in a great degree verified the prediction.

One circumstance, stated to us in evidence as tending greatly to aggravate the sense of annoyance and irritation on the part of the Roman Catholics towards the ceremony of shutting the gates of Derry, is, that the persons who take a part in it are not the citizens of Derry alone, (who might be supposed naturally to feel a local pride in the recollection of the achievements thus celebrated,) but persons supposed to belong to the party, usually called the Orange party, who on these occasions crowd to the city of Londonderry, not from the county of Derry only, but also from the counties of Donegal and Tyrone. This circumstance is felt as depriving the ceremony of the character of being connected with merely local associations, and of giving it the complexion of being an occasion for a general rallying of an affiliated party, to make a public demonstration of physical strength, and of sentiments and sympathies which its members hold in common.

We have detailed these facts, because we feel bound, in reference to one important branch of our Inquiry, to state, that the duties entrusted to the local jurisdiction (and the jurisdiction of justice of the peace in Londonderry is not only local but exclusive) are not impartially or efficiently exercised, when on fixed and known days of yearly recurrence, proceedings, without any effective effort on the part of the local magistracy to repress or prevent them, are permitted to take place, interrupting industry; alarming families; widening political differences; embittering religious feuds; provoking collisions, not only of individuals, but of numerous, adverse, and excited crowds; producing periodical breaches of the peace; and leading, in their consequences, to exasperating retaliations and renewed and continual disturbances of the public tranquillity.

PROPERTY under the Management of the Corporation.

62. According to the plan of settlement agreed on between the Crown and the city of London, (as before stated,) in 1609, 4,000 acres, adjacent to Derry, were to be laid "thereunto," bog and mountain to form no part thereof, but to go as waste for the city.

PRIVATE PROPERTY. 1500 acres.

The manner in which this land was to be distributed is not prescribed, either in the articles of agreement or by the charter. It was probably intended that a part should be allotted, as in some of the smaller corporations, among those who should be induced to settle in the city, (which, according to the articles, was to be greatly enlarged,) and that more was to be allotted to the corporation for municipal purposes. We can now only learn the intended purposes from what was actually done. It appears, from the report of the commissioners appointed in 1616 by the city of London to inspect what had been done upon the new plantation, that of the 4,000 acres directed to be laid to Derry, 3,217 acres had been "*granted* to the mayor, or otherwise laid to houses."

In the year 1623 the corporation of Londonderry made a complaint to the "commissioners for Irish causes," that out of the 4,000 acres directed by the charter to be laid to Derry, only 1,500 acres had been apportioned to the corporation towards the maintenance of the mayor and officers; and that these lands were insufficient for that purpose, not being worth £60 per annum.

In the year 1624 a requisition was made by the privy council to the common council of the city of London, requiring them to pass to the citizens the 4,000 acres "granted to the Londoners to the use of the citizens."

To this requisition the common council replied, that they did not consider themselves bound by the articles, or by the charter, to pass these 4,000 acres *in perpetuity*, but, *in favour*, they had allotted 1,500 acres *to the use of the mayor and other officers of the city of Londonderry*; which (the reply proceeded to state) they do enjoy, and which shall be further confirmed upon their obtaining a licence in mortmain."

It appears by the report of the commissioners above referred to, that tenements in the city of Londonderry were demised for terms of 31 years; and that allotments of the *land* were "distributed to the tenants according to the rent." So that in the earliest exercise of the dominion given by the Irish Society, of which we can discover any trace, we find, that almost the entire of the land reserved by the charter to their management at Derry was distributed partly for the support of the magistracy, and partly for the convenience and benefit of the inhabitants. A strong inference arises, that the dominion thus reposed in them was at that time considered to be in the nature, not of private property, but of a public trust, and a trust for the purposes of the plantation at Londonderry.

The allotments so made to the corporation of Derry comprised four quarters of land, consisting of the following denominations:—Molenan, Ballywogry, Termonbacco, Ballynagowin, Crenagh, and Killeagh. They were known sometimes by the name of "the quarter

LONDONDERRY.

lands," and sometimes by the name of "the 1,500 acres." In a note to a publication called a "Concise View of the Irish Society," printed by the Society's order, in 1822, it is stated that these lands were "left as common to the city." This statement is plainly erroneous. The 4,000 acres granted by the charter are described as not including bog and mountain: and the quarter lands unquestionably formed part of these 4,000 acres.

Upon the pronouncing of the sentence by the Star Chamber, (before referred to,) decreeing that the charter should be annulled, Bishop Bromhall (Lord Bishop of Derry) procured from the Crown a letter, dated 4th February 1635, for passing to him several portions of the possessions which had been granted to the Irish Society. And on the 4th August 1637 he obtained a formal grant from the Crown of the 1,500 acres.

In this grant the claims of the corporation of Londonderry were so far recognised, that the grant was upon the condition of the Bishop of Derry paying to the corporation a perpetual annuity of £90 10*s*.

The statute 10 Charles I. c. 5, s. 3, having empowered, among others, the Bishop of Derry to make leases of ecclesiastical lands for 60 years, from the commencement of the then session of Parliament, with the permission of the privy council, that consent was obtained, and in pursuance of it a lease was made by the Bishop of the 1,500 acres to the corporation of Londonderry, for 60 years from the 3rd September 1634, at the yearly rent of £50.

After the Restoration, and after the grant of the new charter by King Charles II., a long-contested litigation arose between the Irish Society and the Bishop of Derry, the Irish Society seeking to recover considerable property of which possession had been obtained by the Bishop of Derry, under the letter of King Charles I., above referred to, upon the authority of the sentence of the Star Chamber. Among the property of which he had so possessed himself were valuable fisheries upon the Bann and upon Lough Foyle.

Pending this litigation, the corporation of Londonderry applied to the Bishop for a renewal of a lease of the 1,500 acres. This, in 1693, was finally refused; and the corporation thenceforward gave their assistance to the Irish Society, in the prosecution of the claim of the Society for a recovery of this part of the lands which had been so granted to the see of Derry. The corporation appear to have previously apprised the Society of the fact that these lands formed part of the property comprised in the charter, of which the Crown had made a grant to the Bishop.

The litigation between the Society and the see of Derry terminated in a compromise, sanctioned by an Act of Parliament, by which the Bishop gave up his claim to the fisheries upon the rivers Bann and Lough Foyle, and to the 1,500 acres, in consideration of a perpetual annuity of £250, to be paid by the Irish Society to the Bishop of Derry.

At the time of this compromise the 1,500 acres yielded rents amounting to £139 9*s*. 5*d*. yearly. The fisheries were extremely valuable. They produced, for 20 years previous to 1707, an annual income of £1,600.

The corporation, on the effecting of this compromise, strongly urged upon the Irish Society their claim to the 1,500 acres, proposing to accept them at a rent of £140 10*s*. This sum was probably offered upon an estimate of the annuity of £90 10*s*., (which would have been extinguished by a grant of the lands to the corporation,) and £50 a-year, (which was the sum they had paid the Bishop,) as the proportion which these lands should bear towards discharging the perpetual annuity of £250 a-year to the see of Derry.

The Irish Society rejected this offer, but proposed that the corporation should accept a lease at the yearly rent of £200, containing a clause by which the corporation should abandon all further claim upon these lands. The corporation would not agree to this proposal; the lands have been ever since enjoyed by the Irish Society; and the corporation have received from the Irish Society the yearly sum of £90 10*s*., as part of their permanent income.

Sheriff's Mountain.

63. The corporation, from the earliest period with respect to which any evidence on the subject can be obtained, enjoyed, until the year 1820, rent free, and in exclusive dominion, a tract of land containing about 242 Irish plantation acres, called the Sheriff's Mountain. This tract appears to have been a part of the mountain mentioned in the articles of agreement with the city of London, and in the charter. The earliest book of the acts of the common council of Londonderry extant, shows that the Sheriff's Mountain was enclosed and let to tenants in 1673. It was formerly given to sheriffs of the year as part of their emoluments of office. It was subsequently let by the corporation, and a salary was given to the sheriffs. In the year 1820 the Irish Society, alleging that, as the corporation had no lease or title deed to show a right to these lands, they must be considered as the property of the Irish Society, insisted, in arrangements then made for granting renewals to the corporation of other property, that the corporation should accept a lease of the Sheriff's Mountain. The corporation were obliged to submit, and a lease was granted to them of the Sheriff's Mountain, for one life, or 61 years from the 1st April 1820, at the yearly rent of £28 Irish.

The Common Holdings.

64. The corporation, for a long series of years, held, under the Irish Society, certain property called the Common Holdings. These consisted of

1. The ferry, which formerly existed over the river Lough Foyle, on the site of the present bridge.

2. Lands in the liberties of Derry, called Pennyhum and the Larisks.

3. Part of the bank and soil of the river, on which quays and a wharf were erected.

4. Certain wastes round the walls of the city, on which houses and markets have been erected.

5. A space, with some ground adjoining, on which a house of correction formerly stood.

These five holdings were held under the Society at a yearly rent of £42 3*s*. 4*d*. Irish, for a

LONDONDERRY. TABLE showing the REVENUES, EXPENDITURE, and DEBTS of the Corporation of LONDONDERRY, as far as the same can be made out, from the Year 1790 to the Year 1833, both inclusive. (Referred to at page 1143 of the Report on Londonderry.)

REVENUES RECEIVED BY THE CORPORATION.

Year.	Bridge.	Tonnage.	Quayage.	Rent.	Town's Customs.	Tolls of Markets.	Total Amount.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1790	..	138 0 0	330 0 0	909 0 0	95 11 7	230 0 0	1702 11 7
1791	1530 0 0	204 0 0	330 0 0	619 0 0	96 0 0	232 0 0	3011 0 0
1792	1470 0 0	252 0 0	330 0 0	619 0 0	96 0 0	246 0 0	3013 0 0
1793	1500 0 0	204 0 0	330 0 0	619 0 0	96 0 0	292 0 0	3041 0 0
1794	1305 0 0	210 0 0	330 0 0	619 0 0	96 0 0	287 0 0	2847 0 0
1795	1400 0 0	185 0 0	330 0 0	619 0 0	114 15 10	320 0 0	2968 15 10
1796	1415 0 0	263 0 0	330 0 0	619 0 0	76 6 5	320 0 0	3023 6 5
1797	1476 0 0	228 0 0	330 0 0	619 0 0	92 4 10	392 0 0	3137 4 10
1798	1500 0 0	238 0 0	330 0 0	619 0 0	98 19 5	320 0 0	3105 19 5
1799	1590 0 0	303 0 0	330 0 0	619 0 0	160 15 3	281 0 0	3283 15 3
1800	1569 0 0	317 0 0	330 0 0	619 0 0	124 17 2	276 0 0	3235 17 2
1801	2270 0 0	314 0 0	330 0 0	619 0 0	166 2 3	276 0 0	3975 2 3
1802	2505 0 0	314 0 0	330 0 0	619 0 0	166 2 3	366 0 0	4300 2 3
1803	2700 0 0	314 0 0	330 0 0	619 0 0	166 2 3	341 0 0	4470 2 3
1804	2635 0 0	314 0 0	330 0 0	619 0 0	166 2 3	282 0 0	4346 2 3
1805	2865 0 0	314 0 0	330 0 0	619 0 0	166 2 3	370 0 0	4664 2 3
1806	2900 0 0	314 0 0	330 0 0	619 0 0	166 2 3	380 0 0	4709 2 3
1807	2915 0 0	314 0 0	330 0 0	619 0 0	204 3 7	425 0 0	4807 3 7
1808	3020 0 0	314 0 0	330 0 0	619 0 0	204 3 7	346 0 0	4833 3 7
1809	3205 0 0	246 0 0	330 0 0	619 0 0	204 3 7	440 0 0	5044 3 7
1810	3530 0 0	454 0 0	330 0 0	619 0 0	204 3 7	120 0 0	5257 3 7
1811	3455 0 0	391 0 0	330 0 0	619 0 0	151 7 1	375 0 0	5321 7 1
1812	3525 0 0	397 0 0	330 0 0	619 0 0	219 8 6	395 0 0	5485 8 6
1813	3580 0 0	347 0 0	330 0 0	1243 0 0	113 7 4	399 0 0	6012 7 4
1814	3750 0 0	286 0 0	500 0 0	1365 0 0	138 7 0	470 0 0	6509 7 0
1815	4200 0 0	393 0 0	500 0 0	1562 0 0	89 4 2	520 0 0	7264 4 2
1816	4000 0 0	390 0 0	500 0 0	1737 0 0	72 13 7	565 0 0	7264 13 7
1817	3920 0 0	408 0 0	500 0 0	1736 0 0	72 8 5	541 0 0	7177 8 5
1818	4050 0 0	407 0 0	500 0 0	1798 0 0	76 4 1	525 0 0	7356 4 1
1819	4360 0 0	464 0 0	500 0 0	2832 0 0	65 11 5	435 0 0	8656 11 5
1820	4055 0 0	354 0 0	500 0 0		55 18 5	525 0 0	5489 18 5
1821	4155 0 0	387 0 0	500 0 0	1384 0 0	50 12 7	362 0 0	6838 12 7
1822	4335 0 0	400 0 0	500 0 0	1723 0 0	50 12 7	175 0 0	7183 12 7
1823	4140 0 0	388 0 0	500 0 0	1823 0 0	50 12 7	260 0 0	7161 12 7
1824	4150 0 0	450 0 0	800 0 0	2514 0 0	50 12 7	537 0 0	8501 12 7
1825	4155 0 0	325 0 0	650 0 0	2084 0 0	..	400 0 0	7614 0 0
Irish	103130 0 0	11541 0 0	14370 0 0	36328 0 0	4217 18 8	13026 0 0	182612 18 8
British	95196 18 5½	10653 4 7½	13264 12 3¾	33541 4 7½	3893 9 6½	12024 0 0	168565 15 11
1826	3800 0 0	468 0 0	610 0 0	1738 2 7½	..	415 0 0	7031 2 7½
1827	3800 0 0	438 17 7	555 0 0	1896 17 5	..	523 0 0	7513 15 0
1828	3850 0 0	541 0 0	525 0 0	1889 13 6	..	422 0 0	7227 13 6
1829	3950 0 0	504 0 0	400 0 0	1804 8 3	..	320 0 0	6978 8 3
1830	3859 0 0	609 0 0	349 0 0	1805 8 11	..	425 0 0	7038 8 11
1831	3800 0 0	598 0 0	400 0 0	956 17 4	..	384 0 0	6138 17 4
1832	3888 6 0	631 0 0	378 0 0	..	..	170 0 0	5027 6 0
1833	..	..	..	..	..	150 0 0	150 0 0
Total...	122135 4 5½	14443 2 2½	16741 12 0¾	43632 12 7¼	3893 9 6½	14833 0 0	215671 7 6½
Deduct Do. [illegible]	20520 0 0	3216 0 0	4264 12 3¾	8267 1 6¼	1519 5 2	3857 10 9¾	41644 6 4½
1804. in-cluive	101615 4 5	11227 2 2½	12476 19 11¼	35365 11 1¼	2374 4 4½	10975 9 2¾	174027 1 2½

EXPENDITURE OF THE CORPORATION.

Bridge.	Quays.	Salaries.	Charities.	Contingencies.	Rent.	Pensions.	Interest.	Total Amount.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
..	..	568 4 6	189 0 0	..	..	..	..	757 4 6
51 0 0	48 14 2½	557 13 4	194 0 0					
175 0 0	41 1 2	557 13 0	202 0 0					
550 0 0	1231 6 6	534 18 4	163 5 0					
554 0 0	1133 10 10	564 13 4	154 3 0					
377 0 0	..	534 18 4	156 8 6					
171 0 0	..	584 18 4	153 17 6					
237 0 0	39 9 1½	584 18 4	153 17 6					
500 0 0	..	634 19 4	156 3 0					
375 0 0	..	634 19 4	156 3 0					
503 0 0	59 5 7½	634 19 4	158 8 6					
382 0 0	..	634 19 4	174 0 0					
650 0 0	3675 0 0	684 19 4	180 0 0					
2800 0 0	..	705 4 4	190 5 0	611 7 5		67 10 10		6303 6 0
2865 0 0	..	654 8 4	195 6 0	840 4 5		79 0 6	1669 6 9	7384 12 1
3291 0 0	..	778 9 4	208 19 9	1168 2 6		189 0 6	1749 0 0	4223 19 3½
387 0 0	..	785 19 4	223 8 7½	705 16 7		126 8 0	1995 6 9	4384 7 5
322 0 0	..	824 1 4	212 13 10	800 16 0		124 16 3	2100 0 0	4833 3 7
1851 0 0	..	1456 5 4	169 16 0	867 6 1		125 1 9	2482 15 0	6952 4 2
725 0 0	..	1124 19 1	195 1 7	2351 13 4		154 16 3	2769 18 3½	7321 8 6½
644 0 0	..	974 19 1	213 17 9	950 16 0½		154 16 3	2812 0 0	5750 9 1½
317 0 0	..	1074 19 1	252 13 3	1624 0 3		154 16 3	3237 0 0	6660 8 10
830 0 0	7777 2 3	1135 6 7	250 13 9	2524 2 7½		159 16 3	3949 0 0	16626 1 5½
1050 0 0	..	1135 6 7	234 13 6	853 17 10		207 2 3	3579 15 0	7060 15 2
14774 0 0	..	1144 6 7	218 0 6	532 12 0		176 12 9	3609 17 0	20455 8 10
4136 0 0	..	1157 6 7	196 17 10	1008 10 0		207 12 9	3523 18 10	10230 6 0
496 0 0	..	898 10 7	180 13 6	804 3 4½		107 1 9	3604 12 8	6091 1 10½
663 6 0	..	798 10 7	155 13 0	638 8 0		127 1 9	4214 14 2	6627 13 6
1540 3 1	..	806 11 10	102 1 9	403 3 9		102 1 9	3568 3 8½	6522 5 10½
2913 16 2	..	{780 18 1} {780 18 1}	257 16 9	2959 5 2½		370 0 0	2436 12 8	10499 6 11½
640 6 11	..	823 5 7	109 11 7	3493 19 7½		177 1 9	6833 11 5½	12077 16 11
834 8 3	..	823 5 7	109 17 1	2795 14 11		163 6 6	3767 13 9	8494 6 1
672 12 5	..	1126 15 7	128 11 1½	3820 0 3½		194 7 9	3749 4 6½	9691 11 8½
1015 0 3	..	1012 4 3	103 15 1½	5510 10 3		238 11 3	3821 19 6	11702 0 7½
..	..	1141 18 8	157 0 8	4485 18 11½		304 9 3	8522 5 4½	2611 12 10½
47292 13 1	12897 9 7½	29657 14 7	6258 13 11½	39750 9 5½		3711 12 4	69026 15 5½	190671 3 11
43654 15 5¾	11905 7 4	27376 7 3¾	5777 5 2¾	36692 14 10		3426 2 2	63717 0 5	176004 3 1
864 0 0	..	1083 17 9	124 8 10½	3059 7 4		239 12 0	3333 3 3	8704 9 2½
850 15 4	100 6 2	1091 2 4	117 5 11	1589 10 6		303 8 11	3280 8 10½	7332 18 0½
802 17 9	141 4 2	998 19 9	111 19 10½	2034 5 1	600 12 3	293 17 11	3393 5 1	8377 1 10½
572 5 8	60 5 0½	1000 10 11	114 5 11	1092 17 6	600 12 3	290 14 3	3424 10 6½	7156 2 1
518 10 10½	..	812 5 10	65 5 6	938 15 9	600 12 3	278 5 1	3584 0 8	6797 15 11½
472 18 10½	..	..	..	325 10 1	300 6 1½	90 19 10	3555 12 2½	4745 7 1½
882 12 4	..	..	..	450 10 10	..	145 4 4	1440 2 2½	7945 15 8½
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2314 0 5½	2464 0 5½
48618 16 3½	12207 2 8½	32363 3 10½	6310 11 3¼	46183 11 11	2102 2 10½	5068 4 6	88042 3 8½	229527 13 6½
6762 6 1	4726 10 6	7770 7 10¼	2198 7 0	564 6 9¼	..	62 6 11	..	..
41856 10 2½	7480 12 2¾	24590 16 0	4112 3 4¼	15619 5 1	2102 2 10½	5005 17 7	88042 3 8½	229527 13 6½

Previous to 1823 the rent was charged in the contingent account.

Not ascertained for these years.

Not ascertained for these years.

DEBTS OF THE CORPORATION.

Date.	Increase.	Diminution.	Total Debt.	Amount of Bonds as made up in Common Council Books.	Amount as appears by Chamberlain's Book.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1794 to 23d Feb. 1795	..	..	18465 12 0		
1803 to March 1804	1175 5 0	..	19640 17 0		
1804 to 30th Dec. 1804	5911 13 4	..	25552 10 4		
1805 to 30th Dec. 1805	6546 10 0	..	32099 0 4		
1806 to 30th Dec. 1806	2722 10 0	..	34821 10 4		
1807 to 31st Dec. 1807	4335 13 4	..	39157 3 8		
1808 to 31st Dec. 1808	4077 10 0	..	43234 13 8		
1809 to 31st Dec. 1809	634 14 3	..	43869 7 11		
1810 to 31st Dec. 1810	3607 2 0	..	47476 9 11		
1811 to 31st Dec. 1811	549 17 10	..	48026 7 9		
1812 to 31st Dec. 1812	10880 0 0	..	58906 7 9		
1813 to 31st Dec. 1813	972 17 1½	..	59879 5 2	..	60153 11 9
1814 to 31st Dec. 1814	..	..	59879 5 2		
1815 to 31st Dec. 1815	2857 4 7	..	62736 9 9		
1816 to 31st Dec. 1816	646 6 2	..	63383 15 11		
1817 to 31st Dec. 1817	..	1003 17 9	62379 18 2	..	62407 7 0
1818 to 31st Dec. 1818	..	174 14 5	62205 3 9		
1819 to 31st Dec. 1819	..	625 0 0	61580 3 9	58716 8 1½	
1820 to 2d Feb. 1821	1148 0 0	..	62728 3 9	..	61674 3 1½
1821 to 2d Feb. 1822	850 0 0	..	63578 3 9	..	62524 3 1½
1822 to 2d Feb. 1823	..	690 0 0	62888 3 9	61834 0 0	61384 3 1½
1823 to 2d Feb. 1824	2610 0 0	..	65498 3 9	64444 0 0	64444 3 1½
1824 to 2d Feb. 1825	3897 0 0	..	69395 3 9	..	67849 5 7½
1825 to 2d Feb. 1826	1400 10 9	..	70795 14 6	..	69104 8 1½
1826 to 2d Feb. 1827	1420 0 0	Irish	72215 14 6		
		British	66660 13 5	65454 5 5	65646 2 4
1827 to 2d Feb. 1828	330 2 0	..	66993 15 5	..	69031 9 6½
1828 to 2d Feb. 1829	1102 17 3	..	68096 12 8	..	69380 12 10½
1829 to 2d Feb. 1830	904 12 5	..	69001 5 1		
1830 to 2d Feb. 1831		2384 7 4	66616 17 9		
1831 to 2d Feb. 1832		224 12 3	66392 5 6		

long series of years, under leases which, from time to time, had been renewed by the Society. In 1820 a lease, which had been granted in 1759 for 61 years, expired. It appeared that the corporation had leased the premises called the Larisks, at a remote period, to a person named Lecky, (a member of a family who had long the predominant influence in the corporation,) at a low rent, with a covenant that the corporation would renew the lease to Lecky as often as the Irish Society would renew to them. The Irish Society in 1820 excepted the Larisks out of the renewals then made. They granted new leases of the other premises. But they advanced the gross rents payable by the corporation from £42 3*s.* 4*d.* to sums amounting in all to about £600 British, including (as we understood) the £28 reserved upon the lease, then for the first time made, of the Sheriff's Mountain. The ferry was not included in the renewal, being held at an annual rent of £20 Irish, in perpetuity, under an arrangement made with the Irish Society in 1790, previously to the building of the Derry bridge, on the site of the ferry. The leases were all granted for similar terms,—a life, or 61 years. LONDONDERRY.

65. The corporation became, by purchase, the owners of premises comprised in a lease to a Mr. Babington, which originally formed part of the slab of the river. Babington's Holding.

66. They held a small chattel holding under the Bishop of Derry. Bishop's Lease.

67. The profits of keeper of great beam and great balance (the modern Weighmaster) were given to them by the charter. They granted this office, as we have stated, to the present weighmaster for life in 1813. The weigh-house, and other premises comprised in the lease which was at the same time made to him, formed part of the "common holdings." Weighmaster.

68. The corporation formerly collected, from persons not free of the corporation, certain dues, called Alien Dues, upon articles imported into Londonderry. This impost produced great dissatisfaction. They have for several years (as we understood, since about the year 1824) totally abandoned it. Alien Dues.

69. An impost, under the name of Town Customs, was constantly levied by the corporation until about the year 1824 or 1825. It consisted of a charge upon almost every article which was brought into the city for sale. It was sometimes claimed as a toll thorough,—although the corporation were not the owners of the soil; and sometimes on the ground that the sheriffs were entitled to a murage toll, under the charter, for the use of the corporation. Town Customs.

We annex two schedules of these tolls, one published in 1822, and the other in 1826, when the resistance to their collection had become pretty general.—Appendix No. V. and No. VI.

After various attempts at resistance, which appear on some occasions to have led to the employment of the military to enforce the collection of these tolls, the matter was made the subject of two actions, the result of which was that the tolls were abandoned, as a demand upon goods brought into the city, and the claims of the corporation were confined to market tolls, which are still collected upon certain goods exposed for sale in the markets of Londonderry.

70. These Market Tolls have formed a distinct source of corporate income. Market Tolls.

71. The foregoing comprised all the corporate property of the corporation of Londonderry of which we have had any evidence.

72. We have procured from the corporation two returns, exhibiting, in one view, (as far as can be now ascertained), the income, expenditure, and debts of the corporation, from year to year, beginning with the year 1790. One of these returns relates to the income and expenditure from 1790 downwards. The other states the debts from 1795. We have framed, out of both, a table which we subjoin.* That part of it which ends with the year 1802 is necessarily defective. There is reason to believe that the remaining portion, which is for the period from the year 1803 to the year 1831, (the year of the sale under the executions,) does not, so far as relates to income and expenditure, contain any material error. Table of Revenue, Expenditure, and Debts.

In this table the outlay for the Pipe-water Works, £15,583 8*s.* 9*d.*, is not included; it being impossible to ascertain the years in which that outlay was made, and the amount expended on those works in each year.

There was the greatest difficulty in framing that part of the table which states the Progressive Debts of the corporation. The results disclosed by it are not satisfactory, though, as to the amount of the debts, the variances from the truth cannot be considerable. The account given in it of the debts is, we believe, as nearly exact as any such account can be now made. The three first columns of that part of the table which relate to the debts are the result of a very laborious examination, made into the accounts, at our request and under our inspection, by several members of the corporation. The two last columns (which may in some degree be considered as checking the former) show the variances between the amount of the debts, as appearing upon this investigation, and the amount appearing at different times in the books of the common council, and in computations of the debts made by the chamberlains. Progressive Debts.

It appears, from the accounts embodied in the table above referred to, that the amount of the Private Revenues of the corporation was, in the successive years from 1790 to 1833, as follows: Private Revenue, from 1790 to 1833.

* See annexed Table.

LONDONDERRY.

Year.	Total Corporate Revenue. £	s.	d.	Year.	Total Corporate Revenue. £	s.	d.
1790	1,564	11	7	1812	1,563	8	6
1791	1,277	0	0	1813	2,085	7	4
1792	1,291	0	0	1814	2,473	7	0
1793	1,337	0	0	1815	2,671	4	2
1794	1,332	0	0	1816	2,874	13	7
1795	1,383	15	10	1817	2,849	8	5
1796	1,345	6	5	1818	2,899	4	1
1797	1,433	4	10	1819	2,416	11	5
1798	1,367	19	5	1820	2,496	18	5
1799	1,390	15	3	1821	2,296	12	7
1800	1,349	17	2	1822	2,448	12	7
1801	1,391	2	3	1823	2,633	12	7
1802	1,481	2	3	1824	3,901	12	7
1803	1,456	2	3	1825	3,130	0	0
1804	1,397	2	3	1826	2,763	2	7½
1805	1,485	2	3	1827	3,274	17	5
1806	1,495	2	3	1828	2,836	13	6
1807	1,578	3	7	1829	2,524	8	3
1808	1,499	3	7	1830	2,579	8	11
1809	1,593	3	7	1831	1,740	17	4
1810	1,273	3	7	1832	508	0	0
1811	1,475	7	1	1833	150	0	0

The diminution in the income of the last two years arises from the fact, that in the month of October, 1831, the whole of the leasehold property of the corporation, together with the furniture of the corporation hall, were sold by one of the coroners under executions.* The sales produced about £37,595. After paying fees and other expenses, a sum was applied towards the discharge of the debts of the corporation; left, according to the returns made to us, a sum of £32,402 19*s.* 9½*d.* due to private individuals, and a sum of £16,388 due to the Crown.

PUBLIC FUNDS. The greater part if not the whole of these debts were incurred in, and since, the year 1790, when the corporation of Londonderry were first made the trustees of Public Funds.

Derry Bridge. 73. Previously to that year, the communication between the city of Derry, which is built upon an island, and the main land, was by means of a ferry across the river Lough Foyle, which at this place is about a quarter of a mile in breadth; the tide ebbing and flowing to a considerable distance above the city.

The ferry belonged to the Irish Society, as grantees of the Crown. Previously to the year 1790 it had been leased, among the "common holdings" before mentioned, by the Society to the corporation for 61 years, by a lease dated 24th January 1759, at a rent of £20 a-year; and it was usually farmed out at a rent of £300 a-year by the corporation. In 1790, the corporation petitioned the Irish House of Commons setting forth their title to the ferry under the Irish Society, stating that the Irish Society had granted them a lease in perpetuity at the rent of £20; showing the advantages likely to arise from the erection of a bridge; estimating the probable expense at £10,000, and praying liberty to introduce an Act of Parliament, enabling them to erect the bridge, to levy reasonable tolls, and do such other matters as to Parliament should seem meet.

The petition was confined solely to the matter of the projected bridge, and did not in any manner refer to the improvement of the harbour, or pray for any powers to levy tonnage upon vessels entering the port of Derry.

Act 30 Geo. III. c. 31. An Act was in the same session of Parliament passed, the 30 Geo. III. c. 31. By it the corporation were appointed commissioners, with power to erect a wooden bridge over the river Lough Foyle; to fix within limits prescribed by the statute the rates at which tolls should be levied for the passage of the bridge; to receive and levy these tolls; and to borrow money upon mortgage of the tolls, for the purpose of erecting the bridge, of lighting, watching, maintaining, and supporting the bridge; of supplying the expenses of collecting the tolls; for removing buildings; purchasing private interests; making approaches to the bridge; and paying the rent of £20 to the Irish Society. After fulfilling these purposes the *surplus* was directed to be paid to the chamberlain of the corporation, for the use of the corporation, to be applied as other property of the corporation, for the use and improvement of the city and suburbs.

A sum of £16,594 Irish was raised on loan, secured, not by mortgage, but on bonds of the corporation. The bridge was built. No part of the sum laid out on its erection was supplied by the corporation. A schedule of the highest toll allowed by the Act is in Appendix No. 1.

Corporation Tonnage. 74. By the same statute, the Corporation were empowered to levy a Tonnage duty on vessels entering the harbour; and the proceeds of this duty, after deducting incidental charges connected with its collection and management, were directed by the statute to be, from time to

* The life for which the holdings had been leased dropped; the term of years remained; and the property became thus liable to be sold under the executions.

time, employed in preserving and improving the river, harbour, and quays of the city. The Act prescribed a maximum of the tonnage duty. It will be found in the Appendix, No. 2. LONDONDERRY.

The funds arising from these two sources of revenue were placed under the exclusive dominion and management of the corporation. No provision was made for publishing or auditing accounts, or examining, controlling, or even ascertaining the proceedings of the corporation with reference to the funds thus raised from the public.

In the year 1800 a new Act, 40 Geo. III. c. 41, was passed, at the instance of the corporation, increasing the maximum within which they were empowered to fix and levy the tolls of the bridge. 40 Geo. III. c. 41.

75. In the year 1808, the corporation procured another Act to be passed, (48 Geo. III. c. 136,) creating a body called the "Ballast Office Committee;" and this body were empowered to levy a further tonnage upon vessels entering the port of Derry, to an amount equal to the maximum allowed by the Act of 1790. 48 Geo. III. c. 136.

This body was composed of the city and county members, and of seven persons, appointed by the corporation, with this restriction only upon their selection, that the Act required them to appoint merchants residing within the city of Londonderry.

The only purposes which the funds raised under this Act (called the Ballast Office Tonnage) were applicable, appear to be, the cleansing and improving the Lough river, port and harbour of Lough Foyle, and the fixing and placing of proper marks and buoys thereon; purposes identical with those for which the duties (called the corporation tonnage) was raised under the Act of 1790, save that under that Act the tonnage was applicable also, from time to time, in preserving and improving the river and harbour, *and quays*. Ballast Office Tonnage.

The ballast office committee were directed, by the Act of 1808, to lay annually an account of their receipts and disbursements before the common council; who were directed by the Act to print and distribute these accounts at the expense of the corporation.

76. The course adopted by the corporation of Londonderry with respect to these three imposts, that derived from the tolls of the bridge, that derived from what was called the corporation tonnage, of which they were the sole collectors and managers, and that arising from the ballast office tonnage, of which they were the sole auditors, furnishes as instructive an example as, perhaps, can be found, of the danger and mischief of committing the business of local taxation, the control of large funds, and the administration of public trusts, to a small and self-elective body, acting without public scrutiny, and controlled by no superior authority. Course of Proceeding with respect to Public Funds.

The purposes of the funds to be raised from the passengers over the Derry bridge, and the funds to be levied from vessels entering the harbour of Lough Foyle, were as distinct from each other as the funds were themselves, or as these funds were from the revenues of the corporation. Yet the corporation not only applied the proceeds of the tonnage to the purposes of the bridge, but, when the bridge began to yield an income, they blended both as common property, with the funds of the corporation, and the harbour was neglected, although the highest rate of tonnage was imposed which the Act of 1790 allowed.

77. The tolls of the bridge produced, in the ten years ending with 1800, inclusive, £14,755. In the same space of time, the expenses of the bridge (in repairs, &c.) amounted to £3,493. The difference was £11,262. The debt, of £16,594, contracted for the building of the bridge, bore interest which amounted to about £995 per annum. The corporation tonnage, according to the estimate made by the corporation, (for no exact account can be had of it,) amounted, up to the year 1800, inclusive, to £2,542. Amount and Application of Funds at the disposal of the Corporation.

The tolls of the bridge, however, which from 1790 had been levied at the maximum rate, were, under the Act of 1800, considerably raised, and this, combined probably with increasing population and enlarged intercourse between the city and the neighbouring county, greatly augmented the income derived from that source of revenue.

From 1801 to 1813, both inclusive, the revenue from the bridge amounted to £39,105. The expenditure upon it amounted to £16,114, leaving £22,991 as the difference. By adding the latter sum to the former net receipts, it will appear that the total excess of income from the bridge over the expenditure upon it, amounted, in the year 1813, to £34,253.

The average income from 1790 to 1800 was £1,475 yearly. The average income from 1801 to 1813, inclusive, was about £3,000.

During the whole of this time, also, the corporation tonnage was regularly received. Its proceeds amounted in the period from 1801 to 1813, inclusive, to £4,347. By adding this latter sum to the former receipts it will appear that the total amount received from corporation tonnage from 1790 to 1813 was £6,889. No part of this revenue was laid out upon the port or harbour.

The private annual income of the corporation during the same period not only was not diminished, but had progressively increased. In 1791 it was £1,277; in 1800 it was £1,349 17*s.* 2*d.*; in 1813 it was £2,085 7*s.* 4*d.*

The total amount of revenue, of all kinds, at the disposal of the corporation, during the period commencing from 1790 and ending in 1813, was as follows:

Private revenue, deducting the annual rent of £42 3*s.* 4*d.* paid for the common holdings for 24 years - -	£33,834	1	3
Revenue of bridge after deducting annual expenses -	34,253	0	0
Corporation tonnage - - - - - - -	6,889	0	0
Total - - -	£74,976	1	3

During this period, (between 1790, when the bridge was built, and the year 1813,) although the disposable revenue received from all sources by the corporation was £74,976 1*s.* 3*d.*, no

LONDONDERRY.

part of the debt contracted for the building of the bridge was extinguished. During this period the other debts of the corporation were increased to £59,879 5*s*. 2*d*.

Public Works previously to 1814.

78. In this interval, however, the corporation had undertaken works of great magnitude, on which very large funds were expended. They consisted chiefly in the erection and extending of quays, and in works for the purpose of supplying, by means of pipes, the city of Londonderry with water.

Quays.

79. The Quays which were the subject of this expenditure were the private property of the corporation, held by them as lessees, at a very small rent, from the Irish Society. These quays had been originally either erected or enlarged by means of parliamentary grants.

There had been granted,

By the 5 Geo. III. c. 1	-	-	-	£1,600 0 0
„ 7 Geo. III. c. 1	-	-	-	1,300 0 0
„ 11 Geo. III. c. 4	-	-	-	1,000 0 0
„ 11, 12 Geo. III. c. 1	-	-	-	690 15 0
Total	-	-	-	£4,590 15 0

The sums expended by the corporation for these purposes were, according to the account given by the chamberlain to us, and to the committee of the House of Commons which sat upon an inquiry relating to the Derry bridge, as follows:—

In 1794, in building the wooden wharf	-	-	-	£1,216 0 0
1802, in building the north quay	-	-	-	3,675 0 0
1811, in building the middle quay	-	-	-	7,777 0 0
Total	-	-	-	£12,668 0 0

According to an account furnished to a deputation of the Irish Society in 1815, by the then chamberlain of the corporation, the amount expended on the quays was as follows:—

1794, paid for building the wooden wharf	-	-	-	£1,453 9 0
ditto, repairing the same	-	-	-	814 12 0
1802, paid for building the north quay	-	-	-	3,675 0 0
1811, paid for extending and building new quay	-	-	-	7,777 10 0
				13,720 11 0
Add amount of parliamentary grants	-	-	-	4,590 15 0
Total	-	-	-	18,311 6 0

According to the account of the present chamberlain the total cost of the quays was,

Parliamentary grants	-	-	-	£4,590 15 0
By the corporation	-	-	-	12,668 0 0
Total	-	-	-	£17,258 15 0

The income derived from these quays consisted chiefly if not wholly of quayage and wharfage, levied upon goods landed on the quays and wharf. The quayage had been demised by the corporation, previously to 1790, to a member of the Lecky family, (who, as we have stated, possessed considerable influence in the corporation,) for a term of years which expired in 1813, at a rent of £330 a-year. Of this quayage the corporation, or their lessee, enjoyed a complete monopoly until about the year 1827. At that period the high rate of quayage charged at the corporation quays induced private individuals to construct others. The trading community sustained them. The corporation were obliged to reduce the rate of quayage. The monopoly was destroyed; and these quays, upon which sums, amounting in all to £18,311 6*s*. according to one account, and to £17,258 15*s*. according to the other, were expended, were sold under the executions which issued against the corporation in 1831 for £5,000, and are now the property of a private individual.

Pipe Water.

80. The Acts of 1790 and of 1800 contained provisions for enabling the corporation to supply the city with Pipe Water. These provisions were not acted on. By the Act of 1808, 48 Geo. III. c. 136, a committee, called "the Pipe Water Committee," was appointed, consisting of nine members, namely, the mayor, four members of the common council to be appointed by that body, and four members to be elected by the respective inhabitants, assembled in vestry, of four wards, into which the city was divided. The Act recited, that the corporation had expended £8,000 upon works for supplying the city with water. The committee were empowered to assess and applot, upon the householders of the city, according to a certain scale of value of houses prescribed by the Act, funds for the purpose of paying to the corporation the interest upon the sum so expended, and for the purpose of defraying the future expenses of supplying the city with water.

Act 48 Geo. III. c. 136.

The corporation expended upon the pipe water works, in the years 1808 and 1809, not £8,000 only, but, as stated to us, (and we believe there is no doubt of the fact,) a sum of £15,583 8*s*. 9*d*. The Act empowered the pipe water committee to pay, not the principal, but the interest, on an advance of £8,000 only. The funds expended by the corporation upon the pipe water works were, therefore, to the extent of £7,583 8*s*. 9*d*. altogether sunk upon the undertaking.

These works were grossly mismanaged. A person who proved wholly incompetent to the task was employed to construct them. After the reservoir had been made it was discovered

that the basin of which it was composed, (and which was separated from the city by the river,) was at a lower level than the city to which the water was to be conveyed. LONDONDERRY.

The person who succeeded the first workman appears to have been little better skilled; and the result was, an enormous waste of money.

Similar disasters occurred in the construction of the quays, which were built by one of the persons who had been employed upon the pipe water works. We quote the language of a very intelligent member of the corporation, who gave evidence upon the subject, "He built the quays so badly that they gave way: additional expense was created by that cause; the work was suspended for a whole year in consequence. I do not think he was anything more than a working mechanic."

These outlays, large as they were, will not explain the great increase of the debts of the corporation in the period to which we are now referring.

The chief outlay upon the pipe water works was in 1808 and 1809. The expenditure upon the quays was at three periods, viz. in 1794,—between 1801 and 1803,—and between 1810 and 1812.

81. The total amount of debts, in 1795,—the earliest period at which, (with the exception of the money borrowed for building the bridge in 1790), we have had any account of them, —was £18,485. They had increased, in 1813, in the following progress:— Revenue and Outlay from 1790 to 1813.

		£.	s.	d.	Increase. £.	s.	d.
In 1795 they	amounted to	18,465	12	0			
27th March 1804	„	19,640	17	0	1,175	5	0
7th October 1804	„	25,552	10	4	5,911	13	4
1805	„	32,099	0	4	6,546	10	0
1806	„	34,821	10	4	2,722	10	0
1807	„	39,157	3	8	4,335	13	4
1808	„	43,234	13	8	4,077	10	0
1809	„	43,869	7	11	634	14	3
1810	„	47,476	9	11	3,607	2	0
1811	„	48,026	7	9	549	17	10
1812	„	58,906	7	9	10,880	0	0
1813	„	59,879	5	2	972	17	5

	£.	s.	d.
From the amount of debt in 1813 - - - - -	59,879	5	2
Deduct the amount of debt in 1795 - - - -	18,465	12	0
Increase of debt from 1795 to 1813 - - - -	41,413	13	2
From the amount of debt owing in 1795, being - -	18,465	12	0
Deduct the amount borrowed for the erection of the bridge	16,594	0	0
The difference is - - - - - - - - -	1,871	12	0
This, added to - - - - - - - - -	41,413	13	2
Makes the total amount of money borrowed up to, and including, the year 1813, and exclusive of the cost of building the bridge - - - - - - - - -	43,285	5	2
The total revenue of all sorts at the disposal of the corporation, from 1790 to 1813, was - - - - -	74,976	1	3
So that the total funds which passed through their hands from 1790 to 1813 (*exclusive* of the cost of building the bridge) amounted to - - - - - - - -	118,261	6	5
Deduct from this the expenditure upon the quays, according to the highest estimate 13,720 11 0			
And on the pipe water works - - - 15,583 8 9			
In all - - - - - - - - - -	29,303	19	9
And there remains - - - - - - - -	88,957	6	8
From this deduct the interest, for 24 years, upon the sum of £16,594, (borrowed for building the bridge,) at 6 per cent., being £995 per annum - - - - - -	23,880	0	0
And there will remain to be otherwise accounted for, of funds received between 1790 and 1813 - - -	£65,077	6	8 Irish.

82. No part of these funds (as we have stated) were applied in discharge of the principal of the debt contracted for the building of the bridge; or, if so applied, it was replaced by other sums borrowed from new creditors. Bridge Debt not discharged.

83. The only other Public Works to which, as far as we have been able to discover, the corporation applied, in the period between 1790 and 1813, any part of the funds at their disposal, are specified in two documents, copies of which we shall subjoin. One of these, No. 1, is a return furnished to us by the present chamberlain; the other, No. 2, is an account which was furnished, in the year 1815, by Mr. Currie, the chamberlain of that time, to a deputation of the Irish Society, on the occasion of the corporation seeking a renewal of their leases from the Irish Society, and which is published in the printed report of that deputation. Other Public Works.

LONDONDERRY.

No. 1.

Account of Money expended by the Corporation of Londonderry, on various useful Public Works, since the Erection of the Wooden Bridge across the River, in the Year 1791.

		£.	s.	d.
1794.	Amount expended on the ship quay, in making additions to same	1,133	10	10
	Ditto on the wooden wharf, at south side of ship quay	2,278	1	0
From 1801 to 1803.	Ditto in enlarging of the ship quay, and building north quay	3,675	0	0
1805.	Ditto of subscription to new tower and spire	200	0	0
From 1790 to 1808.	Ditto in works for supplying the city with water, of which £8,000 only was to be repaid by the 48th Geo. III. c. 136	15,583	8	9
From 1810 to 1812.	Ditto for enlarging the ship quays, by carrying the same towards the channel	7,777	2	3½
	Ditto for taking down houses and widening the streets	117	10	0
In 1812.	Ditto for providing a new set of bells for the cathedral, and hanging the same	1,591	18	10½
	Ditto for erecting a new and commodious weigh-house for pork, butter, grain, &c., in the Old Parade	625	7	8
From 1811 to 1815.	Ditto for taking down old poor-house, and erecting a new fish and vegetable market on the site thereof	764	6	3
1823.	Ditto on new flax and butter markets now in progress at Waterloo-place, and also new meal and potato market in Freeschool-lane, (this sum will not near cover the expense)	3,587	17	11
	Ditto on town-hall or exchange	5,500	9	11
	Ditto raised towards the fund for giving the cathedral a permanent repair	1,600	0	0
	Ditto expended on the gates and walls since 1796	3,500	0	0
		£47,934	13	6

No. 2.

Account of the Expenditure on Public Works in the City of Londonderry, by the Corporation, since the Year 1790.

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1790.	Paid for building the bridge	16,294	6	0			
	Paid for a new draw-arch and repairs, (since built,) to December, 1813	19,495	0	0			
					35,789	6	0
1794.	Paid for building wooden wharf	1,453	9	0			
	Paid for repairing the same	814	12	0			
					*2,273	1	0
1802.	Paid for building north quay				3,675	0	0
1803 to 1808.	Paid pipe water-works, &c. (For which the corporation receive interest on £8,000 from the inhabitants.)				15,583	8	9
1805 to 1808.	Paid subscription for the new tower and spire				200	0	0
	Paid for building three new gates	1,403	3	0			
	Paid for repairing city walls	1,119	6	2			
					2,522	9	2
1811.	Paid for pulling down houses and widening streets				117	10	0
	Paid for extending and building new quay				7,777	10	0
	Paid subscription to the Roman Catholic chapel				56	17	6
	Paid for a ring of new bells, flooring and roofing the tower of the cathedral, and repairing the walls in the church-yard				1,591	18	10½
1812 to 1813.	Paid for building the new fish market				549	18	10
	Paid for building new weigh-house				608	13	2½
					* £70,713	10	4

Londonderry, October 20, 1815. (Signed, by order,)
JOSEPH CURRIE, Chamberlain.

The following are the items of these accounts which relate to expenditure made upon public works in the period between 1790 and 1813, inclusive. We have selected, from the items in the accounts which relate to the same matters, those of which the estimate is highest. The differences between them are unimportant with reference to the general result.

		£.	s.	d.
1805.	Subscription to a new tower and spire	200	0	0
1808.	For building three new gates	1,403	0	0
	For repairing the city walls	1,119	0	0
1810. 1812.	Taking down houses and widening the streets	117	10	0
1811.	Subscription to the Roman Catholic chapel	56	17	6
1812.	For providing a new set of bells for the cathedral, and hanging the same	*1,591	18	10½
	Erecting a new and commodious weigh-house for pork, butter, grain, &c., in the Old Parade	625	7	8
1811. 1815.	Taking down old poor-house, and erecting a new fish and vegetable market on the site thereof	764	6	3
		£5,878	0	3½

From	£65,077	6	8
Deduct	5,878	0	3½
And there will still remain to be accounted for otherwise than by outlay upon public works	£59,179	6	4½

It is to be observed that the sums expended upon the weigh-house and the market were laid out upon the private property of the corporation, held by them as lessees under the Irish Society.

Observations.

Mr. Currie's statement contains the gross outlay on the bridge. It contains no statement of the receipts of the corporation, either from the bridge, or from any other source of revenue; neither does it contain any reference to the sums raised by loans.

Now the gross receipts of the bridge were, from 1790 to December 1813	£53,860	0	0
Corporation tonnage for the same period	6,889	0	0
Carried forward	£60,749	0	0

* The amount of this item is omitted in the column of figures in the account of Mr. Currie, as printed in the report of the deputation of the Irish Society, published in 1815. The amount of the item appears in a copy of this account among the Corporation papers. The account is manifestly inaccurate, but we give it as we received it.

Brought forward - -	£60,749	0	0
Private revenue for the same - - - - -	33,834	1	3
Total sums borrowed to 1813 - - - - -	59,879	5	2
	£154,462	6	5
Deduct the total of Mr. Currie's estimate - -	70,713	10	4
	£83,748	16	1
Deduct the interest on £16,594 for 24 years at 6 per cent. - - - - - -	23,880	0	0
And there remains, in this view, to be otherwise accounted for - - - - - -	59,868	16	1

We were informed by members of the corporation that the corporation was believed to have owed no debt, or a very small one, at the time of the building of the bridge in 1790.

We have stated these results with reference to the year 1813, making a rest at that period, because, in the beginning of the following year, an event happened calculated to awaken the vigilance of the municipal body to which these large funds were entrusted.

84. In the winter of 1813-14 the bridge of Derry was nearly destroyed by the ice and floods. Application was made to Parliament for assistance. Bridge destroyed.

85. The Act 54 Geo. III. c. 230, was passed. It conferred very extensive powers. It recited (among other matters) the Act of 1790; that pursuant to that statute the bridge was built; that it was maintained at a very considerable expense till it was destroyed in February 1814 by the ice and floods; *that the right of providing a passage over the river was vested in the corporation,* but that their funds were inadequate to rebuild or repair the bridge; that they had borrowed large sums, amounting to £60,000, *for* defraying the expense of building the bridge, and *keeping it in repair;* and of constructing quays, wharfs, *and other public works, for the purposes of the trade and commerce of the city;* which sums were then secured by bonds of the corporation, under their corporate seal; that it would facilitate the means of discharging the debt, and of maintaining and extending the public works, if the corporation were empowered to borrow money on the security of the bridge, and of the rents and profits of their estates; and it enacted, that the corporation should be at liberty to borrow any sum not exceeding £60,000, upon debentures of £100 or £50 each, under their common seal, to bear interest at 6 per cent., and to be numbered in arithmetical progression; and that the amount of these debentures should be charged upon the tolls of the bridge, and on *the other funds and estates of the corporation.* Summary powers were given to the Courts of Chancery, upon petition and affidavit, to sequester the funds charged with the debentures upon non-payment of interest. Act 54 Geo. III. c. 230.

The Act authorized the Government to advance, out of the consolidated fund, a sum not exceeding £15,000 to the chamberlain of the corporation, to be applied by the corporation in and towards rebuilding and repairing the bridge.

The statute enacted, by the 4th section, that the sum to be so advanced should be repaid, without interest, by the corporation, within 20 years after the 1st of January 1817, by yearly payments to be made on the 1st of January, of instalments each of the sum to be advanced by Government; and several powers were given to the Court of Chancery to sequester the tolls of the bridge, or the rents and profits of the corporation estates, for enforcing payment of the instalments.

Power was given to the corporation to raise the tolls beyond their former amount, and within a maximum fixed by the statute.

In consideration of the additional tolls thus granted, the statute enacted, by the 6th section, that the corporation should for ever maintain a substantial bridge across the river; and that they should set apart £1,000 in every year to be invested (with accumulating interest) in the public funds, until the money so invested should amount to £30,000, to be applied in repairing or rebuilding the bridge, and to no other purpose.

86. The Government, in pursuance of this Act, advanced to the corporation a sum of £15,000 Irish. Advance of £15,000 by Government.

The bridge was rebuilt. The tolls were raised. The income from the bridge was augmented to an average gross revenue of about £4,200. Bridge rebuilt.

The sums expended upon the bridge, from the year 1813 to the year 1831, (not including the sum of £15,000 advanced by Government,) were (in Irish currency) £17,087 3*s.* 10¼*d.* The sums received from the tolls of the bridge were, during the same period, in Irish currency, £74,130 16*s.* 8*d.*, leaving an excess of income over expenditure of £57,043 12*s.* 9¾*d.* Revenue and Outlay from 1813 to 1831.

No part of the £15,000 advanced by Government was repaid, as directed by the 4th section of the statute.

No sum was funded, as directed by the 6th section.

According to the 4th section, the corporation were bound to pay the first instalment to the collector of Derry, for the Crown, on the 1st of January 1817. They were released from this Obligation by a minute of the Treasury, suspending the claim of the Government. At the time when this minute was obtained, the Member for the city of Londonderry, (who was elected by the corporation, and who was a member of the council, and also recorder,) held the office of vice-treasurer for Ireland. Obligations.

During this period, the total amount received of private revenues of the corporation, (after deducting the Society's rent,) amounted, in Irish currency, to £43,645 4*s.* 2½*d.*

And for the same period the corporation tonnage yielded, in Irish currency, £8,074 2*s.* 4½*d.*

LONDONDERRY.

The revenues, therefore, at the disposal of the corporation during the period from the year 1813 to the year 1831, when the sales took place under the executions, were as follows :

Excess of receipt from the bridge above the expenditure upon it, (not taking into account the sum of £15,000 advanced by Government,)	£56,917	7	8½
Private revenue, after deducting head rent	43,645	4	2¼
Corporation tonnage	8,074	2	4½
Total revenue at the disposal of the corporation, from 1813 to 1831, (when the leasehold property was sold under executions,) after deducting head rent, and the annual expenses of the bridge	108,636	14	3¼
Reduced into British currency	£100,280	0	10

Obligations not performed.

87. In this period, not only was no part paid off of the original debt of £16,594 contracted for the first building of the bridge ; not only was no part of the advance of £15,000 made by the Government discharged, as directed by the statute, 54 Geo. III. c. 230; not only was no sum funded as directed by the same statute; but the debts of the corporation still progressively increased.

Debts.

In the year 1830 the Debts amounted to £69,483 7*s.* 1*d.* A payment made about that time reduced the debts, in 1831, to £67,099 9*s.* 9*d.*, which, according to the statements given to us by the members of the corporation, was the amount of the debt in 1831, the year in which the sales took place under the executions.

In the statements given by the present chamberlain of the public purposes to which the corporation contributed, we find only the following in the interval between 1813 and 1831.

1823. New flax and butter markets at Waterloo-place, and also new meal and potatoe markets in Freschest-lane	£3,587	17	11
Town-hall or exchange	5,500	9	11
Towards the fund for giving the cathedral a permanent repair	1,600	0	0
Additional sum, besides the amount stated in Mr. Currie's account, expended on the gates and walls	977	10	10
Total	£11,665	18	8
The total amount of revenue at the disposal of the corporation from 1813 to 1831, as stated above, was	108,636	14	3¼
Deduct	11,665	18	8
Remained to be otherwise disposed of	£96,970	15	7¼

The foregoing details are made up from the accounts furnished to us of the progressive debts, income, and expenditure of the corporation. Great pains were taken by several members of the corporation to ascertain the debts, as they existed from year to year—a work, from the state of the accounts, (which were freely exhibited to us,) of considerable difficulty. We believe the statement furnished to us did not contain any material errors; but the amount of the debts, in remote years, could not be ascertained with perfect accuracy. In the later years there is reason to believe that the statements of them are substantially correct.

General Result.

88. The General Result of the foregoing, so far as relates to the amount, and application to ublic purposes, of the revenues and receipts of the corporation, may be stated as follows. This statement assumes that the debts are accurately estimated as, in 1831, amounting to £67,099 9*s.* 9*d.* British, or £72,691 1*s.* 2¾*d.* Irish.

1. Money borrowed and remaining unpaid in 1831.

	Irish. £	*s.*	*d.*	British. £	*s.*	*d.*
Debt contracted for the building of the bridge in 1790, and other debts unpaid	71,724	19	5½	66,392	5	6
Debt contracted for rebuilding the bridge in 1814	15,000	0	0	13,846	3	1
N.B. The Crown claim £2,492, for interest on the unpaid instalments.						
Total debts owing in 1831	£86,724	19	5½	80,238	8	7

2. Revenues at the disposal of the corporation from 1790 to 1831, after deducting the annual expenses of the bridge and head rent.

Net proceeds of bridge	£91,180	7	8½	.	.	
Private revenue	77,471	5	4¾	.	.	
Corporation tonnage	14,963	2	4½	.	.	
	£183,614	15	5¾	169,490	11	2½

LONDONDERRY.

3. TOTAL OF SUMS, NOT INCLUDING DEBTS FROM TIME TO TIME BORROWED AND PAID, WHICH PASSED THROUGH THE HANDS OF THE CORPORATION BETWEEN 1790, WHEN THEY FIRST BECAME INVESTED WITH PARLIAMENTARY TRUSTS, TO 1831, WHEN THE GREATER PART OF THEIR PRIVATE PROPERTY WAS SOLD UNDER EXECUTIONS.

Disposable revenue received - - -	£183,614	15	5¾		169,490	11	2½	
Money borrowed and unpaid - - -	86,724	19	5½		80,238	8	7	
In all - -	£270,339	14	10¼		249,728	19	9½	

4. SUMS BORROWED AND LAID OUT IN BUILDING AND REPAIRING THE BRIDGE.

In 1790 - - - - - -	16,594	0	0	.	.	
1813 - - - - - -	15,000	0	0	.	.	
	£31,594	0	0	.	.	
5. ADD SUMS EXPENDED FOR OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES, (being £29,303 19*s.* 9*d.* for the quays and pipe-water works, and £5,878 3½*d.* for the other items of outlay,) - - - - - -	35,182	0	0½	.	.	
Total - -	£66,776	0	0½	.	.	
Total disposable moneys received - -	£270,339	14	10¼	.	.	
Deduct total sums chargeable for public purposes as above - - - -	66,776	0	0½	.	.	
Leaves -	£203,563	14	9¾	.	.	
From this deduct the interest on the original debt contracted for building the bridge in 1790, being at the rate of £995 for 40 years ending 1831 - - - -	39,800	0	0	.	.	
AND THERE WILL REMAIN OF MONEY TO BE OTHERWISE ACCOUNTED FOR - - -	£163,763	14	9¾	151,116	2	1½

89. It is impossible now to state how the whole of these Funds have been applied. Information has been obtained of the application of a great part of them. Application of Funds not fully ascertainable.

For the period previous to 1803, no accurate account can be given of the expenditure of the corporation. A separate book has been always kept relating to the bridge. The expenditure upon the bridge has, therefore, been ascertained. The amount paid for salaries to the officers, and for annual gratuities under the head of charities, can also be extracted from the books still extant. Means also exist of estimating the sums expended on the quays. But beyond this the accounts in existence for the period ending in 1803 furnish very scanty information.

90. From the year 1803 to 1813 the books are extant; but they were kept in a manner so unsatisfactory that (with the exception of certain general heads of annual charges to which we shall advert hereafter) it was found almost impracticable to ascertain how the money was distributed to the different purposes to which it was applied. From the year 1813 to the present time, the books have been kept in better order; and we believe that they contain a full account of the *amount* of the receipts and disbursements. Books.

The purposes, however, to which they were appropriated cannot be fully ascertained from the entries: and the extent, or objects, to which sums were devoted from each fund, (for instance, how much was supplied for particular purposes from the private income, how much from the bridge revenue, and how much from the corporation tonnage,) it is impossible to ascertain. The accounts were blended. For example, the account which went under the name of the bridge account contains entries of various articles of expenditure, not connected with the bridge. Miscellaneous entries were made, under the head of contingencies, in which a vast number of sums are entered as paid to individuals, without any statement on what account, or for what purpose.

91. The practice of the common council has been to appoint, annually, a committee of their body to audit the chamberlain's accounts. After the accounts were audited, a general statement was annually made out, upon a large sheet, printed, stating many of the particulars of expenditure, and stating the results of others. These sheets do not contain the particulars, but only the totals, of the several heads of income. Until recently, they contained no items, or statements, from which the increase or diminution of debt could be learned; and they have never contained any statement of the amount of actual debt, or furnished the means of ascertaining it. They state the amount of interest paid for the year, but do not specify the interest remaining due, nor the proportion in which the payment went to liquidate former arrears, nor the annual interest payable. Auditing of Accounts.

92. We have added, in the Appendix to this Report, No. IX., a series of these accounts. They were never published. They were distributed among the members of the common council for their use only. Little attention seems to have been paid to them by the members who received them. It was with great difficulty (as we were informed) that some of the printed copies could be procured for our inspection. The contents of such as were not forthcoming were supplied from the books. Annual Accounts.

93. The stated and annual charges to which the revenues were applied, were, 1st. Salaries: Usual yearly Charges.

LONDONDERRY.

2d. Annuities and Pensions: 3d. Charities. These are introduced under distinct heads in the annual accounts above referred to.

Under the head of contingencies, (which is a distinct head of disbursement in each account,) the charges of most frequent recurrence are SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Derry Races, which are for the most part annual, and CHARGES FOR RINGING THE DERRY BELLS, which occur in the accounts for every year.

SALARIES.

94. Salaries were paid to a variety of persons who were not corporate officers. The organist of the church had a constant salary. The solicitor of the corporation had a salary; though he was also paid, in addition, for the professional business which he performed. A salary was likewise given to an apothecary. The annual sum so applied appears latterly to have been given to a dispensary.

The amount of salaries fluctuated. We have subjoined a list of them in each of three years between 1812 and 1830. We have taken that period as comprising the twenty years preceding the year in which the property was sold.

1813.	Irish. £.	s.	d.
John Curry, Esq., Mayor	400	0	0
Sir G. F. Hill, Recorder	60	0	0
Joseph Curry, Chamberlain	100	0	0
Ditto for Stationery	11	7	6
J. Coningham and David Ross, Sheriffs for 1812	100	0	0
Rev. R. Babington, new Free School	80	0	0
Rev. J. Knox, Master of the Free School	20	0	0
Fred. Hamilton, Swordbearer	30	0	0
Peter Grant, Armourer	20	0	0
Robert Maginness, Macebearer	30	0	0
Roger Murray, Solicitor	22	15	0
James Cooper	10	0	0
Four Serjeants	91	10	0
Bailiffs	20	0	0
Belhour	5	10	0
Ringers	7	16	0
Michael Harkin	12	0	0
Robert M'Intire, Quay Master	30	0	0
William Shannon, Organist	12	0	0
Robert Maginnis, Apothecary	11	7	6
Mrs. Blair	4	0	0
James Doherty	1	6	0
Rev. A. Cochrane	5	13	9
William Ellis, Clerk.	10	0	0
F. Clark, for inspecting pavement	30	0	0
James Colhoun, for the clock	10	0	0
Total	£1,135	5	8

1817.	Irish. £.	s.	d.
William Alexander, Mayor	300	0	0
Sir George Hill, Recorder	60	0	0
Joseph Curry, Chamberlain	100	0	0
Ditto for Stationery	11	7	6
Rev. J. Knox, Master of the Free School	20	0	0
F. Hamilton, Swordbearer	20	0	0
Robert Maginness, Mace Bearer.	20	0	0
Roger Murray, Solicitor	22	15	0
Four Serjeants	91	10	10
Carried forward	645	13	4

1817, (*continued.*)	Irish. £.	s.	d.
Brought forward	645	13	4
Bailiffs	20	0	0
Belhour	5	10	0
M. Harkin, for cleaning the Walls	12	0	0
Robert M'Intire, Quay Master	30	0	0
William Shannon, Organist	12	0	0
Robert M'Guiness, Apothecary	11	7	6
Mrs. Blair	4	0	0
James Doherty	1	6	0
Rev. D. Curry	5	13	9
James Colhoun, for the clock	15	0	0
Six Night Constables	36	0	0
Total	£798	10	7

1829.	British. £.	s.	d.
Connolly Skipton, Esq., Mayor	387	13	10
Ditto for Stationery	10	0	0
Right Honourable Sir G. F. Hill, Recorder	55	7	8
J. Gregg, Chamberlain	184	12	3
Ditto for Stationery	10	10	0
Rev. J. Knox, Master of the Free School	18	9	2
F. Hamilton, Swordbearer for two years (last being omitted)	36	18	4
R. Maginness, Macebearer	18	9	2
John Murray, Solicitor	21	0	0
Four Town Serjeants	84	10	0
Two Bailiffs	18	9	2
Belhour	5	1	6
Charles Stewart, Quay Master	46	3	1
Organist, for Corporation Seat Money	21	0	0
Curate of Derry	5	5	0
J. Colhoun, Clockmaker, for town clock and Mayor's office	14	17	11
Dispensary	10	10	0
Catherine Bradley, for taking care of the fish and vegetable markets	5	10	9
William Ellis, Mayor's Clerk	46	3	1
Total	£1,000	10	11

The chamberlain has always enjoyed a salary, which, until the year 1826, was £100, and since that year has been £200 Irish per annum. Yet he has constantly charged a per centage of 5 per cent upon the sums received by him for rent. The chamberlain also, for a considerable time, made this charge for the amount received of town's customs and of tonnage duty, and upon the sum paid to the corporation by the pipe water committee for the advance of £8,000 under the 54 Geo. III. c. 230. The total amount of the per centage upon the town's customs and corporation tonnage cannot be ascertained. The per centage on the rental amounted for the twenty years preceding 1831 to £1,226 3*s.* 10*d.*

ANNUITIES and PENSIONS.

95. Under the head of ANNUITIES and PENSIONS two classes of annual gifts were made by the corporation. These were sometimes distinguished, sometimes blended in the accounts.

One class consisted of annual gifts to widows of deceased members of the corporation. These were generally given to persons of respectable condition; they varied considerably in amount. Many were £4 and £5, others amounted to £30.

The other class of pensions was granted to persons called housekeepers. They appear to have been generally given to females. Sometimes they were gratuities to persons whose families had been once wealthy, but who became reduced in circumstances. With respect to others, a singular practice prevailed. The corporation were in the habit, occasionally, of receiving a sum of money, and granting, to the person who paid it, an annuity, on liberal

terms, for the life of the party. Sometimes the grant of the annuity was made at a certain per centage on the sum so accepted, (as on money sunk upon a purchase,) and a gratuity, besides, under the name of a pension, was granted to the same individual. Upon inspecting the books of proceedings of the common council, we found entries of the following grants of this description.

On the 8th of December, 1804, Mrs. Glynn was allowed twelve per cent per annum for £150, upon annuity, and also a pension of £4 10*s.* for her life.

On the 16th April, 1811, Catherine Boyd having memorialed the common council to receive from her £120, it was ordered "that she be paid an annuity for her life of £25 for the same."

On the 3rd November, 1817, it was ordered, that Miss Cevil should get an annuity of £15 per cent for her life "on paying * pounds," and the mayor was directed to seal and sign a bond. The annuity enjoyed under this grant was £45 Irish. It was afterwards raised to £69 and subsequently to £93 per annum.

It is needless to remark upon the improvidence and prodigality of such grants, whether considered as matters of contract or as favours.

Sometimes annuities were granted to individuals who were, or had been, in the service of the corporation. We find, for a considerable number of years, (during a part of which, it should be observed, the quayage was in the enjoyment, at a large profit, of a lessee of the corporation,) Robert M'Intire receiving, among the salaries, a sum of £30 a-year. This sum was afterwards transferred from the salaries, and paid to him, as an annuity, payable for his life.

The annuities and pensions constituted a considerable part of the outgoings of the corporation. Between 1811 and 1830 (inclusive) they amounted to the gross sum of £3,847 14*s.* 6½*d.* British, causing, upon an average of years, an outlay, during that period, of £192 7*s.* 8¾*d.* per annum.

96. The CHARITIES consisted of small annual sums, given to persons in reduced circumstances, and for the most part (but not exclusively) to persons in some way belonging to families who were, or had been, connected with the corporation. Charities.

The amount was, in general, two guineas a-year. Sometimes, but not often, it amounted to three guineas, and sometimes, but very rarely, it exceeded that sum. Under this head also the corporation contributed to other matters connected with the charities of Derry. There is a yearly entry of a sum paid for the boys of the Blue School.

The charities constituted rather a smaller head of expenditure than the annuities and pensions. For twenty years ending with the year 1830 the disbursements, on that account, amounted to £3,494 6*s.* 9¾*d.* British; giving a yearly average of £174 14*s.* 5*d.* per annum.

The corporation were in the habit of contributing a sum of fifty guineas yearly to the Derry races. The payments on this head amounted, for the twenty years ending with 1830, to £732 10*s.* British. It appears that in some few years this subscription was not paid.

97. A constant annual charge is made for sums paid for RINGING THE BELLS OF DERRY. In some years, a yearly sum of £7 16*s.* is included among the salaries for a bellringer. Besides this, in the same years, sums appear to have been paid (generally by order of the mayor) to bellringers. These latter charges occur in every year in the accounts. The total payments made for this purpose during the period above mentioned, (not including the sums which the bellringer was paid, among the salaries, as an officer of the corporation,) were £358 6*s.* 0¾*d.* The average payments, not taking into account the salaries, were £17 14*s.* per annum. Charge for ringing the Derry Bells.

Independently of any other objection which exists to such an application of corporation funds as we have last stated, it is to be observed, that the ringing of these bells forms part of annual ceremonies which tend to keep alive, and to embitter, party animosities and religious feuds; and which, in Derry, have led to violations of the law and to serious conflicts.

Besides these charges, which are of periodical recurrence, several other large items of expenditure appear in the accounts.

98. The LAW COSTS alone (independently of the solicitor's salary) amounted, in the period from 1811 to 1830, to no less a sum than £3,968 7*s.* 3*d.* Law Costs.

A deputation of the corporation, from Londonderry to Dublin, to congratulate his late Majesty King George IV. upon the occasion of his gracious visit to Ireland, cost £546 14*s.* 6*d.*; an enormous sum considering the distance from Londonderry to Dublin, 110 miles.

A deputation to London, to the Irish Society, on business of the corporation, cost, in 1828, £282 14*s.* 3*d.*

99. The expenses of PRESENTING THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY TO VARIOUS PERSONS, (including the price of gold boxes for the purpose,) cost (as far as we have been able to calculate) £196 9*s.* only; a sum which, considering the usage prevailing in most corporations on this subject, does not appear to have been very large for so long a period as 20 years. Expense of Grants of Freedom.

100. There were expended on *Entertainments*, PRESENTS, wines, and similar matters, in the same period, £1,364 11¼*d.* Entertainments and Presents.

In the year 1819, (2d November,) an order was made, by the common council, that a piece of plate should be presented to the recorder, Sir George Hill, with a suitable inscription, "testifying the high sense they entertained of the services which he so often rendered the corporation, but particularly for his indefatigable and successful exertions in the late negotiation between the corporation and the Irish Society." The exact amount of this present does not appear from the accounts; but a sum of £706 6*s.* British appears to have been paid to the Messrs. Rundel and Brydges, Jewellers of London, on the 26th June, 1824: and in an item of £1,261 6*s.* 1*d.*, under the date of 28th October, 1826, £450 was included for

* So in the books.

LONDONDERRY.

a subsequent payment to Messrs. Rundel and Brydges. A sum of £4 was paid for the expenses of one of the corporation in presenting the plate to Sir George Hill. These sums amounted in all to £1,160 6*s*.

New Bells for the Church.

101. A NEW SET OF BELLS was purchased, and put up by the corporation, for the Derry Cathedral, at a cost of £1,591 18*s*. 10½*d*. This occurred in 1812.

Repairs of the Church.

102. The corporation contributed, in 1823, towards the repairs of the Derry Cathedral, a sum of £1,600.

New Corporation Hall.

103. In the building of the NEW CORPORATION HALL, upon the site of a building which formerly answered a similar purpose, they expended a sum of £5,500 9*s*. 11*d*. Its furniture cost £400; total £5900 9*s*. 11*d*. Irish. This outlay has been greatly complained of. It took place in 1823, at a time when the debts of the corporation amounted to £63,251. The consequence of the undertaking was an augmentation of debt: £2,610 in addition were borrowed in 1824, and £3,897 in 1825, making together £6,507, and increasing the debts to £69,918. It was an expenditure of money wholly unnecessary.

It appeared, upon the evidence before us, that when this work was undertaken it was not intended to expend more than £2,000, and the order of the common council, directing the outlay, stated that sum only as the amount to be so expended, as appears by an entry in their books of the 21st January, 1823. The corporation, it was stated to us in evidence, were induced, from time to time, to enlarge the original design.

The New Corporation Hall is a spacious building; but as yet it has been converted to no purpose of real utility. The body of the building contains two large rooms; one, below, which has been lately converted into a news-room, not much frequented, there being another news-room, extremely well appointed, in the city; the other is an apartment over the former, and is suited for a ball-room. The corporation chamber is at one end of the building; and below the corporation chamber *is a well-furnished kitchen*, in charge of a person named Wyly, by profession *a cook*, to whom the corporation have paid, from the latter end of the year 1826 until the close of the year 1830, a sum of £100 per annum. This allowance was reduced to £75 for the year ending the 2d February 1831. Since that time no further sum has been paid to Wyly.

The New Corporation Hall is not used as a place of resort for mercantile business; although it appears adapted for the purposes of an Exchange, or at least seems capable of being made to serve those purposes.

One circumstance was stated to us in evidence, which has attached, with some parties in Derry, considerable unpopularity to the undertaking of the building this new hall. A society called the "Bottle and Glass Society," which is of an exclusive character, and contains in it some members of the corporation, have been in the habit of assembling in the large room of the new building in convivial meeting, upon the evenings of the days on which ceremonies take place to which we have already alluded, and which are accompanied with party processions. Obnoxious toasts are drunk; party tunes are played; and this occurs at a period of the evening when considerable excitement has been produced by the transactions of the day. In connexion with this topic, it is right to observe, that in the accounts of the expenditure of the corporation there are, in some instances, (they are, however, of small amount,) charges for money paid for the Bottle and Glass Society; for Orange ribbons, for flags, for flag-staffs, and for powder. It was stated to us in evidence by a member of the corporation that an Orange lodge had met in the New Corporation Hall.

This building appears now to serve no other purposes (besides being, as it is, an ornament to the city) than those of affording, in one apartment, a place for the common council to preserve their papers and to meet for business; in another a place for a news-room; and, in a third, a kitchen, at which dinners are dressed, when ordered, whether for public or private entertainments.

Sums paid to Wyly, the Cook.

104. The following is the amount of the SUMS PAID TO WYLY, THE COOK:

To February, 1827,	for one quarter	£ 25
1828,	for one year	100
1829	. . . . .	100
1830	. . . . .	100
1831	. . . . .	75
	Total	£400

Subscriptions to New Library.

105. There appear, in the annual accounts, two SUBSCRIPTIONS TO A NEW LIBRARY, £100 each.

Walker Testimonial.

106. A sum of £50 was subscribed by the corporation, in November 1827, for a TESTIMONIAL, erected in honour of the celebrated Governor Walker, who conducted the defence of the city of Derry at the time of its memorable siege in 1689.

New Infirmary.

107. A sum of £100 Irish has for several years been paid to the NEW INFIRMARY, under circumstances which shall be stated hereafter.

Printing and Advertisements.

108. Sums have been expended on PRINTING AND ADVERTISEMENTS, amounting, in the whole, for the period of twenty years, to a sum of £1,188 10*s*. 8¼*d*. British; forming an average outlay of £58 8*s*. per annum.

Summary.

109. We have stated, in the following table, such of the charges before mentioned as were of periodical recurrence for the twenty years ending in 1831. We have extracted, and added in distinct columns, the sums paid, and included under the head of salaries, to the solicitor, to the organist, and to the apothecary, and also the sums paid for printing and advertisements. This table will furnish some means of judging the amount and character of annual charges which exhausted a very large portion of the funds under the control of the corporation, and in which no considerable and permanent reduction appears to have been made for the twenty years comprised in this table.

Year.	Salaries.	Annuities and Pensions.	Charities.	Law Expenses.	Solicitor's Salary.	Organist.	Horse Race.	Printing and Advertisements.	Apothecary Dispensary.	Entertainments, Presents, &c.	Bell-ringers.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1811	1,074 19 1	154 16 3	250 13 9	71 7 6	17 7 6	12 0 0	113 15 0	90 0 6	11 7 6	1 2 9	
1812	1,135 6 7	159 16 3	272 1 6	44 15 4	22 15 0	12 0 0	56 17 6	103 7 3	11 7 6	491 3 8½	10 4 9
1813	1,135 6 7	207 2 3	269 0 0	11 7 6	22 15 0	12 0 0	56 17 6	184 18 9	11 7 6	145 14 5	27 6 0
1814	1,144 6 7	176 12 9	252 3 0	17 17 1	22 15 0	12 0 0	56 17 6	74 18 10½	11 7 6	65 16 1	53 9 3
1815	1,157 6 7	207 12 9	231 0 4½	11 10 4	22 15 0	12 0 0	56 17 6	63 19 3	11 7 6	.....	23 17 9
1816	898 10 7	107 1 9	264 16 0	.....	22 15 0	12 0 0	.....	69 8 6	11 7 6	136 10 0	9 2 0
1817	806 11 10	107 1 9	189 15 6	.....	22 15 0	12 0 0	56 17 6	77 7 3	11 7 6	.....	6 16 6
1818	798 10 7	107 1 9	215 16 0	118 7 6½	22 15 0	20 1 3	.....	.....	11 7 6	110 12 1	3 8 3
1819 1820	1,561 16 2	370 5 0	190 3 6	517 3 3	45 10 0	45 10 0	56 17 6	82 18 5	22 15 0	216 14 9	56 5 9
1821	823 5 7	177 1 9	144 14 1½	456 1 0	22 15 0	22 15 0	56 17 6	78 17 1	11 7 6	221 8 6	26 15 4½
1822	823 5 7	163 6 6	143 19 7½	368 3 0	22 15 0	22 15 0	56 17 6	70 11 10	11 7 6	.....	26 4 0
1823	1,126 15 7	194 7 9	162 13 7½	175 15 5½	22 15 0	22 15 0	.....	54 19 9	11 7 6	.....	22 4 0
1824	1,012 4 3	238 11 3	172 17 9½	790 13 0½	22 15 0	22 15 0	56 17 6	.....	100 0 0 11 7 6	.....	10 4 9
1825	1,141 18 8	274 9 3	241 10 6	141 15 7	22 15 0	22 15 0	56 17 6	147 5 7½	100 0 0 11 7 6	.....	8 0 0
Irish	14,610 4 3	2645 7 0	3001 5 3½	2754 16 8	335 17 6	263 6 3	682 10 0	1098 13 1	370 12 6	1389 2 3½	283 18 4½
British	13,511 0 10	2141 17 2¼	2770 7 11	2542 18 4¾	310 0 11	213 1 2	630 0 0	1014 2 10	344 2 3¾	1282 5 2¼	262 1 7¼
1826	1,085 7 9	239 12 0	172 1 8¼	109 19 2	21 0 0	21 0 0	.....	65 13 8½	92 6 1½ 10 10 0	61 16 9	25 4 8
1827	1,091 2 4½	303 8 1	168 15 11	123 2 1	21 0 0	21 0 0	52 10 0	62 2 0	92 6 1½ 10 10 0	.....	25 17 0
1828	998 19 8	293 17 11	163 9 10½	518 10 10	21 0 0	21 0 0	50 0 0	27 5 0	92 6 1½ 10 10 0	.....	16 16 0
1829	1,000 10 11	290 14 3	134 5 11	284 14 10	21 0 0	21 0 0	.....	6 15 0	92 6 1½ 10 10 0	.....	12 12 0
1830	812 5 10	278 5 1	85 5 6	75 5 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	.....	12 11 6½	92 6 1½ 10 10 0	19 19 0	15 15 0
	18,502 7 4½	3847 11 6¼	3101 6 9¾	3651 10 3¼	415 0 11	348 1 2	732 10 0	1188 10 1	858 2 11¼	1364 0 11¼	358 6 3¼

LONDONDERRY.

Observations on Practicable Savings.

110. The following charges appear such as might have been fairly and properly omitted, or avoided:—1. Salaries: we have assumed that these may have been diminished to, at least, the sum to which the corporation found they could reduce them in the years 1819 and 1820: viz. £780 18*s.* 1*d.* 2. All the annuities and pensions (all of which, we believe, were created subsequently to 1790, when the system of borrowing first commenced.) 3. All the charities. 4. Salary of solicitor, who was separately paid for his professional business. 5. The salary of the apothecary. 6. The per-centage (on rental,) to the chamberlain: we are not able to ascertain the total of the other per-centages which he received. 7. The sums spent on entertainments, &c. 8. Charges for the goods purchased from Rundell and Bridges, and the £4 expenses of the person who presented the plate to Sir George Hill. 9. Sums contributed for the repairs of the cathedral. 10. Sums expended on purchasing and putting up a new set of bells for the cathedral. 11. Subscription for the Walker testimonial. 12. Subscriptions to the new library. 13. Subscriptions to the Derry races. 14. Expenses attending the erection and fitting up the new corporation hall. 15. Sums paid to Wyly, the cook. 16. Charges for ringing the Derry bells; including £ Irish, or £ British, charged among the salaries.

We have not taken into account, in this estimate of practicable saving, the expenses of presenting the freedom of the city to favoured persons. It does not appear to have often occurred; and it has been, whether proper or otherwise, a long observed usage. Neither have we taken into account the amount paid to the organist of the church. It is stated to have been paid in respect of a seat appropriated in the church for the corporation. We have not included the sums paid for the two deputations to his late Majesty, and to the Irish Society; because we have no means of determining to what extent they should be reduced. Neither have we taken into account the reduction of the charge for printing and advertisements, which constitute a very considerable head of outlay, and one apparently far too large. We have also omitted the sums paid to the governors of the New Infirmary. With these restrictions, the amount of the saving which would have accrued from the omission of the other items of expenditure is as follows:

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
1. Salaries	18,502	7	4½
2. Annuities	3,847	14	6¼
3. Charities	3,494	6	9¾
4. Solicitor's salary	415	0	11
5. Apothecary's salary	815	2	11¼
6. Per centage of chamberlain	1,226	3	10
7. Entertainments	1,364	0	11¼
8. Goods purchased from Rundell and Co.	1,160	0	0
9. Sums contributed for repairing the cathedral	1,476	18	5¼
10. Charges for putting up a new set of bells in the Derry Cathedral	1,469	9	8¾
11. Subscription to the Walker testimonial	50	0	0
12. Subscriptions to the library	200	0	0
13. Subscription to the Derry races	732	10	0
14. Expense of erecting the new corporation hall	5,077	7	6½
15. Salary to Wyly, the cook	400	0	0
16. Charges for ringing the Derry bells (including £7 16*s.* Irish, paid on salary for seven years)	409	14	3¼
	40,640	17	2¾

If this sum of £40,640 17*s.* 2¾*d.* had been saved out of the expenditure of the years in which the items which composed it were disbursed, the corporation would have been enabled to pay off the Government loan of £13,864 3*s.* 1*d.* British, advanced for the rebuilding of the bridge, to have avoided the incurring a large portion, more than three-fourths, of debts for which their property was sold under the executions in 1831, and, in all probability, to have escaped altogether the loss of property then incurred. It is believed that the proceedings of the creditors, in 1831, were occasioned, or accelerated, by the notoriety and pressure of the demand made for payment of the debt due to the Crown.

Proceedings at the Common Council as to Debts.

111. The attention of the common council was from time to time called to the state of their engagements. It appears by their books, that on the 1st of October 1791 a committee was appointed for the purpose, among other matters, of reporting the amount of the Debts incurred on account of the bridge. We could find no report of the committee. On the 18th of February 1807, it was ordered, that the debts, and the purposes for which they were incurred, should be stated to Sir G. Hill, (the recorder,) in order to be laid before the Irish Society. The result of this does not appear; but on the 6th of November 1809 a report was made by a committee appointed to inquire into the state of the funds, which gave what was manifestly considered as a most favourable account of them. It stated that the bond debts "due on the 30th of December 1808 were £43,234 12*s.* 8*d.*; that the gross annual means of the corporation were £5,279 4*s.*, including town customs and tonnage duties estimated at £300, (the accounts for the same not having been finally settled); and the expenditure for the year ending 31st of December last (1808) was £2,031 9*s.* 11½*d.*, *leaving a net yearly income of* £3,249 14*s.* 0½*d.* for payment of interest and such other purposes as may be directed by the corporation."

LONDONDERRY.

Errors.

112. The committee, in making this report, had in contemplation all the revenues at the disposal of the corporation. It is singular that the report does not state the amount of interest paid in that year, which now appears to have been £2,482, leaving, (according to the statement of the committee, supposing it accurate as to income,) a surplus of £786 4*s.* only; a surplus dependent altogether upon the continuance of an income derived from a bridge built of timber, then twenty-eight years old, requiring constant repairs, and liable (from its nature, by casualties against which nothing could guard, and as the event proved,) to sudden and total destruction.

The report, however, now appears to have been wholly fallacious. The table which has been prepared, and which we have already referred to, shows that the expenditure of the corporation under the ordinary heads,—in outlays for the necessary repairs of the bridge, in salaries, charities, pensions, payments for interest, and contingencies, (including head rent,)—amounted, in the year 1808, to £6,952 4*s.* 2*d.*; that the receipts for the same year were £4,833 3*s.* 7*d.*; and, consequently, that there was not only no surplus revenue, but that the excess of outlay over income was £2,119 0*s.* 7*d.*

No mistake can possibly exist as to the fact, that the corporation at this time were spending in a proportion beyond their means. The excess of expenditure over revenue was, in the year 1809, £2,277 4*s.* 11½*d.*; and in 1810, £493 5*s.* 6½*d.* The increase of debt was, in 1808, £4,077 10*s.*; in 1809, £634 14*s.* 7*d.*; and in 1810, £3,607 2*s.*

Gift to Chamberlain.

113. The result, however, of the favourable representation made by this report of the corporation funds was, that the corporation ordered, on the day on which the report appears to have been received, a sum of £500 to the chamberlain, stating his services in superintending the large expenditure which had then been made on public works, and "that the least objectionable mode of remunerating him was to give him £100 a-year additional," (that is, in addition to his salary,) "for the last five years, ending 31st December, 1808."

Apprehensions of Creditors in 1813.

114. In 1813 some apprehensions appear to have been entertained of the solvency of the corporation; and executions were actually issued upon judgments obtained upon some of the bonds executed by them. The chamberlain was directed (23d September 1813) "to lay before the common council a schedule, containing the gross amount of the debts and the number of the creditors, distinguishing the sums due to each, with the nature and dates of their securities, including the orders of the common council, and the respective application of the sums." We have not ascertained whether this order was complied with. From the state of the accounts it appears plain that, to the full extent of what it required, it was impracticable to obey it.

But on the 10th of February 1814, the common council, as appears by their books, assembled "to take into consideration the state of the corporation funds, and to adopt such measures as might be requisite to satisfy their creditors."

Proceedings to quiet the Creditors.

115. At this meeting a committee was appointed, "to communicate with the creditors of the Corporation, to endeavour to satisfy them of its stability to meet all demands, and further, to communicate to the creditors the 'Contents of a Paper, signed in Common Council,' this day, by the following creditors of the corporation, being themselves of this body." The names of several members of the common council are then stated. The document referred to is as follows: "We, the undersigned Members of the Common Council, being Creditors of the Corporation of Derry for the sums annexed to our names, being perfectly satisfied of the stability of the Corporation Funds, and the security they afford for the discharge of our debts, are willing, and hereby offer, to relinquish all priority of payment to which we are now entitled by virtue of several writs of execution, issued in our names and for our benefit, provided the other creditors will agree to abstain from legal process for the recovery of their demands; it being our wish and intention, that every creditor of the corporation should stand upon the same fair and equal footing, and that the funds should not be impaired by any additional and unnecessary expense." The common council further directed, "that the committee be empowered to make such arrangement with the sub-sheriff and coroner, for their fees, as the said committee may deem prudent, with a view to save expense."

The result of this proceeding appears to have been, to calm the apprehensions of the creditors; for we find, that besides the advance made by the government to the corporation in the year 1814 for rebuilding the bridge, the corporation increased their debt by borrowing in 1815, £3,380 1*s.* 8½*d.*, and in 1816 £647 6*s.* 2*d.*

Observations. Inconsistencies in Statements made of the state of the Corporate Finances.

116. A document of an extraordinary character, (when compared with the report of the committee upon the funds of the corporation, which gave so flattering a description of their finances in 1808, and with the resolutions of the common council of the 10th February 1814, and the statement then subscribed and submitted to the creditors) appears in a report made to the Irish Society by a deputation of that body which visited Londonderry in the latter end of the year 1814, and printed by order of the Society. The document to which we allude is an account of the debts, expenditure, and income, of the corporation, for the year ending the 2d of February 1813, prepared by the chamberlain in October 1814, and appended to a memorial which the corporation about that time presented, through the deputation, to the Irish Society, the object of which was to obtain renewals of their leases on favourable terms. The account (which includes the ballast-office tonnage as part of the annual revenue of the corporation) actually states a *deficiency in revenue to meet the expenditure of* £667 3*s.* 9½*d. per annum.* We subjoin it here:—

LONDONDERRY.

"Statement of the Debts and Annual Expenditure of the Corporation of Londonderry up to 31st of December 1813.

Amount due by bonds £58,583 11*s.* 9*d.* Interest on the same				£3515	0	3
Annuities on sums further borrowed by the Corporation				85	4	0
Salaries for City Officers				1035	6	7
N. B. Since the 31st of December 1813, the Corporation have agreed to pay to six Night Constables £4 per annum each, for preserving the peace of the City, which is not charged in the above.						
Scavengers				56	0	0
Charities: Pensions to Poor Housekeepers	£409	2	9			
——— Pensions to Widows of deceased Members	65	0	0			
——— Annual grant to the Charitable Loan	34	2	6			
——— Annual grant to the new Diocesan School	100	0	0			
				608	5	3
Rent paid for ever for the old School-house, which has been taken by the Corporation with a view to convert it into a House of Industry and Correction				91	0	0
Average of the accidental expenses incurred by the Corporation for the last Seven Years				806	7	8½
				£6197	3	9½

To the above expenditure must be added, hereafter, the Sum, per annum, for thirty years, as per Act of Parliament, of	£1000	0	0
Also, from the 1st of January 1816, for twenty years, the Sum, per annum, as per Act of Parliament, of	750	0	0

Statement of the Funds and Annual Receipts of the Corporation of Londonderry, up to 31st December 1813.

Rent of Houses, Lands and Quayage, as per rent-roll furnished	£949	4	3
Probable produce of Weighhouse, taken as per report of the Weigh-master, at £130, out of which is to be deducted £45 10*s.* per annum, payable to the old tenant, as well as the expense of collection, which is not taken into the account	84	10	0
N. B. The Weighhouse was let to the Weighmaster at £300 per annum, the year before last, but he finding that the total receipts did not produce more than £130 per annum, has since given it up.			
Average of the Town's Customs for the last seven years, as let by auction	390	0	0
Average of the Tonnage duty received for the last seven years	309	0	9½
Nett average of the receipts from the Ballast Office Committee for the last five years, when they were first incorporated	153	16	7½
Interest on £8000, paid by tax on the inhabitants, for Pipe Water Works	480	0	0
Average receipt of the toll of the Bridge for the last two years	3163	0	0
Annual balance deficient in the receipts as per this account	667	3	9
	£6197	12	1½

"From the shortness of the period I have had to make up this account, I cannot take upon myself to say it is perfectly accurate, but I believe it to be generally correct.

(Signed) "Joseph Currie, Chamberlain.

"Londonderry, October 25, 1814."

It is not possible to reconcile this account with the resolutions of the common council passed on the 10th of February in the same year, 1814, while the same chamberlain was in office.

Notwithstanding the deficiency thus presented, the corporation, in the following year, (1815,) increased their debt by a sum of £2857 4*s.* 7*d.*

In 1823, the chamberlain was directed to enter on the book an account of all bond debts due on the 2d February in that year; and to make a similar entry up to the 2d of February of each succeeding year.

Ignorance in the Common Council of the real state of their affairs.

117. The approaches thus made from time to time towards an ascertainment of the position in which the corporation stood, do not appear to have been attended with any practical results; and there is every reason to believe, that the members composing the common council, the governing body of the corporation of Londonderry, continued, from year to year, ignorant of their real condition with reference to their debts, until awakened to a sense of it, in 1831, by the demands and proceedings of their creditors.

It is quite obvious that the accounts contained in the annual sheets, printed and destributed as before stated, could not, of themselves, furnish to the members of the common council the means of ascertaining, without further inquiry, how the corporation stood with their creditors, and how far their outlay exceeded their means. These accounts did, however, gave information which might have *led* to those inquiries. Yet, it was deposed to us by members of the corporation, and there is no reason whatever to doubt the fact, that *they*, in common with the local public, remained wholly unconscious that their expenditure was wearing away their means

of meeting their increasing engagements, until about the time when the executions were issued in 1831. This might appear difficult of belief, if the fact were not also attested, that among the creditors, to whom considerable sums were due, were several members of the common council, some of whom had invested in corporation bonds, as unquestionable securities, private trust funds of which they were trustees. One of the parties at whose suit the executions issued was himself an alderman of the corporation.

LONDONDERRY.

Supposed Security of the Funds. Evidence of Major Nicholson.

118. One most intelligent gentleman (Major Nicholson), a mercantile man of much experience, who stated to us that he had been a member of the corporation for nearly thirty years, and who was one of the persons by whom the returns comprised in the foregoing table were made out, gave, in the course of a very candid statement of their affairs, evidence quite demonstrative of the ignorance in which the corporation remained, for successive years, of their real situation with reference to the demands which existed upon the large public and corporate funds entrusted to their management. The evidence, on this point, is so important, and so strongly illustrative of the danger of reposing, in a body so constituted, the trusts which were cast upon the corporation of Londonderry, that we extract a part of it here:

"The accounts from 1803 to 1813 were very awkwardly kept. It cannot be accurately ascertained what sums were expended upon each work in which the corporation were engaged. The account kept in a book which went under the name of the 'Bridge Account,' contains entries of various disbursements for materials which were not purchased exclusively for the bridge, and other items not connected with the bridge alone. We have, as well as we could, stated the amount expended under the different heads of expenditure, in the form of returns called for by the commissioners. I believe it is pretty correct. We have been assisted in it by an account, containing the results of an investigation, made with considerable pains by Mr. Currie himself,* (who is now dead,) in 1814, showing the amount then expended in public works. Of this we furnish a copy: I believe it was made on the occasion of the application to Parliament for the Act of 1814.

"From 1813 down, the accounts are kept in better order; and we have been able to furnish the returns with greater confidence in their accuracy.

"The return, showing the progressive debt, and the amount due of the corporation at different times, does not correspond with the comparison between the amounts borrowed, and the balance between receipt and expenditure in successive years. Regularly, these ought to correspond. We are wholly unable to account for the variance. We have made out our return of the varying debts from time to time, from an actual scrutiny of the books, showing the sums borrowed. From time to time lists, or returns, were made out by the chamberlain, by direction of the corporation, of the debts then subsisting. The lists we have made out from the scrutiny we have made do not correspond with those periodical returns. We are unable to account for this variance.

"The common council, by an order dated 12th April 1823, ordered that an account of all bond debts, with the creditors' names, due by the corporation, on the 2d of February last, be entered in the books, and that a similar entry be made every succeeding 2d of February.

"This order was made with a view to adjust the account of the interest paid and owing by the corporation, in such a manner as to enable the members to see, by inspecting the interest, what was the amount of the debt. At that time, from the manner in which the books were kept, there was great difficulty in ascertaining how much the corporation owed: I found great difficulty in it. I believe there were not five men in the corporation who knew anything at all about it. The order was in some instances complied with. It was not punctually obeyed.

"Printed accounts were, from year to year, laid before the corporation, and a copy given to each member. We have furnished copies of them from 1803 to the present time, as directed by the commissioners. Up to a recent period it could not be ascertained, from an inspection of these accounts, what was the diminishing or increasing debt."

In another part of his evidence this gentleman says:

"The corporation have, all along, from 1790 down, blended into one common fund the entire of their income, and applied it for general purposes. In this were included the proceeds of the ballast-office duties, a portion of which was, as appears by the returns of that establishment furnished to the commissioners, paid to the chamberlain. This practice ceased, as to the ballast-office duties, in the year 1826, since which time they have not been so applied.

"The corporation certainly treated the ballast-office duties as part of their income. On one occasion the chamberlain went to the ballast-office and drew the money from the secretay. I, as a member of the ballast-office committee, opposed it. I was overruled by the other members of the board, who said that the corporation were entitled to it; that it was their property.

"I have been a member of the corporation near thirty years.

"I think, if we had been better acquainted with the business which we undertook, if we had experience then, which we have now, the works which we undertook would have cost far less money."

Mode of managing Property.

119. All the property which the corporation held under the Irish Society was let to undertenants.

Private Property of the Corporation. Larisks.

With respect to some of these contracts of a very improvident nature, some at a remote period were entered into between the corporate body and some of their own members. So long ago as the year 1696, part of the common holdings, called the Larisks, was demised to one of the Lecky family at a small rent (£12 a year), with a *toties quoties* covenant for renewal:

* He was chamberlain at that time. The account here referred to is the statement which appears *ante*, p. 1158.

LONDONDERRY.

the corporation contracting to renew for their lessee upon his payment of a renewal fine of £6 as often as the Irish Society should renew for them. The last renewal appears to have been granted by the corporation on the 9th March 1794. The Irish Society stated the subsistence of this lease as a reason for excluding this part of the common holdings from the renewals which they granted to the corporation in 1819.

Pennyburn.

120. Another of the "common holdings," called Pennyburn, was demised to a member of the corporation at a low rent, with a covenant to grant to the tenant renewals whenever renewals should be obtained from the Irish Society by the corporation; the tenant advancing his rent in proportion to the advance made in the rent imposed by the Irish Society.

121. The ferry produced, in 1790, £300 a year. It was then underlet, but not by lease. It is stated by the present chamberlain, in his evidence given before the Committee of the House of Commons, which sat upon an inquiry relating to the affairs of the bridge in 1833, that the ferry was, in 1790, let from year to year, or on a determinable lease, to Alexander Lecky, at a rent of £300 per annum, and that, the net proceeds of the ferry were then £650 a year; thus giving to the lessee a profit of more than the rent reserved. That the lessee had no permanent title appears from the fact that he received no compensation on the erection of the bridge, and that the corporation (as the books of the common council show,) had been for some time previous to 1790 engaged in considering projects for the erection of a bridge.

Quayage.

122. A similar course of dealing was observed with respect to the income derived from quayage. It was leased to one of the Lecky family, at £300 a year, for a term which expired in 1813. It produced a considerable income, which has been variously estimated. Probably, during the long period in which the corporation and their lessee enjoyed a monopoly of the quays and quayage, the income was not less than £1000 per annum, at which it has been by some estimated. About the time of the expiration of the lease of the quays in 1813, a committee was appointed by the common council to set a value upon the property of the corporation which was then in a condition to be re-let, and to report respecting their management. This committee made a report, which was entered upon the books of the common council on the 2d November 1813; and in it they recommend "that with respect to the quayage, no permanent lease of it should be granted to any individual: but that it should be set up to auction annually, in the same manner as the tolls of the market are let."

The impropriety of leasing for a fixed term property of this description is obvious, both with reference to the corporation if considered as a private owner, and with reference to the public, if they be regarded as trustees of the property for the benefit of the community over which they preside. In the first place, such a mode of dealing with such property must deprive them of the advancing income arising from enlarged trade and increasing population; and in the next place, it must deprive them of the means of reducing, or modifying, according as their funds may afford, or the exigencies of the local public may require, the rate of the impost levied on the trading community who pay for the use of such property.

The corporation did not adopt the recommendation of the committee. They demised the quayage, for seven years, at an advanced rent, but with the express design of benefiting the person who was substantially to be lessee: for Thomas Lecky, the former lessee, having become embarrassed, the corporation demised the quayage to two members of their own body, for seven years, at £500 a year, *in trust for Mr. Lecky*. Mr. Lecky continued to enjoy the quayage for the remainder of his life at the same rent. He lived for two years after the expiration of the seven years. The letting took place under an order of the common council made on the 5th of December 1814, a month after the report of the committee to which we have above referred, advising them to avoid this mode of dealing with the property.

This quayage arose from the quays upon which, two years before, (1812,) the corporation had expended £7,777 2*s*. 3*d*., and which, (according to the estimate of Mr. Currie,) had cost them (besides the sums granted by Parliament) £13,810 1*s*.

On the granting of this lease to the trustees of Lecky there was, of course, no competition.

After Lecky's death, the quayage was set up to be let, and exposed to competition by public bidding. A person named Stewart, who had been employed by Lecky to collect the quayage, and who therefore was well acquainted with its value, took the quayage at £800 for the year. The proceeds subsequently fluctuated: but until the competition of private wharfs arose, as stated in another part of this Report, their lowest annual profit was £610 British. The charges formerly made for quayage will be found in the Appendix to this Report, No. VII.

Weighmaster and Weigh-house.

123. The dealing respecting the office of weighmaster and the weigh-house was of a similar character. Previously to the Act 52 Geo. III. c. 134, regulating the office and requiring the appointment of a butter-inspector and weighmaster, the office of weighmaster was held, with the weigh-house, by females. By an order of the Common Council of the 18th May 1801 it was directed, "that Matilda Marshal, daughter of the late Walter Marshal, be joined with her mother in the office of Troner *in trust for the family*."

The person who is now weighmaster subsequently became connected, by affinity, with some members of the corporation; and when it was determined to appoint him to the office, the common council, on the 8th December 1812, granted an annuity, as before stated, to five females of the Marshal family, for the lives of them and the survivor of them of £45 10*s*. per annum. It is to be observed, however, that the corporation were bound, under the statute, to appoint a proper person as weighmaster, and that the persons who then filled that office were females; and we are not able to state under what contract the widow of Walter Marshal may have held the office in 1801. Some adjustment may, in consequence of the corporation having fettered themselves by some former engagement, have been thought neces-

sary in order to create a vacancy in the office, with a view to the appointment of a competent weighmaster under the Act of Parliament which was passed in 1812.

Premises comprising House of Correction.

124. The corporation held, as part of the "common holdings" under the Irish Society, premises including what was formerly a house of correction, and what appears to have been afterwards used as an infirmary. These premises they held under a lease dated the 30th January 1679, for 500 years, at 6*s.* 8*d.* a year. By the lease they were bound to maintain a "common prison or house of correction" on the premises.

Up to the year 1810, the house of correction, and the infirmary for the city and county of Londonderry, stood upon the ground comprised in this lease. About that year a new infirmary was fitted up, outside the city; and upon the removal of the establishment thither the corporation resolved to convert the site of the old house of correction into a fish and vegetable market, and took possession of the premises with that view. The meat shambles, and some other tenements, immediately adjoining the old house of correction, had been under the control of the governors of the infirmary, who had let them to tenants, at rents which the governors received, yielding an income of about £100 per annum. These latter premises, comprising the shambles and other tenements, were taken by the corporation in 1823, and have since been enjoyed by them, claiming them as their property. It was a matter of some moment that the corporation should obtain dominion over these holdings, in order that they might exercise the right to stallage as landlords, and also assert their claim to customs, as owners of the customs of the city. It was also of advantage to be in a condition to let, together, the shambles, and the fish and vegetable market, which the corporation erected on the site of the old house of correction. Since that time until the recent diminution of their income, they have paid £100 a year to the governors of the new infirmary. The governors now claim this annual sum as a right; alleging that the shambles were their property, and were given up to the corporation in lieu of the £100 a year. The corporation allege, that the premises in question were always theirs, liable to be resumed at pleasure; and that the £100 a year was a voluntary subscription, liable, at pleasure, to be withdrawn, and not an annuity due by contract. The question between the two bodies is one which has created some anxiety. We do not deem it proper to enter into it further than to state the circumstances under which it was pending at the time of holding our inquiry.

The purposes of the house of correction appear to be more fully answered by the gaol of Derry, which is in every way suited for all the exigencies of the city, and by the infirmary which supplied the other objects to which the house of correction was formerly devoted. Yet the removal of the house of correction, and the building of the new fish and vegetable market upon its site, (a work which was of unquestionable utility, and which cost the corporation a considerable sum,) was alleged as a reason by the Irish Society, in 1819, for insisting on the covenant in the lease of 1679, which avoided that lease on failure of the corporation to maintain the house of correction. They, accordingly, obliged the corporation to give up that lease, and to accept a new lease of the premises comprised in the former demise. The new lease includes, as it was stated to us, the shambles, or fish market, which are the subject of controversy between the corporation and the governors of the infirmary, and some additional holdings which the corporation had previously held without paying any rent for them. The rent reserved by this lease is £10 yearly. The lease contains a covenant on the part of the corporation not to convert the premises to any purposes but those of the markets which have been so erected.

Town's Customs and Market Tolls.

125. The town's customs, and the market tolls, appear not to have been permanently leased. The sums charged for both were formerly very high, and the efforts to enforce them led to most expensive and, in the result, unsuccessful litigation. The town customs, so far as they were a toll upon agricultural produce brought into the city, have been abandoned. The tolls now levied are, as stated to us by the corporation, as follows:—

	d.
For every cow, bullock, or bull sold in the public markets	2
For every standing in the street	5
For every load of meal or potatoes brought into and weighed in the market	3

The town's customs constituted a very irregular and unsatisfactory source of revenue. The collector was constantly in default. The tolls of the market afforded a more steady income. They were usually let or farmed out; and, from the facilities afforded to their collection, were more successfully exacted. The power of the local magistracy was formerly exerted in aid of their collection. Sometimes the military were called in to assist the civil power. A schedule of the tolls charged at Londonderry, in the years 1822 and 1826, will be found in the Appendix to this Report, No. V. and No. VI.

Alien Dues.

126. The Alien Dues, which were a tax upon goods imported by persons not freemen, and were at all times a most unpopular and odious impost, were collected by the pro-collector of the port for a per centage (fixed so long ago as by an order of common council of the 26th of May 1790,) of 10 per cent upon the sum collected. The payment of this tax was constantly evaded. We found it impossible to ascertain the exact amount of it.

Chamberlain's Poundage.

127. The Chamberlain has been always paid a salary as an officer of the corporation. Besides this salary, he has been in the habit of retaining five per cent upon the income received by him from the private revenues of the corporation (including the interest upon the pipe water loan), and also, (until within the last few years), upon the tonnage. Upon what principle this has been allowed we have not ascertained. The rents paid to the corporation have been all paid by tenants residing in the city or its immediate neighbourhood.

The town's customs were collected by a person appointed for the purpose, usually the

LONDONDERRY.

person who collected the quayage; and he handed over the amount to the chamberlain: yet a per centage was first paid to the collector for collecting the income, and a further per centage was then allowed to the chamberlain for receiving it from the collector.

The chamberlain's salary was raised, in the year 1826, from £100 Irish to £200 per annum; yet the charges by way of per centage on the income received were also allowed him. The per centage upon the rents has been a stated annual charge in the chamberlain's accounts. The total amount of the other per centage cannot be ascertained from these documents. It was stated to us that the per centage upon the tonnage has not been recently received. The per centage on the pipe water interest was received up to the year 1830. This appears from the accounts. With respect to the other allowances for the chamberlain's per centage, thus suffered to be enjoyed by him in addition to his salary for receiving money which he had no trouble whatever in collecting, the accounts are not so framed as to call the attention of any one perusing them, and not minutely examining them, to the fact.

Mode of dealing with Public Funds, as to the Bridge Tolls and Corporation Tonnage.

128. Under the Act of 1790, the corporation of Londonderry were authorized to levy two distinct imposts; one consisting of tolls for passage of the bridge: the other of tonnage upon vessels clearing out of the harbour, called, popularly, corporation tonnage. The purpose of each was distinct from the other. The revenue from the bridge was applicable, in the first instance, to discharge the debts contracted for its building, and defray its annual charges; and was then liable to be disposed of for other objects of public utility. The primary purposes of the tonnage appear, from the 52nd section of the Act, to have been the improving and cleansing of *the harbour*. The 54th section, however, directs it to be applied "*from time to time* in preserving and improving the river, harbour, and quays" of the city.

Both these revenues were employed, from the first, for the general purposes of the corporation. The proceeds of the bridge were always blended with the corporate revenues. The tonnage duty, which ought to have been devoted to the improvement of the port and harbour, was, at the period of its very first collection, applied towards the expenses of the bridge. This appears not only from such of the accounts of the chamberlain of that day as are extant, but from the books of the common council. At first the intention was to borrow from the tonnage on account of the bridge, at interest, to be paid by the bridge fund to the tonnage fund; and it appears also to have been intended, that separate accounts should be kept of each. On the 3rd of February 1791, an order of the common council appears entered in their books, stating, "that the tonnage account from 1st May 1790 to 5th December in the same year was £138 4*s*. 3½*d*, net," and directing "that the chamberlain keep a separate account of the same; and that said sum be applied to the debt of the bridge, at 5½ per cent, the same to be replaced to the tonnage account *when demanded*." It is to be observed, with reference to the latter part of this order, that the corporation were the sole disposers of both funds.

It appears, by an entry in one of the books of the chamberlain at that time, (still extant,) that upon a settlement of accounts, brought down to the 28th of December 1791, the bridge was debited with the advance of £138 4*s*. 5½*d*. at interest at 5½ per cent. from the receipts of the tonnage: and that, upon a settlement of accounts up to the 25th of December 1792, a sum of £537 12*s*. 0½*d*. was in like manner debited to the bridge and credited to the tonnage, as having been taken from the latter and lent to the former. And by an entry in the books of the common council, of the 28th of January 1794, a sum of £203 12*s*. 10*d*. appears to have been transferred to the purposes of the bridge from the receipts of the tonnage. Further than this, the course of dealing so adopted with the two funds, viz. of lending with one hand and borrowing with the other, cannot be traced. This ceremony appears to have been soon abandoned; and the two funds were applied, for general purposes, as part of the general revenues of the corporation.

The corporation allege, in justification of this course, that they expended large sums in improving the quays; that they incurred considerable debt for that purpose; that this application of the fund was warranted by the Act of 1790, and that the tonnage duty is therefore fairly chargeable with the sums borrowed for the improvement of the quays.

The quays were the private property of the corporation. The Act of 1790 did not authorize the borrowing of any money on the security of the tonnage duty. That statute directed the tonnage duty to be laid out, "*from time to time*," upon the port and harbour. The improvement of the quays was part of the objects for which it provided, but the improvement of the port and harbour appears, from the frame of the Act, to have been the primary purpose. There is nothing in the statute to authorize the building of new quays, or the enlarging of old ones, to the neglect of the port and harbour; and there is nothing in the Act to warrant the anticipating of funds, to be raised from the tonnage in the progress of future years, by making a large outlay within a short interval, instead of expending the funds, from time to time raised, in improvements from time to time made. In these respects, the funds raised from this impost were laid out in a manner which appears to have been not authorized by the terms of the Act of 1790, nor contemplated by the Legislature in passing it.

Results.

129. The result was, that although the highest rate of duty allowed by that statute had been imposed from the time when it came into operation, the port and harbour remained unimproved, and the further Act of 48 Geo. III. c. 136, was passed in 1808, *at the instance of the corporation*. This Act created the ballast-office committee, composed of the city and county Members, the mayor, the collectors of the port, and seven wholesale merchants of Derry, to be nominated by the corporation,—the corporation being also, by the Act, made sole auditors of the accounts of the committee. These accounts the corporation were bound to print and publish annually. The Act imposed an additional tonnage, within a maximum equal to that allowed by the Act of 1790.

48 Geo. III. c. 136.

Obligations imposed by that Act.

LONDONDERRY.

130. Under this Act, the corporation nominated persons who were not merchants. They also constantly nominated individuals who were members of their own body. They were not prohibited by the Act from so doing. Not performed.

They did not, for many years, print and distribute any accounts of the ballast office committee, as directed by the Act.

They received from the ballast office committee sums, amounting in the whole, from 1808 to 1828, to £1924, which sums were paid over, from the committee, to the chamberlain of the corporation, and by him applied as part of the general corporate funds. Considerable sums were expended from the ballast office tonnage upon the quays.

Misapplication of Funds.

The Act of 1808 does not, in any manner, recognise the application of any part of these funds to the improvement of the quays. The purposes defined by the statute as those to which the ballast office tonnage was to be devoted, are "the cleansing and improving of the lough and river, port and harbour of Loughfoyle, and the fixing and placing proper buoys and marks therein." These are the only purposes, for outlay of money, mentioned in the Act.

The amount of the ballast office funds expended on the quays, within the period above mentioned, was £535. Further sums, amounting to £1304, appear to have been expended for purposes connected with the corporation and the quays: the items of this expenditure, and the precise objects to which it was applied, cannot, from the nature of the accounts, be now ascertained.

Inquiry before Select Committee of the House of Commons.

131. Much of what we have here stated on the subject of the application of these funds appears in a report made by a Select Committee of the House of Commons, which in 1831 was appointed to "inquire into the operation of the Acts of Parliament relating to the bridge over the Foyle at Derry, and into the application of the tonnage dues levied by the corporation of Derry, and by the ballast-office committee, under these Acts." We annex in the Appendix to this Report a copy of the report of that committee. The information to which we have had access appears to us fully to bear out, on this subject, the conclusions stated by the committee in their report.

Demand of the Corporation against the Ballast-Office Committee.

132. The corporation make a sort of cross-demand against the ballast-office committee, alleging, that they, on one occasion, gave to the ballast-office a dredging machine, which has been stated to have cost, according to one account, £900, according to another £1,220. They allege, that they are entitled to rent for an office occupied by the ballast-office committee for several years. These charges were not made or acknowledged in any accounts between the corporation and the ballast office committee. Possibly the corporation at that time were conscious that something ought to be done for the harbour out of the corporation tonnage, which they had so long applied to other purposes.

Influence of the Corporation on the Ballast-Office Committee.

133. The constitution of the ballast-office committee was such as, almost necessarily, to create a strong corporate influence in that body. The operation of this influence appears to have been very plainly manifested in their proceedings.

The first appointment of a ballast office committee was on the 2d of November 1808. The common council appointed, of the seven persons whom they were to nominate under the Act, four members of their own body, including their chamberlain and quaymaster. They were then engaged in the project of extending and improving the quays. On the 25th of the same month the ballast office committee met, and resolved "to take into consideration the state of the quays; the necessity for improving them, of repairing the wooden wharf," (which was part of the property of the corporation,) "and of *removing nuisances and keeping them clean;* and that our secretary prepare a memorial to be submitted to the common council at the next meeting." At this meeting there were five persons present. Of these,

Two were members of the common council, one being the chamberlain.

One was the quaymaster of the corporation, receiving, as such, a salary from them; and was also pilot-master, and secretary of the ballast office committee.

Two were not members of the corporation.

On the 28th of November the committee met again, and adopted a memorial for the above-mentioned purpose. At this meeting there were present five persons:—

The COLLECTOR, a member of the common council.

Two other members of the common council, and,

The quaymaster abovementioned.

At a meeting of the committee, held on the 11th of December 1809, there were present six persons:—

One of these was the collector of the port, and a member of the common council.

One of them was chamberlain of the corporation.

One of them was the quaymaster.

Two more were members of the common council.

One only was a merchant, *not* being a member of the corporation.

At this meeting it was resolved, (after referring to a plan for the improvement of the quays exhibited to them by Mr. Chesolm, the corporation engineer,) that application should be made to the common council, *soliciting* them, "that the fund granted to them by Act of Parliament *for the improvement of the quays* might be appropriated to the execution of the foregoing plan, under the direction of the ballast office committee." And the treasurer of the committee was authorized to advance such sums as should be necessary for constructing a machine for cleansing the docks *and enlarging the quays*, as described in the foregoing plan. It was under this resolution, giving a construction to the Act which appears to us, to the extent in which it was then expressed, to have been wholly unwarrantable, that the sums before mentioned were paid over to the chamberlain of the corporation by the treasurer of the ballast-office committee.

LONDONDERRY.

Mode of dealing with the Ballast Office Tonnage.

134. The ballast-office committee appear to have been intrusted, by the corporation, with the outlay of a considerable part of the sums expended on the quays. The corporation adopted, in expending this money, a course of proceeding which shows that both these bodies wholly overlooked or disregarded the Acts of Parliament under which they levied these duties, and which ought to have governed their proceedings. The common council, as appears from their books, on the 6th of March 1810, ordered, "that the Chamberlain be empowered to raise a sum of £1000 *for the use of the ballast office committee*, the said committee engaging, on their part, to pay interest for the same, and to discharge the principal out of their fund." And on the 30th of July 1810, an order was made by the common council directing £1500 to be borrowed by the chamberlain, and paid over to the ballast office committee, *towards carrying on the improvement of the quays*, "to be charged to the account of the tonnage duty." It is singular that, in the accounts of the ballast office committee, no entry whatever appears of their having received any sum, either as a loan or otherwise, from the corporation. Yet several of the payments, mentioned in their books as having been made to the chamberlain, are expressed in the books to be made on account of *interest*, without, however, any entry showing upon what principal sum such interest was paid.

If either of these bodies had adverted to the Acts of Parliament, they would have seen that neither of them was invested with any authority whatever to borrow money on the security of either of the tonnage duties intrusted to their management. The course of proceeding we have described appears to have been adopted from a desire, on the part of the members of the corporation, to draw as large a portion as possible of the sums, raised as tonnage duties under both statutes, to advance the favourite project in which they were then anxiously engaged, the extending and improving of their quays.

The corporation, for a series of years, treated the ballast office tonnage as part of the corporate revenue. As such, according to the testimony of the witness whose evidence we have quoted, they demanded it; and it appears that as such they employed it. And in the year 1814, on the account appended to the memorial of the Irish Society, before referred to, the ballast office tonnage is set down as part of the ordinary income of the corporation.

135. The result of this course of dealing with public funds was, that, until about the year 1825, the highest rates of tonnage duty allowed by the Acts of 1790 and 1808 were levied both by the corporation and by the ballast-office committee.

Power of Local Taxation.

136. By the direct power of the corporation, in levying the tonnage, (called the corporation tonnage,) under the Act of 1790, and of levying the tolls of the bridge under the successive Acts before referred to; by the influence which they exerted in the appointment of a majority of the ballast office committee, and in the management of the funds raised by that body; by the direct power which the Act of 1808 gave them, in constituting of members of the corporation, a majority of the pipe water committee; by their ownership and monopoly of the quays and wharf; and by the assertion of their right to the market tolls, and their claims to the "town's customs,"—the corporation had engrossed a very large power of local taxation, not only over the community of Derry, but over the traders resorting to its port, and the inhabitants of the adjoining districts who had necessary recourse to its markets.

Resistance.

137. About the years 1824 and 1825, resistance began to be offered to these imposts. The town's customs were the subject of legal contest, in which the corporation ultimately yielded. The port charges became the subject of great complaints. They were represented as pressing very heavily upon the trade of Derry. We have given in the Appendix, No. III. and No. IV., the highest rates of duty charged for the corporation and ballast-office tonnage. We have given in the Appendix, No. VIII., tables of the comparative rates of port charges at that time in Derry, and in other ports.

Complaints of the Traders of Derry.

The traders of Derry, several of whom were associated in a body called the chamber of commerce, made several applications to the corporation for a reduction of the port charges, (including quayage,) and for information respecting the proceedings of the ballast office, and the application of the funds under the management of that body, and also of the corporation tonnage. They complained that, in the appointment of the ballast office committee, the provisions of the Act of Parliament were not complied with, which required the nomination, as members of that body, of wholesale merchants of the city of Derry.

Reply, referring Rights of Irish Society.

With respect to quayage, it was answered on the part of the corporation, that it was an ancient charge, levied by the corporation as the lessees of the Irish Society; and that the charge "could not be reduced by the tenant to the prejudice of the reversionary interest of the landlord." With respect to the corporation and ballast-office tonnage, the reply was, that the first was vested in the corporation, and applicable to the improvement of the quays, and that the corporation had no other connection with the second, than that of nominating the ballast-office committee, and auditing their accounts. We refer to the letter from the president of the chamber of commerce to the mayor, and the reply to it, transmitted by the recorder.

Ineffectual Efforts of the Citizens to obtain Information respecting Accounts of Ballast-Office Tonnage.

138. The president of the chamber of commerce applied to the chamberlain of the corporation for inspection of the accounts of the ballast office committee which had not been printed. This was refused. He then applied to the ballast office committee for similar information. This they appear, by a resolution on their books, to have refused, intimating, that their accounts were furnished to the corporation, and that they could not allow an inspection to any one who was not a member of the committee.

Correspondence between Traders and Corporation.

A short correspondence soon after took place between the president of the chamber of commerce and the mayor, which we deem it right to subjoin, as illustrative of the character and bearing of the governing body of this municipality towards the community over which it presided.

Letter from the President of the Chamber of Commerce to the Mayor.

Chamber of Commerce, Londonderry, 16th March 1826.

Sir,—Sir George Hill having stated to us before he left this country that he had written on the part of the ballast office requesting repayment of the sums paid from that office to the corporation in error, I am directed respectfully to inquire what steps have been taken by the common council on the subject. I have the honour of enclosing a copy of our report for the last year, which will put you in possession of the correspondence between this chamber and the common council during the mayoralty of Mr. Rea; and the length of time which has elapsed since our first communication upon this matter will, we trust, be an apology for our now requesting a final answer, which we beg to be favoured with in the course of the present month.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

Richard Young, Esq. JOHN A. SMYTH, President.
Mayor of Londonderry.

Reply.

Londonderry, 3d April 1826.

Sir,—I am directed by the common council of this city to acquaint you, that the letter addressed by you, as chairman of the chamber of commerce, to the mayor, relative to certain accounts between the ballast office committee and the corporation, has been laid before the common council on the 1st instant. In the reply which I thought proper on my own responsibility recently to send you, I stated that an answer should be returned to the inquiries contained in your letter on the arrival of the recorder, without whose advice I did not consider it prudent to act.

The common council, however, having been informed in the mean while of the correspondence, and being of opinion that any postponement of their reply might be construed either into the recognition of a right they totally deny, or into an unwillingness on their part to meet the inquiries promptly and decisively, have commanded me to signify to you that they acknowledge no right, power, or authority in the body of which you are chairman to interfere in matters and concerns exclusively intrusted to the direction of two recognised and responsible corporations.

If upon any past or future settlement of accounts between the ballast office committee and the corporation any questions either have arisen, or are likely to arise, the common council deem themselves quite adequate to their adjustment. Had they considered the assistance of the chamber of commerce necessary, they would in all probability have requested the benefit of its experience, but not having arrived at any difficulty, or encountered any impediment, they beg to decline the interference proffered by that body.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

To *John A. Smith, Esq.* RICHARD YOUNG,
&c. &c. Londonderry. Mayor of Londonderry.

The result was, that no authentic information could be procured in any quarter by the trading community of Derry of the application of any of the tonnage duties, of which they almost exclusively bore the burthen.

Change in the Composition of the Ballast-Office Committee.

139. About the period of this correspondence, and probably resulting from it, though the cause was not avowed, a change took place in the structure of the ballast-office committee. Merchants were thenceforward appointed upon it, and the misapplication of its funds ceased. No reduction, however, was made in the rates of ballast office tonnage until the month of November 1827. Since that period it has been gradually and considerably reduced, while all the exigencies of the port and harbour have been supplied out of the lessened income.

Corporation Tonnage.
Amount.
Mode of Collection.

140. The Corporation Tonnage continues still to be levied at the maximum rate allowed by the Act of 1790.

This duty was formerly collected by the pro-collector, who was paid five per cent. for its Collection. The chamberlain of the corporation had five per cent. more for receiving it from the pro-collector. Both per centages were deducted from the tonnage duties thus received. This practice continued until the appointment of the present secretary of the ballast office, who since his appointment has received both the tonnage duties. He is paid 10 per cent. for the collection of the corporation tonnage, and hands it over to the chamberlain, by whom no fees are now charged (as we understand) upon this transfer.

Willingness of Irish Society to concur in Reduction of Port Charges.

141. Notwithstanding what was stated on the part of the corporation relative to their obligation to sustain the demand for quayage for the benefit of their creditors, it appeared that the Irish Society did not require that quayage should be enforced at the rate demanded. The chamber of commerce, in September 1826, presented a memorial to a deputation from the Irish Society then at Londonderry, on the subject of the port charges of which they complain. In this memorial they referred to the statement contained in the letter of the recorder, that the quayage could not be reduced by the corporation to the prejudice of the reversionary interest of the Irish Society. In allusion to this subject, the secretary of the Irish Society transmitted to the president of the chamber of commerce the following letter:

Irish Chambers, Guildhall, 29th January, 1827.

Sir,—I am instructed by the court of assistants of the Honourable the Irish Society to inform you, that the court, on the 19th instant, came to the following resolution:—

Resolved,—That this court are willing to accede to such measure as may be adopted by

LONDONDERRY.

the corporation of Londonderry for the purpose of diminishing the port duties agreeably to the prayer of the memorial presented to this court by the chamber of commerce on that subject.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

John Acheson Smith, Esq.
Londonderry.

R. SLADE, Secretary.

Establishment of Private Quays, and Results.

142. The corporation continuing to demand quayage at the accustomed rate, the traders of Derry, with a view to reduce part of the port charges, took means for establishing and supporting private quays. In this they succeeded. The consequence was a large diminution of the corporation quayage, and a ruinous depreciation of the value of their quays and wharf.

Management of Bridge Tolls.

143. From the opening of the Bridge in 1790, the highest Rates of Toll allowed by the Acts of 1790, 1800, and 1814, were imposed for passage of the bridge until 1824, when a reduction was made in the tolls charged upon carts laden with grain or potatoes, which were then charged as if empty. We annex in the Appendix, No. 1, a Schedule of the Tolls levied under the three successive Acts of Parliament; and in No. 2 a Schedule of the Tolls charged at the ferry before the erection of the bridge in 1790.

Exemption of Common Council from Bridge Tolls.

144. The Members of the Common Council have claimed, not only for themselves, but for their families and servants, the right of passing toll free across the ferry before the building of the bridge, and over the bridge since its erection. This is plainly not a corporate privilege. The ferry was the property of the Irish Society. The members of the corporation, therefore, exercised this privilege as lessees of the ferry. By the Act of 1790 all rights and privileges of passing the ferry toll free were saved and continued as to the bridge.

Order of 23d Dec. 1792.

On the 23d December 1792, the common council met to consider a requisition, "That every member of the corporation shall, without distinction of persons, pay toll on the bridge till the debt incurred by erecting it shall be discharged."

The entry in the books proceeds thus:—Ordered unanimously, "That the mayor give the following answer: That the common council of this city will continue to have and enjoy their rights and privileges hitherto held and enjoyed."

Extent of the Privilege.

This privilege, however it may be sanctioned by law, has been much complained of. Many of the members of the common council reside and hold lands without the city. The amount in pecuniary value of the exemption from the bridge tolls enjoyed by any considerable number of persons will appear from the fact that one individual holding a farm of 72 acres near the city compounded with the lessee of the tolls for £10 per annum. Another person compounded for £7 per annum. In a subsequent year the lessee of the tolls refused to compound.

Proceedings against the Corporation by Irish Society in 1828.

145. In the year 1828 the Irish Society instituted proceedings against the corporation for the purpose of obliging them to take measures for fulfilling the obligations imposed by the Act of 1814, and, among these, of enforcing the funding of an annual sum for the purpose of building a new bridge.

These proceedings led to an arrangement by which the corporation, among other matters, undertook to fund £500 in each year for the purpose of a new bridge; the first investment to be made in the year 1830.

Proceedings at the Suit of the Crown.

146. Application was made on the part of the Crown for payment of the Government debt. The Treasury minute, suspending payment of the instalments, the yearly payments of which the Act directed to commence in 1817, was rescinded, and, no instalment having been paid, proceedings to enforce payment were taken on the part of the Crown.

Proceedings at the Suit of Creditors.

Sales of the Corporation Property.

147. The Creditors of the Corporation (and among them some members of the common council) took alarm at these proceedings, and issued, in 1831, executions on judgments obtained upon corporation bonds. Under these executions all the common holdings were sold. By the sales the corporation lost a net present yearly income of £1,818 11*s.* 9*d.*, including the quayage, which was estimated as yielding about £400 a year. The particulars of this income will be found in the Appendix to this Report, No. X.

Sequestration of the Bridge Tolls.

148. An order was obtained, at the suit of the Crown, for sequestering the Tolls of the Bridge, with a view to enforcing payment of the Government debt. This debt amounted to £16,338 9*s.* 4*d.*, being composed of £13,846 3*s.* 1*d.* British, the principal of the sum of £15,000 Irish lent in 1814, and £2,492 6*s.* 3*d.* interest; which sum of £16,338 9*s.* 4*d.* the commissioners of the Treasury agreed, (if sanctioned by Parliament), to accept by yearly instalments of £816 18*s.* 5*d.*

Payment of Instalments.

Two of these Instalments had been paid at the time of holding our Inquiry. One sum of £500 was, in 1829, invested in the name of the chamberlain and of the governor of the Irish Society, towards the fund for building a bridge. No further sum was funded for that purpose.

Act 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 107. Provision respecting the Government Debt.

149. The arrangement with the commissioners of the Treasury received the sanction of Parliament by an Act passed in 1832, 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 107. By this Act the yearly instalment of £816 8*s.* 5*d.* is directed to be paid out of the proceeds of the bridge tolls prior to any interest upon any debentures issued, or to be issued, under the 54 Geo. III. c. 230, and prior to any funding for the purposes of a new bridge. And the same statute directs the order for a sequestration to stand, and to be acted on, as a security for the payment of these instalments.

Application to the Irish Society in 1831, for Pecuniary Aid.

150. The corporation, in the year 1831, applied to the Irish Society for Pecuniary Aid, to defray the expenses of their magistracy. The Irish Society, by their resolutions of the 3d November 1831, (already stated in this Report,) which were made upon that application,

ordered a grant for one year of £750, on the condition of the corporation reducing the toll of the bridge to the scale of 1800. LONDONDERRY.

151. On the 22d December 1831 the common council made an order, reducing the Tolls of the Bridge to the rate of the 40 Geo. III. c. 42, from the 1st January 1832. Bridge Tolls reduced.

A further diminution has been since made by an order of the common council of the 26th November 1833, reducing the toll on foot passengers to one halfpenny.

152. By the sales which took place under the executions in 1831 the Corporation were deprived of all the Property which belonged to them, or which was under their management, except the following:— Present State of the Property at the disposal of the Corporation.

1. The yearly sum of £90 10*s.* (Irish) paid to them by the Irish Society.
2. The potato market, built by the corporation upon premises (the site of the old free school) which they held at a rent of £84, but of which they had no lease, and which was considered hardly worth the rent.
3. The market tolls. These were not sold as tolls, but they are claimed by the purchaser of the markets. At the time of our Inquiry it had been arranged that they should be received by a person agreed on between the corporation and the purchaser, and secured until this claim should be adjusted.
4. The debt of £8,000 charged on the pipe-water rate, the interest of which, at 5 per cent., amounts to £480 (Irish) per annum.
5. The tolls of the bridge.
6. The corporation tonnage.
7. The new town-hall.

Debts.

			£.	*s.*	*d.*
The amount of the debts due by the corporation at the time of the sales (October 1831) has been estimated at . . British			67,099	9	9
The amount paid off by the sales, after deducting expenses, has been estimated at			34,696	9	11½
Leaving due			32,402	19	9½
The corporation since the sales have issued bonds to the amount of	£1,224	0 0			
And they have paid off two sums of £224 12*s.* 3*d.* and £430	654	12 3			
			569	7	9
Leaving the total debts (as estimated) due in 1833 . .			£32,972	7	6½

153. In the year 1833, upon a Petition complaining of the proceedings of the corporation with reference to the bridge and to the tonnage duties, a Select Committee was appointed by the House of Commons "to inquire into the operation of the Acts of Parliament relating to the bridge over the Foyle at Derry, and into the application of the tonnage dues levied by the corporation of Derry and by the ballast office committee under those Acts, and to report whether any and what alterations are necessary therein." Petition to the House of Commons and Select Committee.

154. The committee examined several witnesses, as well members of the corporation as individuals connected with the trading interests of Londonderry. One of the witnesses (Mr. Hazlett), examined before the committee, estimating the remaining debts at about £33,380, proposed, that (if the creditors would consent to receive four per cent. on their debts till paid) £7,380 British, (equal to £8,000 Irish,) the amount of the pipe-water loan, should be disposed of by dividing, by lot, that sum among the creditors, in debentures of £100 each, bearing interest at four per cent.; the remaining interest payable on the pipe-water loan, and charged on the pipe-water rate, to be applied in discharge of the principal sum of £7,380 so distributed; that the remaining debts of the corporation (including the amount of the original sum of £16,594 Irish, borrowed for the building of the bridge in 1790) should be treated as chargeable on the bridge tolls; and that in order to effectuate this arrangement, the bridge tolls and the pipe-water loan should be vested in trustees. It was calculated, that if the tolls were reduced to the scale of 1790 they would still yield £3,550; and that, allowing £700 per annum as the average cost of repairs, the bridge tolls would provide the means of discharging the whole debt in about 18 years.

155. The Committee adopted the views thus suggested. In their Report they stated their opinion, "that if the creditors of the corporation would consent to receive interest at the reduced rate of four per cent., as suggested by the witness above referred to, the arrangement would be most desirable. The difficulty, which might occur in discovering the parties who were entitled to the original debt of £16,594, would be obviated, and the claim of the other creditors, to the amount of £9,500, would receive an equitable consideration." Report of Committee.

By their report the committee recommended "that the tolls should be reduced to the scale allowed by the Act of 1790; that the management of the bridge should be taken out of the hands of the corporation, and vested in trustees, subject to the remainder of the debt due to the Crown and all the consequences of the sequestration; subject also to the payment, with interest, of the original debt of £16,594, contracted for the building of the bridge; and subject also to the repayment, with interest, of a further debt of £9,500, provided all the creditors acceded to the proposed reduction in the rate of interest to four per cent.; and that the trustees should annually submit their accounts to the audit of the commissioners of audit for public accounts."

The committee further recommended, "that, as the improvement and preservation of the

LONDONDERRY.

port and river had been effectually provided for by the tonnage dues, levied under the 2, 3 Will. IV. c. 107," (which changed the constitution of the ballast-office committee, but preserved the ballast office tonnage,) "and as the quays had altogether passed from the hands of the corporation, so much of the 30 Geo. III. c. 31, as related to tonnage dues should be repealed."

A copy of the Report of the committee, and of the letter referred to in it, will be found in the Appendix to this Report, No. XIII. and No. XIV.

Proposal of the Creditors to Corporation.

156. A Proposition was made to the Corporation by their Creditors that the remaining property at their disposal should be vested in trustees for the purpose of securing payment of their debts, the creditors agreeing that the trustees should be five members of the corporation.

Resolutions of the Common Council.

157. The corporation at first objected to the vesting of all the property in trustees. The creditors, however, insisted that this should be done, and ultimately, on the 23d September 1833, the common council came to the following Resolutions:—

"Londonderry, 12th September 1833.

"At a Common Council held this day it was

"Resolved—That the corporation do convey all their property to trustees, for the purpose of raising, by sale or mortgage, a sufficient sum to discharge their debts to their creditors; and that said trustees be not authorized to sell any other portion of said property for said purpose except the bridge and tonnage duties, unless the sum produced by the sale thereof be insufficient for that purpose.

"Resolved—That from the appointment of said trustees, all the rents, issues, and profits of said property be vested in the Derry Branch Bank of Ireland, and the annual payment to Government, expenses of repairs of the bridge, the interest and annuities due and to become due to the creditors, and the chamberlain's salary, all head rents and such incidental expenses as are contained in the schedule annexed to said trust, not exceeding £50 annually, be the only sums payable out of said funds; and after payment thereof, then to apply annually the balance remaining in hand to the liquidation of so much of the principal of the debts of the corporation. . . . . .

"Ordered—That the mayor do communicate these resolutions to each of the creditors, and request them to meet at the corporation hall on Monday, the 23d September, at one o'clock, to nominate the trustees.

(Signed) "GEORGE HILL, Mayor."

Meeting of Creditors and Appointment of Trustees.

158. After the passing of these resolutions a Meeting took place of the Creditors, at which five members of the corporation were chosen to be Trustees, and a committee was appointed by the creditors to conduct and complete the negotiation.

The committee and trustees, at the time of holding our Inquiry, had had several meetings; a draft of a trust deed had been prepared: but differences arose on two points; the corporation still desired that a portion of the property (namely, the annual sum of £90 10s. Irish, allowed to the corporation by the Irish Society, and the tolls) should be exempted from the trusts, and left to the disposal of the corporation. And one creditor, to whom a considerable sum was due, (as a trustee of private funds,) upon a judgment obtained on one of the corporation bonds, and who was himself a member of the corporation, insisted, that in the proposed arrangement his judgment should retain its priority; an advantage which the other creditors were not disposed to concede.

Matters stood thus when our Inquiry terminated. We have been informed that the trust deed has been since agreed on, and that the corporation seal has been affixed to it.

Observations.

159. How far the arrangement thus entered into with the remaining creditors of the corporation can be made effectual by means of a trust deed, and without the aid of an Act of the Legislature, we do not deem it proper to express any opinion. That all necessary sanction should be given to a fair adjustment, would appear to be but just towards a considerable body of persons, some of them creditors for small sums, and many of them not in affluent circumstances, whose money was advanced upon the credit enjoyed by the corporation by reason of the large and uncontrolled dominion which they acquired, or, at all events, which they exercised without dispute for many years, over the public funds intrusted to them. With respect to the corporation tonnage, it is right to state, that no provision exists in any statute authorizing any pledging of any part of that revenue as a security for any advances. With respect to the bridge tolls, the Act of 1790 authorized the corporation to mortgage that revenue, and the Act of 1814 gave them power to charge upon it, by means of debentures, sums to the amount of £60,000. The corporation have not in form acted upon either of these provisions. The only securities which they gave were money bonds, binding the corporation, and executed under their common seal. But though the form was not complied with, it will probably be considered, that the opinion expressed by the select committee of the House of Commons upon this subject was founded on reason and justice. They reported upon it as follows:—"The claim of these creditors on the bridge may not be strictly legal, but your committee feel that their case is one of extreme hardship, particularly as in many cases their claims, though small in amount, are of the greatest importance to them; the more wealthy creditors secured themselves by the sale in 1831."

Whether the arrangement made by the corporation for the payment of their creditors by means of the public funds which were at their disposal (including the corporation tonnage) shall or shall not be sanctioned by the Legislature, it must become a subject of serious consideration, whether the right of determining the rate of the tolls of the Derry bridge, and of continuing the port charge of the corporation tonnage, (of which no part is expended, or now required, for the port or harbour,) shall remain, without control, in the body of persons to

whom the management of these funds has passed from the corporation, and whose primary duty must naturally be to provide for the payment of the creditors for whom they are trustees.

LONDONDERRY.

160. The Corporation, in the month of July 1832, applied to a deputation from the Irish Society, then in Londonderry, on the subject of the sum of money granted by the Irish Society for the support of the magistracy, by their resolutions of 3d November 1831. The corporation stated, that all persons elected since those resolutions were residents; and that a deputy recorder had been appointed under the Acts of Parliament authorizing such appointments, (21 and 22 Geo. III. c. 42, and 39 Geo. III. c. 55.) It was further represented, that the pressure of the demands of their creditors prevented their funding the sum of £500, as required by one of those resolutions; but that the tolls of the bridge had been reduced to the standard required by the Society, the scale of 1800.

Application of the Corporation to the Irish Society.

The condition for the payment of £750 for the current year, as stated in the first resolution of the Irish Society of the 3d November 1831, was, simply, the reduction of the tolls of the bridge to the scale of 1800.

The deputation recommended to the Society, (as appears by their printed report,) "that the sum of £750 be paid to the corporation of Derry when they comply with the resolution of the court of the 3d of November last;" and they then proceeded to recommend further, "inasmuch as we find, that the corporation have not funded the respective sums of £500 for the year 1831, and £500 for the year 1832, towards the building of a bridge, pursuant to their engagement heretofore made with the Society, that in future no sum whatever be allowed by the Society towards the support of the magistracy; as we consider the said corporation to be so involved in embarrassment, that they cannot be of any efficient service to the public till they become emancipated from their debts, and re-incorporated upon a better system;" and the deputation went on to recommend, that in such case it should be assimilated to the corporation of the city of London.

Result.

The Irish Society so far adopted this opinion of the deputation as to resolve, on the 17th September 1832, as follows: "And inasmuch as we find that the corporation of Londonderry has not funded the respective funds of £500 for the year 1831, and £500 for the year 1832, towards the building of a bridge pursuant to their engagements heretofore made with the Irish Society, IT IS RESOLVED, that in future, no sum whatever be allowed by the Society towards the support of the magistracy, as we consider the said corporation to be so involved in embarrassment that they cannot be of any efficient service to the public till they become emancipated from their debts and re-incorporated upon a better system."

Since the passing of these resolutions, Memorials, in strong language, have been forwarded to the Irish Society, by the police committee; by the committee of the creditors; and by a considerable body of the traders and inhabitants of Londonderry, referring to the large income drawn by the Society from that city and neighbourhood, to the connection between the two bodies created by their common charter, to the distresses in which the corporation were involved, and to the probability of the city being deprived of the services of a municipal magistracy, as well as of the interior ministerial officers, from want of funds to pay them. These representations have been unavailing; and no aid has been obtained from the Irish Society.

Memorials,

161. The conduct of the Irish Society towards the corporation has created a strong feeling of dissatisfaction in Londonderry. The opinion prevails, that the Irish Society, in their original institution, were created for the purpose of forwarding the interests and objects of the plantation, and not for mere private gain; and that of the large income which they derive from their possessions at Londonderry, a very inadequate and disproportionate share is applied for public purposes, or other objects connected with the local interests of the districts from which the revenues of the Society are drawn. The circumstances, of which a brief statement has been given in a preceding part of this Report, connected with the original enjoyment, by the corporation, of the lands called the 1,500 acres, (now producing a large income,) and the manner in which these lands passed from the corporation into the hands of the Society, are considered as founding a claim upon the Society, if not for a restoration of these lands, at least for some reparation for the loss of them to the corporation, for whose support there can be little ground for doubt that they were originally allotted, in perpetuity, upon the first plantation of Londonderry. It is considered that, after the sentence of the Court of Star Chamber, and after the seizure, by the Bishop of Derry, of the Quarter lands under his grant from the Crown, the corporation, unable to contend against the sentence, however arbitrary and illegal, or with the exercise of the Royal prerogative which enforced it, were compelled to make the best terms they could with the Bishop of Derry; that by accepting the lease from him they bound themselves by a legal estoppel from effectually contesting, against him, their right to these lands; and that when the Irish Society, who were fettered by no such dealing, succeeded, by proceedings in which they received material aid from the corporation of Londonderry, in effecting a most beneficial compromise with the Bishop of Derry, the corporation ought to have shared, in perpetuity, the benefit of that compromise, paying (as they appear to have been willing to do at the time) a proportionate part of the annual burden which it imposed. That burden consisted of the perpetual rent-charge of £250, which the bishop was to receive in lieu of all his claims upon the possessions granted by the charter to the Irish Society, claims,—comprehending not only the quarter lands, or 1,500 acres (which at the time of the compromise were let at about £139 yearly,) but also the valuable fisheries of the river Bann, then yielding an average income of £1,600 per annum. It is considered, further, that when the Irish Society renewed the corporation lease in 1819, they ought not to have imposed on the corporation, as the condition for that renewal, the relinquishment of the right which the corporation are deemed (and in our opinion rightly) to have had to the Sheriff's Mountain, which there is good reason to believe had been appropriated to them ac-

Opinions and Sentiments in Londonderry respecting the Course adopted by the Irish Society.

LONDONDERRY.

cording to the terms of the articles between King James the First and the city of London, to which, as part of the waste near the city, their right was recognised by the express terms of their charter, and of which they had been in exclusive, uninterrupted, and undisputed possession for upwards of 200 years; and it is considered that raising, for the first time, for considerably more than a century, the rents imposed upon the corporation for what were called the common holdings, and so raising these rents by an advance from £42 3*s*. 4*d*. to £620, (including the rent for the ferry,) the corporation were harshly and illiberally dealt with.

It forms no part of our duty to offer an opinion upon these claims of the corporation, or these sentiments of the inhabitants of Londonderry. We have deemed it right to state their existence, and the facts on which they are founded.

The Irish Society having declined to give us information, we are unable to state what their views may be upon the subjects last noticed. It is right, however, to observe, that when the renewals were granted in 1819, the Irish Society left the corporation a clear profit income, which, at the time of the sales in 1831, amounted to £1,274 7*s*. 11*d*. per annum, and that the refusal of the Irish Society to renew the lease of the Larisks was occasioned by the fact, that the corporation had fettered themselves by a covenant with the under-tenant, which was plainly at variance with their duties as a public body, and which would have made the renewal of little benefit except to the under-lessee. The offer of the Irish Society, of an annual sum of £750, contained in their resolutions of the 3d November 1831, and their reasons for subsequently not giving that sum to the corporation, we have deemed it right to state fully in a former part of this Report. We may further add, that the desire of the Irish Society, so far as related to securing a resident and efficient recorder, was *not* complied with.

Irish Society declined to give Information.

162. Having called upon the Irish general agent of the Irish Society to give evidence before us, and he having declined so to do without the permission of the Society, we furnished him, on our first visit to Londonderry, with the following, as containing matters on which we then required information.

"1. An account or return of the total net revenues arising to the Irish Society from property of all kinds within the city and liberties of Londonderry, in each year, for 20 years, ending on the last day to which the accounts of the Society were settled, or to the latest day to which such account or return can be conveniently made up.

"2. An account or return of the total net income derived to the Society, in each year, during the above-mentioned period, from the lands commonly called the Quarter lands of Molenane, Ballywogry, Termanbacco, Ballynagowan, Crevagh, and Killeagh, (called also the 1,500 acres).

"3. The present rental of the above-mentioned lands.

"4. An account or return of all sums disbursed in each year of the above-mentioned period, by or on account of the Society, to or for the benefit of the corporation of Londonderry, and for any charitable or other public purposes, within the city and liberties of Londonderry; specifying the persons to whom, and the purposes for which, and the times when, such disbursements were made."

We, on several occasions, subsequently, applied to the general agent for information. He stated to us that he had communicated to the Society what had passed between him and us; and that he was not authorized to give us any information.

The only authentic information within our reach, relating to the revenues of the Irish Society, drawn from the incorporated districts, over which they have authority under the charter, and of the sums disbursed by them, is derived from the evidence given by their secretary before a committee of the House of Commons which sat, in 1824, upon matters relating to the cathedral of Derry, and the documents which, from time to time, have been printed by authority of the Irish Society, or the City of London.

The secretary, in evidence, stated, that the Irish Society derive an income of nearly 7,000*l*. per annum from Derry and Coleraine, and that their yearly expenditure, there, for public purposes, including charities, was nearly £500.

An account has been printed, by the printer to the City of London, which states, under general heads, the income and expenditure of the Irish Society for eight years, ending in March 1832. It will be found in the Appendix to this Report, No. XV.

Grand Jury.

163. The Grand and Petty Juries for the assizes and sessions of the peace, previously to the 3, 4 Will. IV. c. 91, were summoned by the sheriffs as in other places. With respect to the constitution of grand juries at the assizes, we refer to what we have stated under the head of sheriffs.

In selecting the juries which attend upon the petty jury panels at Londonderry, the burden has been very disproportionably and partially cast upon some individuals of the city of Derry, in ease of others similarly qualified, and equally liable to serve. This inequality was represented to us as having sometimes arisen from hostility or partiality entertained towards individuals holding certain opinions with reference to the corporation, and sometimes from the acquiescence or refusal of the parties to give to the inferior officer, by whom the summonses were served, a gratuity for exemption.

The jury panels for the Recorder's Court are made out by the prothonatory or his deputy. They are usually summoned from among resident householders of Derry. In treating of the local courts, we have stated the complaints made of inequality and partiality in distributing the burden of serving on these juries.

Gaol.

164. The only Gaol in Derry is the gaol for the city and county. The charter grants to the corporation to have a common gaol for the city and county of Londonderry, and directs that it shall be upon a place within the city, to be chosen by the mayor and major part of the common council. The present gaol is a spacious, handsome building, extremely well ap-

pointed. It is supported by presentment of grand juries at the assizes, and is under the superintendence of a board, constituted in pursuance of the provisions of the General Prison Act, 7 Geo. IV. c. 74. LONDONDERRY.

The sheriff claims the right of appointing the Gaoler. The board of superintendence do not admit the right, but acquiesce in the fact, of the sheriff's appointment. How appointed.

The salary of the gaoler was £80 per annum for several years. This was considered too high a salary, and was reduced to £50 per annum, which he now receives.

The other Officers of the gaol are, Other Officers.

	Yearly.
The clerk, whose salary is	£12 10 0
The under gaoler	22 10 0
The schoolmaster	17 10 0
The matron	20 0 0
The first turnkey	17 10 0
The second turnkey	15 0 0
The third turnkey	12 10 0
A fourth turnkey	10 0 0
A fifth turnkey	10 0 0
A female turnkey	7 10 0
The nurse	6 0 0
	151 0 0
Add the gaoler's salary	50 0 0
In all	£201 0 0

165. The only Police for general purposes are the Constabulary. They are under the authority of the city and county magistrates. A chief constable and twelve police are stationed in the city of Derry. Police Constabulary.

166. A nightly watch was formerly supplied by the corporation, but so defectively and irregularly, that for some time before the passing of the local statute called the Police Act, the inhabitants provided themselves, by voluntary assessments, with a Night Police. At times, the inhabitants themselves watched by turns. Under the Police Act, 2, 3 Will. IV. c. 107, a body, called the police committee, have appointed the nightly watch, and paid them by means of assessments on householders holding houses of the value of £10 and upwards. Night Police.

167. The Paving and Lighting of the city are now, by the Police Act, under the superintendence of the police committee, who supply them out of the funds raised by the assessments above-mentioned. With respect to any street, forming part of a road, running through the city or suburbs, and previously paved or maintained by the grand jury, the statute gives the police committee the option of resorting to its provisions for that purpose, or of leaving the paving and maintaining of such street to be supplied by presentments of the grand jury. Paving and Lighting.

Previously to the passing of the Police Act, the lighting of the city was under the superintendence of a gas-light committee, created under the statute of 6 Geo. IV. c. 180, which the Police Act repealed.

Previously to the statute 6 Geo. III. c. 180, the lighting of the city was, by the 30 Geo. III. c. 31, under the superintendence of the corporation, who for that purpose, and also for paving the city, were empowered to raise the *necessary* funds by assessment upon the householders of the city; the corporation flagged a portion of the city. They did not supply paving.

168. The Cleansing of the city, before the Police Act, was executed at the expense of the corporation. They were empowered to assess for this purpose under the 40 Geo. III. c. 41, but they did not exercise that power. Cleansing.

169. There is no Ecclesiastical or other Patronage vested in this corporation, or enjoyed by them. Ecclesiastical Patronage.

170. The Local Acts of Parliament now in force in Londonderry are the following: Acts of Parliament.

171.—I. The statute 30 Geo. III. c. 31. under which the bridge was built, and its tolls vested in the corporation, and under which the corporation tonnage has been collected. Under this Act, the city was divided into four wards, by the corporation, for the purposes of assessment. By it, power was given to the corporation to assess for lighting and paving the city, the sum assessed to be applotted upon the holding of houses and other premises, without any limitation as to the value of the tenements to be the subject of applotment. The corporation had, under this Act, power also to widen streets, and all powers given by the statute 31 Geo. III. c. 19, 33 Geo. II. c. 15, relating to the streets of Dublin, and by the statute 23, 24 Geo. III. c. 52, relating to the streets of Waterford. It also empowered the corporation to make reservoirs and water-courses, and to lay pipes, for the supplying of water to the city; and to grant shares of the profits arising from the same to freemen of Londonderry, they covenanting to contribute proportionably to the expenses of the works for so supplying water to the city. These provisions, relating to water-works, were never acted on. 30 Geo. III, c. 31.

172.—II. The 40 Geo. III. c. 41, empowered the corporation to increase the tolls of the bridge. It also empowered them, (which the 30 Geo. III. c. 31,) did not, to assess and applot on all houses of the value of £5 and upwards, in any street containing a main pipe, rates, not exceeding 40s. for any one house, for supplying pipe water; and to enforce from those holding houses not liable to assessment, but consenting to be assessed, the sums applotted upon them. 40 Geo. III. c. 41.

LONDONDERRY.

By the statute, the corporation were empowered to appoint seven resident wholesale merchants to be a committee for regulating the conduct and fares of pilots in the harbour of Londonderry. By it, the mayor, with the consent of the lord lieutenant, was empowered to pull down the gates or walls and adjoining tenements, giving compensation, for widening the streets of Derry, and to demise the sites of the walls and tenements so pulled down; the rents to be applied for the improvement of the city and bridge of Derry.

48 Geo. III. c. 136.

173.—III. By the 48 Geo. III. c. 136, which recites the two former Acts, a pipe-water committee was created, to consist of the mayor, four members of the corporation, to be appointed by the common council, and four inhabitants of Londonderry, one to be elected in each ward by its inhabitants assembled in vestry; five members of such committee to form a quorum. The Act recites, that the corporation had advanced £8,000 upon works described in the Act, for supplying the city with water. The committee are empowered to ascertain the sum necessary for paying interest at six per cent. upon the advance of the corporation, and for defraying the expense of the past year, and to assess this sum, to be applotted upon householders holding houses of the value of £5 and upwards. These applotters were to be appointed by the inhabitants of each ward; and to be empowered, by a warrant under the hand and seal of the mayor, to applot the amount assessed upon the inhabitants, so that the annual sums applotted should not exceed the rates following:

If the premises are of the value of £60 or upwards		£5	0 0
50 and under	60	4	0 0
40 „	50	3	0 0
30 „	40	2	0 0
20 „	30	1	10 0

and if of the value of £5 and under £20, a sum not exceeding the sum of 1*s.* in the pound, except with the consent of the parties, or except in the case of innkeepers, and other persons requiring an extraordinary supply of water, who were directed to pay such sums as should be agreed on between them and the committee. The Act contains several provisions for preventing waste of water, and for economizing the supply, and for preserving the water free from impurities.

By the same Act, the ballast office committee is created, (which has been referred to in a preceding part of this report,) to consist of the mayor, the collector of the port of Londonderry, the city and county members, and seven wholesale merchants of Londonderry, to be nominated by the corporation. This committee have the power of levying the tonnage dues before stated, the master of every vessel liable not being at liberty to clear out without producing a receipt or certificate showing that he has paid the tonnage. The committee have vested in them all the power relating to pilots given by the Act of the 40 Geo. III. c. 41, and several further provisions respecting the pilotage of the port are included in this statute. The committee are empowered to appoint a pilot master and secretary; to make bye-laws for regulating the rates of pilotage and the conduct of pilots; and to grant annuities to superannuated pilots.

Under this Act, the Court of Conscience of Londonderry derives its jurisdiction to the amount of 40*s.*

54 Geo. III. c. 230.

174.—IV. By the 54 Geo. III. c. 230, the lord lieutenant was empowered to order the commissioners of the treasury for Ireland to advance to the extent of £15,000 for rebuilding and repairing the Derry bridge, to be repaid by half-yearly instalments in twenty years, from the 1st January, 1817; with a power to enforce payment by sequestration, to be obtained upon application to the Court of Chancery, by petition, supported by affidavit. The corporation were empowered to impose additional tolls. They were directed to fund £1,000 in every year from the passing of the Act, until a sum of £3,000 should be funded, for future repairs of the bridge. They were empowered to make regulations by bye-laws, respecting the sale of articles in the Derry markets; such bye-laws not to be repugnant to the laws of Ireland, and to be approved of by the Irish Society. This provision does not appear to have been ever acted on.

5 Geo. IV. c. 152.

175.—V. In the year 1824 a Bill was introduced into Parliament at the instance of the corporation, which subsequently passed into a law, (5 Geo. IV. c. 152,) much against the wishes of a large portion of the inhabitants of Londonderry. It conferred considerable powers on the corporation. It created a body called a "Gas-light Committee," for lighting the city with gas, consisting of the mayor, four other members of the corporation to be appointed by the common council, and four persons to be elected by the inhabitants of each of the four wards into which the city was divided; five to form a quorum. They were empowered to make works, and to enter into contracts, for the supply of gas-light. The corporation were authorized to make advances of money for these purposes. The committee were empowered to ascertain from the chamberlain of the corporation, or any other person or persons, the amount which it should be necessary to assess for the payment of interest on the money so advanced, and to assess such sum upon the inhabitants of houses of the value of £3 and upwards, upon whom it was to be applotted, according to a proportionable poundage, by applotters to be elected by the inhabitants of the wards.

Public Dissatisfaction at this Act.

The passing of this statute created the greatest dissatisfaction in Londonderry. It was objected to as giving to the corporation (the members of which constituted a majority of the committee) an undue preponderance: and a determination was manifested to oppose any enactments by which the power of local taxation should be given to the corporation, and not to the inhabitants of the city. The unpopularity of the Act was enhanced by the circumstance, that it passed through Parliament without the citizens, until a very late period, becoming acquainted with its provisions.

The consequence was, that when the period came for the first election of the four members to be elected by the wards, who, although constituting a minority, were, nevertheless, an essential part of the committee, the inhabitants refused to elect any, and the statute became in effect wholly inoperative.

LONDONDERRY. Act defeated by Resolution of the Inhabitants not to elect.

The Expense of passing this Act was by one of its provisions directed to be defrayed by the corporation, out of any funds at their disposal, and to be refunded to them out of the funds to be raised by means of assessments under the Act.

Expense of the Act.

176.—VI. In the following session of Parliament another statute was introduced at the instance of the corporation, reciting, "that it was doubtful whether the Act of the 6 Geo. IV. c. 180, authorized the lighting of the city with gas," and creating a new gas-light committee, to consist of the mayor, and of six inhabitants of the city or suburbs, to be elected by the persons liable to assessment under this Act, who were to choose, annually, after the first election, four of the committee of the former year, with two new members, to succeed two of the former committee, who were to retire. The committee were empowered to ascertain the sum which should be necessary for paying a year's interest on any sum advanced for the purposes of so lighting the city, and this sum was to be applotted by a proportionable poundage, by nine persons, appointed by the committee, upon the holders of lands, houses, and other premises within the city and suburbs, of the value of £5 and upwards. The committee were directed, annually, ten days before the election of the new members, "to make, circulate, and publish, in the most effectual manner, a report of their receipts and expenditure, a report of the state of all the works and effects under their control and management with the debts and arrears due and owing on account thereof." They were also directed to lay these accounts and reports upon the table at the meeting for the annual election of the committee.

6 Geo. IV. c. 180.

The statute also directed, that in future the four members of the pipe-water committee, elected by the citizens, should be elected at the time and in the manner of the gas-light committee, not in wards, but from among the inhabitants at large; restricting, however, the right of electing to persons subject to the pipe-water tax, and restricting the eligibility, either to be chosen on the committee by the electors, or to be nominated by the corporation, to those rated in the applotment at £25.

The Act further directed that the one-fourth of the expenses of passing it should be paid out of the pipe-water assessments, and that the residue should be defrayed by the corporation: that the whole expenses of the former statute, (the 5 Geo. IV. c. 152,) should be defrayed out of the assessments raised under the statute 6 Geo. IV. c. 180.

Expenses of this Act, and of the 5 Geo. IV. c. 152.

This Act of Parliament was passed in consequence of a pledge, given on the part of the corporation at the meeting of the citizens, when it was resolved not to act upon the former statute, that a new local Act for lighting the city should be introduced, with provisions framed upon more popular principles.

177.—VII. The want of an effective nightly watch was much felt at Londonderry. In 1828, a Bill for this purpose was introduced into the House of Commons by the recorder of the corporation, (Sir George Hill,) who was member for the city. Great jealousy was entertained respecting the proceedings of the corporation, occasioned, in a considerable degree, by the statute of 5 Geo. IV. c. 152, which had originated with them.

New Bill introduced into Parliament in 1828 by the Recorder.

A Committee was appointed for the purpose of watching, not only the progress of the Bill so pending, and to prevent its passing into a law, but any other measure introduced by the corporation into Parliament, or any endeavour made, by them, to extend their powers by new legislation.

Committee appointed by the Citizens to watch the Proceedings of the Corporation.

By the Bill which was the object of this jealousy very extensive Powers were to be given to a committee, of whom six were to be chosen by the inhabitants, and the rest to consist of all the city magistrates. This would have given, upon the committee, a preponderating influence to the corporation, the number of those entitled to act as corporate magistrates being more than six. The committee were to have had authority to appoint a nightly watch, and also a constabulary, or day police, and were to have had large powers of taxation. This Bill likewise contained a clause exempting the corporation from the obligation to fund £1,000 as directed by the Act of 1814. The citizens were desirous that a nightly watch should be established, but were resolute in opposing any effort to give to the corporation, directly or indirectly, a control over the funds to be raised by any new Act of Parliament; and to resist the endeavour to relieve them from the Obligation imposed upon them by the former statute, to fund money for the building of a new Bridge.

Powers intended to be given by the new Bill.

Clause exempting the Corporation from Obligation to fund for the Bridge.

The Bill so introduced was not passed into a law. The committee appointed to watch the movements of the corporation continued to act from 1829 to 1832. Public Meetings were held, at which a determination was expressed to oppose any scheme of local Taxation which did not secure to the citizens the power of imposing the taxes and of applying the funds.

Failure of the Bill.

Public Meetings on local Taxation.

In 1832, the Act of 2, 3 Will. IV. c. 107, was passed. It is entitled an Act "to make more effectual provisions for lighting, cleansing, and watching the city of Londonderry, and to amend several Acts relating to said city." It recites all the former local statutes,—it legislates for three distinct objects: 1. the providing paving, lighting, and watching for the city; 2. the new modelling the ballast office committee, and the regulations for pilots; 3. the providing for payment of the government loan advanced in 1814.

2, 3 Wil. IV. c. 107.

The Act creates a new body, called the Police Committee, consisting of the mayor and 12 inhabitants of the city, chosen annually, by ballot, by and out of persons liable to be rated under the Act. The persons liable to be rated are those holding houses and other tenements of the value of £20 and upwards. The persons to be elected must hold houses or tenements rated at the value of £20 or upwards, under the Act.

Police Committee.

LONDONDERRY.

Their Powers.

This committee are empowered to carry into execution "all the powers and provisions of the Acts of the 5th and 6th years of Geo. IV." so far as they relate to the lighting the city with gas. Strict provisions are made for compelling their Officers to account, and a summary Jurisdiction is given to the mayor, to ascertain what is due from any officer, and to direct the amount to be levied, by sale of the goods of the party, and, in default of goods, to cause the imprisonment of the party till payment; the period of such imprisonment not to exceed three months. The Act further empowers the committee to fix the boundaries within which the lights are to extend; and directs that they should keep accounts, and that the surplus of the preceding year may be applied to the purposes of the year succeeding, or the deficiency may be supplied out of the succeeding year's assessments.

Officers to account.

Summary Jurisdiction to enforce Payment.

The committee are empowered to pave the streets, and to make sewers, and provide one or more fire-engines; and compel, under a penalty of 1*s.* a foot, the owners and occupiers of houses to cleanse the foot-ways before them.

Regulations for Pilots.

Ballast Office Committee.

The Act repeals so much of the statute of the 30 Geo. III. c. 31, and 40 Geo. III. c. 41, as relates to Pilots; makes new Regulations on this subject, and gives the superintendence of the pilots to the Ballast Office Committee, for the election of which it contains new provisions. For this purpose, it directs, that the ballast office committee shall in future consist of the mayor and seven persons; of whom two, according to the order of their names as set down in the statute, and, after the number of these shall be exhausted, according to seniority, shall vacate their office, and their places shall be supplied by election. The persons to elect must be resident within three miles of the corporation hall, and must have been for six months owners of a share or shares in a vessel registered from the port of Londonderry to the amount of £100, *or* must have imported or exported goods of the value of £500 during the preceding year, *or* must have paid freights during the preceding year to the amount of £50; *and* such person must also occupy premises rated at £10 in the applotment, to be made at the rate levied by the police committee. To be eligible for being chosen a member of the ballast office committee, the qualifications are similar, but higher. The shares in the registered vessel must be of the value of £250, the goods imported of £2,000: the freights must be of £200, and the party must occupy premises rated at £30. The two members vacating office may be re-elected. The electors are directed to appoint the auditors of their accounts. If they do not, the corporation may appoint auditors. The committee have the power of making bye-laws, which must be entered in a book kept for the purpose. They are empowered to levy tonnage, with power to the King in council to reduce the tonnage on foreign ships and goods to the sums payable for British goods and vessels.

Provision for Payment of the Government Loan.

The statute sanctions the arrangement made with the commissioners of the Treasury, as before mentioned, for accepting from the corporation, by instalments of £816 18*s.* 5*d.* a-year, the sum of £16,338 9*s.* 4*d.* for principal and interest in discharge of the Crown debt: the order for sequestration to stand as a security for payment; and the claim for these instalments to be in priority to any liability for debentures under the Act of 54 Geo. III. c. 230, and to the liability to fund the £1,000, Irish, as directed by that statute.

Dissatisfaction created by the Police Act.

178. Upon the passing of this statute, it was received by a very large portion of the inhabitants of Londonderry with an unpopularity amounting to extreme and apparently settled aversion. Their dislike to the Act arose from an opinion, that the inhabitants at large were not sufficiently consulted upon it previously to its being introduced, and while it was passing through Parliament; and from their objection to the qualification, (that of occupying a house of £10 value), as being too high, and as too restrictive of the number of those entitled to vote at elections of the committee. The extent to which this feeling prevailed, and the manner in which the election by ballot (which is the mode of election prescribed by the Act) operates in a community divided into several parties, were exhibited in rather a remarkable manner at the first election of a committee, which took place after the passing of the statute.

Working of the Act. First Election of Committee.

179. The party opposed to the Bill amounted to between 140 and 150 qualified electors; the party called the corporation party consisted of about 94; and a third, or middle party, all of whom were favourable to the Bill, and many of whom were instrumental in procuring it to pass, were about 55 in number. The first were able to outvote either of the two others, who, if combined, were able to outnumber the first. The first and second party (viz., those who were hostile to the Bill, and the corporation party) framed, respectively, lists of names, chiefly of persons entertaining the respective opinions of the framers. The middle party, not strong enough to create a committee altogether of their own choosing, selected names from both the lists so framed, and by so doing procured the election of a chequered body, which was stated to us to have fairly represented the citizens, and to have conducted the important business committed to them with general satisfaction. A very intelligent and leading member of the first of these parties, though his hostility to the Bill continued unabated, very frankly admitted that in the election of the committee the Act worked fairly and well.

Act admitted to work well in Appointment of Committee.

Second Election.

180. Much excitement prevailed at this first election. The citizens assembled in great numbers, votes were canvassed, and several efforts were made to influence the electors. We had opportunities of witnessing the Second Election, which took place while we were holding our Inquiry. There was no excitement; there was little or no canvass. The attendance of citizens was scanty; parties came with no noise, and almost unobserved, into the place of election to deposit their lists. We understood that hardly half as many voted at the second as at the first election, and the second committee also contained a fair representation of the parties composing the community of Londonderry.

Objections to the Act.

The Statute is objected to on some grounds which appear to afford reasonable cause for objection. In the first place, there is no limit to the power of the committee, in any one year,

of charging, by incurring debts, the assessment of the succeeding year, which must supply any deficiency. In the next place, the provisions of the Act are extremely minute and detailed, and are represented as leaving, on matters purely of detail, too little discretion in the committee; thus rendering it necessary, if a change in any matter of local regulation be required, to incur the expense of another Act of Parliament. It is also objected, (and a similar complaint was made with reference to the Act for paving, lighting, and watching, at Coleraine,) that the committee have control over the whole night police of the city, while the same persons who have this power and control have not any magisterial authority. And, finally, it is a cause of great complaint, that the statute, incorporating, by reference, parts of several of the preceding statutes, leaves it extremely difficult for the committee to understand the exact limits of the law, and the nature of their powers and duties. Great practical inconvenience is represented to have resulted from this source of ambiguity. A consolidation of the several local statutes relating to Londonderry has been long desired by the inhabitants. Strong opinions were described to us as being entertained, that, in any change in the municipal management of local affairs, matters of merely local detail, now provided for by express provisions of some of the statutes above referred to, should be regulated, not by Parliamentary legislation, but by bye-law.

Schools.

181. There are several Schools kept in Derry, both public and private. Of the public schools the following came under our notice:

Diocesan School.

There is a school, at a short distance from the town, which was originally a Diocesan School, and is still principally under the management of the Lord Bishop of Derry. It was built about the year 1814, partly by donations from the Bishop of Derry, partly by subscriptions from the Irish Society and from some of the London Companies having lands in the county of Derry which were allotted at the time of the plantation, and partly by presentments granted by the grand jury of Londonderry. It is supported by annual subscription from the Lord Bishop, the Irish Society, and some of the London Companies. We did not inquire into the details of its management. It was represented to us as calculated to afford classical education to about 80 pupils. The Irish Society did contribute £120 a year to the annual funds. We did not learn what is now the amount of their contribution. The corporation formerly made considerable grants towards the funds of this school, as appears by their accounts set forth in the Appendix to this Report.

Gwyn's School.

In the year 1829 Mr. John Gwyn, a merchant residing at Londonderry, died, having by his will left some property, in land and personal property, to the amount of about £40,000, to trustees, consisting of the Lord Bishop of Derry for the time being, the Presbyterian clergymen of the city of Londonderry, and several merchants residing in the city of Londonderry, as trustees, for the purpose of founding a school for male children. It directed that children of all religious persuasions should be admitted to the school whose parents should have resided three or five years in the city, or certain specified parts of the liberties, or in the village of Muff, in the county of Donegal, and within one mile round that village, the trustees being permitted, if the funds allowed, to admit children residing at the water side of Derry, and within a small range round it within the liberties; orphans, or children who had lost one parent, to be preferred. He directed that the pupils should be fed, clothed, and educated, in an establishment to be built by the trustees, the education generally to be confined to spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic, the trustees to have the discretion of allowing boys of superior talents to be taught the elements of bookkeeping and navigation. He also directed that all children of the Roman Catholic persuasion, who should become inmates, should be educated in the principles of their own church if it should be the wish of their parents and relatives, and that they should be permitted to attend public worship at their own chapel on Sundays, under the care of some proper person, who should pay strict attention to their conduct. And he directed that the master of the school, and his assistant, should be Protestants or Protestant Dissenters.

An Act of Parliament was passed in the year 1830, incorporating the trustees, with various provisions slightly modifying the provisions of the will, but generally framed to carry its purposes into execution. The school has been since established; great care has been bestowed upon it. It appears to us eminently calculated to produce extensive benefits, and to give general satisfaction.

Roman Catholic School.

There is a Roman Catholic School under the superintendence of the Roman Catholic bishop and clergy, and in connexion with the national board of education.

Presbyterian Schools.

There are a male school and a female school, under the superintendnce of a Presbyterian minister.

Blue School.

A school called the Blue School was formerly kept at premises held under the Irish Society. It was at one time supported by the Lord Bishop, the dean, and the corporation of Londonderry. It has not existed for some years.

Parliamentary Representation.

182. The city of Londonderry sent two Members to the Irish House of Commons. One Member was retained, at the Union, to represent the city in the Imperial Parliament. The parliamentary franchise was, before the passing of the Reform Act, in the members of the common council and the freemen.

Parliamentary Boundary.

183. The limits of the district, for the purposes of parliamentary representation, are more circumscribed than those of the city and liberties. A considerable portion of the liberties is, in fact, strictly rural, occupied by a population having no more connexion with the city than the inhabitants of other parts of the surrounding county.

Charter and Working of the Corporation.

184. We have stated in detail the circumstances which have characterized the Corporation of Londonderry, in working the concerns of the municipality. They appear to us to exhibit

LONDONDERRY.

the natural result of obvious and general causes. The salaries granted by the common council were undoubtedly too large for their income. Their pensions, charities, and gratuities, were upon a scale of munificence wholly unjustifiable in the trustees of public money. They gave, too, some presents to their own members. And in periods not recent, but not very remote, some dispositions were made of corporate property, advantageous to individuals belonging to the corporation, and detrimental to the corporate interests. But the corporation of Londonderry has not been reduced from affluence to insolvency by individual peculation, or by a profligate sharing among its members of the public funds. Its disasters are the consequences, chiefly, of waste, amounting to extravagance in excess, and of improvidence, existing in a degree little short of total and constant blindness to the actual condition of the corporate affairs. That there was in the members of this body an inclination to apply the funds at their disposal to purposes of public utility, we think cannot admit of doubt. That they sought to carry their intentions into effect by means, often overstrained, often inadequate, sometimes abortive, frequently improper and illegal, (as in the misapplication of trust funds to purposes wholly unauthorized by the statutes creating the trusts), and ultimately ruinous, is to be ascribed, partly to the neglect, the errors, and perhaps misconduct of individuals, but chiefly to the nature and character of that corporate body by which those individuals were supplied.

Self-elective, it created its own members, without public scrutiny of their qualification for office, or any security against the worst appointments. Conferring office for life, it provided no means of substituting for the absent, the incompetent, or the slothful, successors residing within the sphere of their duties, and able and inclined to discharge them. Conducting all their proceedings in secret, and never accounting for them to any superior authority, or to a constituent body, its members could not be either stimulated or checked by any of those motives leading to caution, to vigilance, to activity, and to fidelity in the performance of public trusts, which arise from apprehension of responsibility, or from fear of the shame and censure that follow the publicity of gross error, of detected misconduct, or even of well-intentioned folly.

These circumstances in the general structure of the corporate body, and in the system of its proceedings, produced their natural consequences in the individual materials of which it was composed, and in the results of its municipal administration.

Most of its members have had their abodes in places distant from the sphere of their corporate duties. Presiding over a large, active, spirited, and intelligent commercial community, it has contained so few members connected with the trading interests of Londonderry, as to leave those interests, in effect, unrepresented in the municipality. Presiding over a population of various religious creeds and political opinions, in a country where party spirit is acrimonious on all sides, and where politics are greatly affected by religious distinctions, it has invariably excluded all the members of one religious persuasion. Bound by the charter to secure a chief magistrate resident within the city, (which is densely peopled, and of which the inhabitants comprise more than one-half of the members of all within the corporate district,) it has failed to perform that obligation. Although the charter manifestly imports, and the condition of the municipality requires, that local justice should be dispensed by local authorities with the aid of a local judge, fitted, by professional education, to give the authority derived from knowledge to the administration of the law, there has nevertheless been at Londonderry no resident and efficient recorder; the civil court, with unlimited jurisdiction and ample power, has fallen almost into disuse; the local criminal jurisdiction of the city sessions exists little more than in name; and, although the charter shows a clear intention in the founder that six resident justices should officiate at Londonderry, the tables which we have had prepared demonstrate, that only one, or, at most, two magistrates, besides the mayor, have been in the habit of performing the magisterial functions within the municipality.

The corporation, 40 years ago, had an ample income, and were almost out of debt. Funds have been from time to time entrusted to their management, enlarging the income within their control from about £1,200 to more than £7,000 a year. During that period they contracted debts which they have been unable to pay, notwithstanding the sale of all their tangible property under executions: and they are now destitute of means to defray the ordinary charges of their magistracy, or the salaries of the officers. Invested, from time to time, by successive Acts of Parliament, with public trusts for specific purposes, they have treated these funds as part of their corporate income; they have failed to apply them according to the express enactments of the Legislature; and have devoted them to purposes not warranted by the statutes by which the funds were created and the trusts were declared. Supplying the only local magistrates, and these exercising exclusive functions within the corporate district, they have failed, in a population split into parties political and religious, to prevent or to repress proceedings, constantly recurring, of numerous bodies of men, calculated to inflame political and religious animosities, and tending to produce, and often producing, consequences mischievous to the public peace and destructive of the comforts of the citizens for whose benefit those functions were conferred.

It is not likely that such results would have occurred in the composition of the common council, in their municipal administration, or in its consequences, if the ruling body had been formed of men, popularly elected, acting publicly, and, at intervals not too long, periodically vacating office.

In considering the history of this corporation for the last 40 years, it will be found remarkably to illustrate the inefficiency of such an establishment, in the form in which it was created by its charter, for supplying the wants or administering to the comforts, at the present day, of a large and dense community. In the years 1790, 1800, 1808, 1814, 1824, 1825, and 1832, the aid of the Legislature was found necessary in conferring new powers or creating new bodies

LONDONDERRY.

for the management, at Londonderry, of local affairs, many of them strictly municipal. It is remarkable, also, that, up to the year 1832, the corporation, by successive Acts of Parliament, (all introduced by them or at their instance,) succeeded in acquiring to themselves, sometimes the whole authority, but always a predominant influence in the new municipal arrangements; and that at length, by engrossing more power than the citizens would bear, in the Act of 1825, (5 Geo. IV. c. 152,) they raised a spirit of resistance which rendered one Act of Parliament wholly inoperative; led to its repeal in a new statute, enlarging the power of the inhabitants in directing the management of their local affairs; and ultimately achieved the passing, in 1832, of the 2, 3 Will. IV. c. 107, which, whatever objections to it may exist on other grounds, established the principle of giving to the citizens a right to the management of their own municipal affairs, exactly coextensive with municipal taxation.

The maladministration and disasters which we have detailed in this Report, and of which we have endeavoured to trace the causes, could not have resulted from mere casualty. Neither could they have proceeded from the occasional error and misconduct of individuals which occur, from time to time, in all public bodies, and which, where the mischief is not the offspring of a system in itself bad, are used as warnings, are not often repeated, and are soon repaired. The results which we have described were produced in the course of an administration so long, (the corporation having first assumed the management of public funds in 1790, and having become insolvent in 1831,) that they may be considered as fairly testing the total incompetence of such a body to discharge, efficiently and usefully, the duties of public trustees or the functions of municipal government.

STATE and PROSPECTS of the CITY.

185. Londonderry is a place of considerable and advancing trade. It is the export market for extensive districts, not only of the county of Londonderry, but of the counties of Antrim, Donegal, and Tyrone. It supplies a large portion of the surrounding country with imported articles. Its chief trade is in grain and butter. It has the advantage of inland navigation by means of the river Foyle and of a canal as far as Strabane, which lies at a distance of upwards of 20 miles in the interior, and is situated in a productive and improving country. Communication by steam vessels has increased in late years with both Scotland and England. Of the extent of its shipping trade some estimate may be formed from a return of the port charges for the years 1830, 1831, and 1832, which will be found in the Appendix to this Report, No. XVI., and from the quantity of grain exported in the five years ending 5th January, 1833, which will be found in the Appendix, No. XVII.

Londonderry contains merchants of considerable wealth. Its middle classes are active, intelligent, and industrious. Some artizans, examined before us, gave proofs of a remarkable degree of intelligence.

The city has an attractive appearance to strangers. It appeared to us to be well lighted, and, generally, (but not universally,) well paved. The population have for the most part a look of comfort and business. Judging from appearances, a visitor would suppose that there is not, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, much pauperism at Londonderry.

POPULATION.

186. The following particulars appear upon the Population Abstract of 1831:

	Part of Templemore Parish.	City of Londonderry.	Total.
Males	4,53	4,530	9,065
Females	4.95	5,600	10,555
Total	9,490	10,130	19,620
Families chiefly engaged in agriculture	724	34	758
„ in trade, manufactures, and handicraft	593	1,297	1,890
„ not comprised in those classes	410	641	1,051
Total	1,727	1,972	3,699
Houses inhabited	1,530	1,292	2,822
„ uninhabited	94	113	207
„ building	25	20	45
Total	1,649	1,425	3,074

We visited Londonderry twice. Our Inquiries were held from the 2d to the 19th October 1833, and from the 6th to the 11th January 1834. The corporation gave us free access, at all times, to their papers. From all its members whom we met, we received attention and assistance in the course of an investigation, (much of it documentary,) of some length and labour. Several of them, including the chamberlain, (Mr. Gregg,) Sir Robert Ferguson, and Major Nicholson, engaged, at our desire, in a long and troublesome examination of the accounts relating to the transactions of many years; the result of which greatly aided our Inquiry and abridged our labours.

JAMES MOODY,
DAVID R. PIGOT, } *Commissioners.*

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX No. I.

SCHEDULE OF TOLLS chargeable for passing over the Bridge of Londonderry, under the different Acts of Parliament, viz.:

	Irish currency.					
	1790.		1800.		1814.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
For every coach, &c., with six or more horses	3	0	3	0	4	6
,, ,, with less than six and more than two horses	2	6	2	6	3	0
,, ,, with two horses	1	0	1	0	1	6
,, waggon, &c., with two wheels and more than two horses	0	8	0	8	1	8
,, ,, with two horses	0	6½	0	6½	1	3
,, gig, jaunting car, &c., with one horse	0	6	0	6	0	10
,, ,, with two or more horses	0	8	0	8	1	3
,, sedan chair	0	4	0	4	0	5
,, cart, &c., unladen, drawn by one horse	0	2	0	2	0	5
,, ,, laden, drawn by one horse	0	6	0	6	0	10
,, carriage without wheels	0	2	0	2	0	10
,, horse, attached to same	..		..		0	2
,, horse, &c., mounted	0	2	0	3	0	3
,, ,, unladen	0	1	0	1½	0	2
,, drove of oxen, per score	3	4	3	4	3	4
,, calf, pig, lamb, &c.	0	0½	0	0½	0	1
,, passenger, except those driven in carriages, gigs, &c.	0	0½	0	1	0	1
,, ,, carrying luggage, 30 lbs. weight or upwards	0	1	0	1	0	1½
,, waggon, four wheels, four or more horses	1	0	1	0	3	0
,, ,, less than four horses	0	10	0	10	2	0

N.B.—A reduction was made in the tolls by the Common Council in 1824, upon carts entirely laden with grain or potatoes; they are now only charged as if empty. The following comparison will show, however, that even upon these articles, the reduced charge is still 25 per cent. higher than was levied previous to 1814:

	Irish Currency.							
	Act of 1790.		Act of 1814.		Reduction by Corporation in 1824.		Present Charge, British.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
For every cart, &c., passing to town with grain or potatoes, and returning empty	0	8	1	3	0	10	0	9
For every cart, &c., passing to town with grain or potatoes, and returning laden	1	0	1	8	1	3	1	1½

APPENDIX No. II.

A SCHEDULE OR TABLE OF FERRYAGE, agreed upon at a Common Council, held at Londonderry, on the 8th day of March, 1700, to be paid by all persons and goods for being transported or ferried over the River or Water of Loughfoyle to or from the City of Londonderry, at the accustomed place or places, to be paid as followeth and no otherwise, viz.:

	d.
For every man or woman, of eight years of age or upwards, going or coming over the ferry not on the market day	1
For every man or woman, upwards of eight years of age, going or coming over the ferry on the market day	0½
For every horse, mare, cow, or bullock	2
For every calf, sheep, hog, goat, or lamb	0½
For every unsalted hide, or the tallow of a beast, coming over to the city	0½
For every unsalted hide, or tallow of a beast, going over from the city, and for every salted hide going or coming, ferryage	1

(*Appendix.*)

APPENDIX No. II.—(*continued.*)

	d.
For every decker of tanned or dried hide, ferryage	4
For every horse-load of timber, or underwood, for the market	0½
For every load of bark	2
For every hundred weight of butter or tallow, rendered	1
For every sack of meal, containing twelve score weight	2
For every barrel of wheat, rye, malt, oats, peas, beans, or other grain, to the market or city.	0½
For every barrel of the above grain to the ship quay	1
For every sack of meal, containing twelve score weight, to the ship quay	3
For every hundred weight of iron	1
For every horseback-load of cooper's or joiner's ware	1
For every ton of square timber and prorota	10
For every horseback-load of laths, staves, cleft boards, ribs, or hoops.	1
For every horseback-load of two hundred weight of any goods or merchandise not here above mentioned	2

For all and every member of the corporation, themselves, their wives, widows, children, servants, and saddle horses, ferryage free.

For attending and ferrying over the port at all times, ferryage free.

For all rabbits, poultry, wild fowl, fish, butter or punts, eggs, chickens, gooseberries, and currants, ferryage free.

For all and every person under eight years of age, ferryage free.

Signed, by order,

FREDERICK CONYNGHAM, Chamberlain.

APPENDIX No. III.

SCHEDULE OF THE HIGHEST RATE OF TONNAGE DUTY to be imposed by the Corporation of Londonderry, under the statute 30 Geo. III. c. 31.

	d.
For every Foreign ship or vessel, or such as shall not belong to any of His Majesty's subjects of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in the Plantations, for every ton of the burthen of such ship or vessel	6
And for every ship or vessel which shall belong to any of His Majesty's subjects in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or the Plantations, for every ton of the burthen of such ship or vessel	3
And for every ship or vessel arriving in the said harbour, laden with coals, and for every ship and vessel arriving and trading from any port of Ireland to Londonderry, for every ton of the burthen of such ship or vessel	2

Ships or vessels arriving in Belfast, or taking refuge owing to stress of weather, always excepted.

The said several and respective rates and duties to be paid on every voyage which such ship or vessel, respectively, shall make to the said harbour of Londonderry.

APPENDIX No. IV.

SCHEDULE OF THE HIGHEST RATE OF TONNAGE imposed under the statute 48 Geo. III. c. 136, by the Ballast Office Committee.

	d.
For every Foreign ship or vessel, or such as shall not belong to any of His Majesty's subjects of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in the Plantations, for every ton of the burthen of such ship or vessel	6
And for every ship or vessel which shall belong to any of His Majesty's subjects in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or the Plantations, (ships and other vessels belonging to, or employed in the service of His Majesty, as also those laden with coals only, and coasters, excepted) for every ton of the burthen of such ship or vessel	3
And for every ship or vessel arriving in the said harbour, laden with coals, and every coaster, that is to say, every ship or vessel arriving and trading from any port of Ireland to Londonderry, for every ton burthen of such ship or vessel (ships or vessels arriving in Belfast always excepted)	2

The said several and respective rates and duties to be paid on every voyage which such ship or vessel, respectively, shall make to the said harbour of Londonderry.

APPENDIX No. V.

TABLE OR DOCKET OF FEES OR DUTIES, as ordered, settled, and allowed by Common Council, to be levied by the Clerk of the Market, or Receiver of the Toll of the City of Londonderry.

CATTLE OF ALL KINDS.

	s.	d.
For every horse or mare, bought, sold, or exchanged.	0	4
For every cow, bullock, or bull, brought into this city or liberties, by any foreigner or butcher, and there slaughtered or sold	0	3

APPENDIX No. V.—(*continued.*)

	s.	d.
For every such beast brought in and slaughtered as aforesaid, by any merchant or freeman, residing in the city or liberties	0	1½
For every sheep, goat, or hog	0	1
For every lamb	0	1½

GRAIN OF ALL KINDS.

For every barrel of wheat, rye, or peas	0	2
For every barrel of malt, barley, or oats	0	1
For every boll of meal	0	2
For every boll of groats	0	3
For all grain or meal, brought into this city or liberties, by land or by water, and there sold, expended, or shipped off, to pay according to the aforesaid rates, except the bringer thereof do on oath make it appear that the said meal or grain paid toll, and was bought in a market or fair town.		

FISH.

For every horse-load of fish or oysters	0	1
For every boat load of fish	0	2
For every tierce of salmon	0	2
For every barrel of herrings retailed in the market	0	1
For every barrel of ditto sold, besides those retailed	0	1

HIDES AND SKINS.

For every green or tanned hide sold in the market	0	1
For every dozen of calf, sheep, or goat skins	0	1
For every dozen of rabbit skins	0	0¼

BUTTER, CHEESE, AND TALLOW.

For every 20lbs. of fresh butter	0	1
For every cwt. of cheese	0	2
For every cwt. of rendered tallow sold in the market	0	2
For every cake of tallow (30 lbs.)	0	1
For every 2 cwts. of soap	0	2
For every cwt. of salt butter	0	1
For every cwt. of candles brought to be sold	0	3

TIMBER AND BARK.

For every load of cleft boards, staves, or timber	0	1
For every load of wattles, scallops, ribtrees, carrungs, harrows, or harrow pins	0	0½
For every 2 cwts. of bark brought into the city or liberties	0	2

STALLS AND STANDINGS.

For every stander in the market on the market day	0	1
For every standing or stall of a merchant, pedler, or other, within the market house at the time of a fair	10	0
For every such stall or standing in the street at the time of a fair	5	0
For every person that sets out a stall or standing and sells goods or merchandise on the market day, not being a freeman	0	6

WOOL AND WOOLLEN GOODS.

For every 15lbs. of wool	0	1
For every cadow or brackom	0	0½
For every piece of woollen cloth, measuring 8 or 10 ells	0	1
For every dozen of men's and women's stockings	0	2

IRON AND IRON POTS.

For every cwt. of iron brought into this city or liberties (except the merchant receiving it make oath, if required, that he bought it by his letter, or otherwise, before it came within the city or liberties, in which case to pay nothing)	0	0½
For every cwt. of iron pots	0	1

FRUIT, POTATOES, WHITE SALT, RABBITS, &c.

For every horse-load of fruit or potatoes	0	1
For every barrel of white salt retailed in the market	0	1
For every six dozen of rabbits	0	1
For every cwt. of brown paper	0	1
For every tombstone brought into this city and liberties, and there sold	0	6

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

For new sealing every weight and lesser measure	0	1
For trying and sealing every new barrel, half-barrel, bushel, or peck	0	6
For the viewing and examining of every particular innkeeper's and vintner's ale, beer, wine, and huckstery measures, be they ever so many	0	4
For trying and examining every weight and measure found repugnant to His Majesty's standard	0	2
For new sealing every yard or ell, both ends	0	2
For trying and examining every person's lesser measures and weights, formerly sealed, be they ever so many	0	4

APPENDIX No. V.—(*continued.*)

The sealing and examining of all weights and measures to be done at least once a year, and a record of the persons, names, and number of weights and measures, kept. By the word market, in this docket, is meant whatsoever is brought in from the country to be sold in this city, suburbs, or liberties thereof, as if it were sold within the market-place of this city. Also by this Court ordered, that all goods bought by any freeman of this city, from any merchant living in any neighbouring market or fair town beforehand, and thereafter brought into this city by such freeman or such neighbouring merchant, on the said freeman's account, to be free from paying any toll here; nevertheless, all goods brought hither by such neighbouring merchant before it be sold, and there sold, either at the first bringing thereof or after it hath been lodged in any cellar, warehouse, or other place, for the benefit of this market, to pay according to this docket.

Notwithstanding of what is herebefore ordered, it is not meant or intended but all cattle, grain, iron, and the goods from over the water, shall pay according to this docket first above written.

WILLIAM CURRY, Chamberlain.

Londonderry, February, 1822.

APPENDIX No. VI.

TABLE OR DOCKET OF FEES OR DUTIES, as ordered, settled, and allowed by Common Council, to be levied by the Clerk of the Market, or Receiver of the Toll of the City of Londonderry, in British currency, from and after the 5th day of January, 1826.

Cattle of all Kinds.

	s.	*d.*
For every horse or mare bought, sold, or exchanged	0	3½
For every cow, bullock, or bull, brought into this city or liberties by any foreigner or butcher, and there slaughtered or sold	0	2½
For every such beast brought in and slaughtered as aforesaid, by any merchant or freeman residing in the city or liberties	0	1½
For every sheep, goat, or hog	0	1
For every lamb	0	0½

Grain of all Kinds.

For every barrel of wheat, rye, or peas	0	1½
For every barrel of malt, barley, or oats	0	1
For every boll of meal	0	1½
For every boll of groats	0	2½
For all grain or meal brought into this city or liberties by land or water, and there sold, expended, or shipped off, to pay according to the aforesaid rates, except the bringer thereof do on oath make it appear that the said meal or grain paid toll, and was bought in a market and fair town.		

Fish.

For every horse-load of fish or oysters	0	1
For every boat-load of fish	0	1½
For every tierce of salmon	0	1½
For every barrel of herrings retailed in the market	0	1
For every barrel of ditto sold, besides those retailed	0	1

Hides and Skins.

For every green or tanned hide sold in the market	0	1
For every dozen of calf, sheep, or goat skins	0	1
For every dozen of rabbit skins	0	0¼

Butter, Cheese, and Tallow.

For every 20lbs. of fresh butter	0	1
For every cwt. of cheese	0	1½
For every cwt. of rendered tallow sold in the market	0	1½
For every cake of tallow of 30lbs.	0	1
For every 2 cwts. of soap	0	1½
For every cwt of salt butter	0	1
For every cwt. of candles brought to be sold	0	2½

Timber and Bark.

For every load of cleft boards, staves, or timber	0	1
For every load of wattles, scallops, rib-trees, carrungs, harrows, or harrow-pins	0	0½
For every 2 cwt. of bark brought into the city or liberties	0	1½

Stalls and Standings.

For every stander in the market on the market day	0	1
For every standing or stall, of a merchant, pedler, or other, within the market-house at the time of a fair	9	0
For every such stall or standing in the street at the time of a fair	4	6
For every person that sets out a stall or standing, and sells goods or merchandise on the market day, not being a freeman	0	5½

APPENDIX No. VI.—(*continued.*)

Wool and Woollen Goods.

	s.	d.
For every 15lbs. of wool	0	1
For every cadow or brackom	0	0½
For every piece of woollen cloth measuring 8 or 10 ells	0	1
For every dozen of men's and women's stockings	0	1½

Iron and Iron Pots.

For every cwt. of iron brought into this city or liberties (except the merchant receiving it make oath, if required, that he bought it by his letter, or otherwise, before it came within the city or liberties, in which case to pay nothing)	0	1½
For every cwt. of iron pots	0	1

Fruit, Potatoes, White Salt, Rabbits, &c.

For every horse-load of fruit or potatoes	0	1
For every barrel of white salt retailed in the market	0	1
For every six dozen of rabbits	0	1
For every cwt. of brown paper	0	1
For every tombstone brought into this city and liberties, and there sold	0	5½

Weights and Measures.

For new sealing every weight and lesser measure	0	1
For trying and sealing every new barrel, half-barrel, bushel, or peck	0	5½
For the viewing and examining of every particular innkeeper's and vintner's ale, beer, wine, and huckstery measures, be they ever so many	0	3½
For trying and examining every weight and measure found repugnant to His Majesty's standard	0	1½
For new sealing every yard or ell, both ends	0	1½
For trying and examining every person's lesser measures and weights, formerly sealed, be they ever so many	0	3½

The sealing and examining of all weights and measures to be done at least once a year, and a record of the persons' names, and number of weights and measures kept. By the word market in this docket, is meant whatsoever is brought in from the country to be sold in this city, suburbs, or liberties thereof, as if it were sold within the market-place of this city. Also by this court ordered, that all goods bought by any freeman of this city, from any merchant, living in any neighbouring market, or fair town beforehand, and thereafter brought into this city by such freeman or such neighbouring merchant, on the said freeman's account, to be free from paying any toll here; nevertheless all goods brought hither by such neighbouring merchant, before it be sold, and there sold, either at the first bringing thereof, or after it hath been lodged in any cellar, warehouse, or other place, for the benefit of this market, to pay according to this docket.

Notwithstanding of what is herebefore ordered, it is not meant or intended but all cattle, grain, iron, and the goods from over the water, shall pay according to this Docket first above written.

JAMES GREGG, Chamberlain.

APPENDIX No. VII.

QUAYAGE RATES to be paid to the Receiver, at the Corporation Office, Ship Quay, Londonderry, by the Owner or Person who has the charge of such Goods, as by Charter and Order of Council:

	s.	d.
Ashes, per barrel	0	0¾
,, per ton	0	4
Beef and pork, per barrel	0	0½
Bark, per ton	0	4
Bottles, per gross	0	1
Butter, per eight firkins	0	1
Canes or cane reeds, per 1,000	0	5
Coals, per ton	0	2
Earthenware, per crate	0	2
,, per load	0	8
Flax, per ton	0	5
Flax seed, per hogshead	0	1
,, per barrel	0	0½
Grain, meal and flour, imported	0	3
,, exported	0	2
Glass, per crate or package	0	0½
Hemp, per ton	0	5
Dry hides, per ton	0	6
Raw, per 100	0	9
Hops, per pocket	0	3
Iron and lead, per ton	0	3
Lemons and oranges, per box	0	0½
Linen, per bale	0	3
Mahogany, per ton	0	3
Potashes, per ton	0	3
Salt, per ton	0	3
Seeds, clover and garden, per sack	0	2
Sugar, per hogshead	0	3
Slates and flags, per ton	0	3
Soap, per box	0	0¼
Spirits, wine, and all kinds of liquors, per pipe or puncheon	0	2½
Ditto, per hogshead	0	1¼
Ditto, per barrel	0	0¾
Tallow, per cask	0	2
Tea, six chests	0	1
Tobacco, per hogshead	0	5
Timber, per ton	0	3
Deals, per 120—3 inch, under 20 feet	1	0
Above 20 feet	1	3
Staves: 120, pipe	0	2
,, hogshead	0	1½
,, barrel	0	1
Herrings, per barrel	0	0½
Bale goods in proportion to size, from 3*d.* to	0	1
Paving or building stones, shells, bricks, slates, shipped as cargo, per ton	0	0½
Hay, slates, shells, turf, oysters, potatoes, per boat	0	6

(*Appendix.*)

APPENDIX No. VII.—(*continued.*)

No bricks, stones, sand, lime, or manure, shall be landed on the merchants' quay, unless for immediate shipment on board vessels, after February.

The places appointed being the new quay above the bridge, and the reclaimed ground next to the north quay,—the quayage at both places 6*d.* per boat; to be taken off immediately if landed at the bridge quay, and within 30 hours if landed at the reclaimed ground, under a penalty of a sum under 10*s.* and cost of removal.

All articles not particularly specified, to pay same as other goods, of same weight and proportion.

No goods to remain longer than three days on the merchant's quay, (if discharged by the revenue) save and except the following:

Herrings—One-half the cargo from first delivery, six days; Slates, coastwise or from Great Britain, from first delivery, six days.

Timber—20 tons, six days; deals 1,000, six days; staves 40,000, six days.

But in all cases when goods interrupt the discharge or loading of vessels, they are immediately to be removed by the owner or consignee, or be subject to a fine under 20*s.* per day, and the expense of removal by the quay master. And where it is necessary to have a longer period than is stated, an entry is to be made in the receiver's office, who is authorized to extend the same, if he sees reasonable grounds for so doing.

No goods will be permitted to be taken away until the quayage is paid, and a receipt will be granted by the receiver, at the office.

APPENDIX No. VIII. (A.)

QUAYAGE.

COMPARISON BETWEEN BELFAST AND DERRY.

	Belfast.	Derry.	
Grain and most other goods	2*d.* per ton.	6*d.* per ton.	
Flour	2*d.* ,,	10*d.* ,,	
Tobacco	2*d.* ,,	12*d.* ,,	
Yarn	2*d.* ,,	50*d.* ,,	or 4*s.* 2*d.*

There is levied in addition, at one of the quays in Belfast, 3*d.* per ton off the vessel; but with regular traders an annual and much lowe rate is charged: and at some of the wharfs there is no charge whatever but the 2*d.* per ton on goods, as mentioned above. In Derry non-freemen are subject to an addition of 2*d.* per ton, equal to the total quayage in Belfast.

No. VIII. (B.)

TONNAGE DUTIES.

COMPARISON BETWEEN BELFAST AND DERRY.

	Belfast. £. *s.* *d.*	Derry. £. *s.* *d.*
Coaster and collier, 50 tons, pays . . .	0 5 6	0 16 8
British vessel 100 ,, . . .	0 16 8	2 10 0
Ditto 300 ,, . . .	2 0 0	7 10 0
Ditto 500 ,, . . .	2 0 0	12 10 0
Ditto, say Harrison, 699 ,, . . .	2 0 0	17 9 6

Foreign vessels belonging to Powers who are not put upon the same terms as British:

	Belfast. £. *s.* *d.*	Derry. £. *s.* *d.*
300 tons, pays . . .	3 0 0	15 0 0
700 ,, . . .	3 0 0	35 0 0

No. VIII. (C.)

The following Statement of the Comparative Charges in Derry and Belfast, on a Weekly Steam Packet, and her supposed Inward and Outward Cargo, will strongly exemplify A. and B.:

	d.	£.	*s.*	*d.*			£.	*s.*	*d.*	
On ship in Derry, 220 tons, at 6 per ton.		5	10	0	per trip . . .		286	0	0	per annum.
,, Belfast, ,,	2	,,	1	13	4	,, £95 6 8				
For use of wharf, per agreement, say						70 13 4				
							166	0	0	,,
Difference in vessel							120	0	0	,,
,, on inward cargo (vide D. p. 7.)							123	14	4	,,
,, on outward ,, ,, . .							121	11	0	,,
Total difference against Derry . .							£365	5	4	,,

Thus the difference in the port charges, supposing the value of the vessel £10,000, would make, against the owners of Derry, vessel and goods, a difference of £3 13*s.* per cent. per annum.

The Fingal, 202 tons, pays in Belfast only £100 per annum quayage, though a weekly steam boat.

No. VIII. (D.)

INWARD CARGO.

(*Referred to in* C.)

	Derry. £.	s.	d.	Belfast. £.	s.	d.	
65 hds. of sugar	1	1	8	0	7	2	
10 bales of woollens	0	3	4	0	1	1	
12 crates of earthenware	0	4	0	0	1	4	
44 barrels of potash	0	3	8	0	1	5	
14 tons of iron	0	7	0	0	2	4	
20 hds. of tobacco	0	15	0	0	2	0	
15 pockets of hops	0	2	6	0	0	3	
6 tons of measured goods	0	3	0	0	1	0	
	£3	0	2	£0	16	7	
One-third additional charged aliens, say upon one-fifth the quantity	0	4	0	2	7	7	difference.
	£3	4	2	£3	4	2	

	£.	s.	d.
Difference per voyage	2	7	7
,, per annum	123	14	4

No. VIII. (E.)

OUTWARD CARGO.

(*Referred to in* C.)

	Derry. £.	s.	d.	Belfast. £.	s.	d.	
28 bales of cloth	0	4	8	0	1	6	
240 barrels of pork	0	15	0	0	5	0	
20 tons of oats	0	10	0	0	3	4	
150 bags of flour	0	12	6	0	2	6	
8 trusses of yarn	0	6	0	0	0	3	
16 bales of cloth	0	5	4	0	1	8	
60 bundles of hides	0	2	0	0	0	6	
9 crates of hair	0	3	0	0	1	0	
	£2	18	6	£0	15	9	
One-third additional charged aliens upon one-fifth the quantity	0	4	0	2	6	9	difference.
	£3	2	6	£3	2	6	

Difference per voyage £2 6*s.* 9*d.*

,, per annum £121 11*s.* 0*d.* against our exports, which of all other things should be encouraged.

No. VIII. (F.)

PORT CHARGES IN DERRY COMPARED WITH THOSE OF WATERFORD.

	Derry. £.	s.	d.	Waterford. £.	s.	d.
Vessels of 120 tons coming in with coals and going out in ballast	4	2	6	2	3	0
Coaster arrived in ballast and taking out an assorted cargo	3	15	0	1	1	3
Vessel of 120 tons from and to London, with cargoes under-rated	9	0	0	2	5	0
	£16	17	6	£5	9	3

By this it appears that the charges upon these three vessels would be in Derry three times as much as in Waterford, notwithstanding the immense sums expended upon the harbour of the latter. And we have no doubt that from an accurate inspection of the imports and exports, and of the vessels arriving at, and sailing from Derry, for some years past, it would appear that our port charges are 1,000 guineas per annum more than the same goods and vessels would be subject to in Belfast or Waterford, making an additional charge upon our limited trade of fully £20 per week.

(*Appendix.*)

APPENDIX No. IX. (A.)

CORPORATION ACCOUNTS for the Year ending the 2d of February 1811.

	£.	s.	d.
Rent-roll of the estate of the worshipful corporation of the city of Londonderry, ending the 2d day of February 1811	949	4	3

The Corporation, for Contingencies, Dr.

To paid Harvey, Thornton, and Co. balance due 1st January last, £9 9 9	10	5	6½
Exchange on do. 0 15 9½			
To coals for mayor's office .	0	17	11
To coals for ditto . . .	1	3	7
To coals for ditto . . .	0	16	10
To paid for finding a drowned man	0	10	0
To John Sterling, for steps at meeting-house . . .	12	8	3½
To Samuel Major, for lime .	22	15	8½
To coals for mayor's office .	1	4	7
To Widow Downey, for house that was taken down . .	22	15	0
To paid T. Hastings, for stamps	0	12	0
To society, for half a year's rent	21	5	0
For finding a drowned person	0	10	0
For ditto	0	10	0
To James Reed, for a case of resuscitation instruments	7	19	3
To carriage of do. from Dublin	0	5	0
To Sneyd, French, and Barton, for three dozen of Champagne	27	14	1½
To cleaning the keys of the locks	0	6	0
To W. M'Corkell, his accounts for 1809 and 1810, for printing, &c.	52	7	3
To Colr. Miller, one year's crown rent	1	10	8
To express with cards of invitation to Duke of Richmond	0	13	7
To Meenan, for lighting the hall.	0	9	0
To M'Ilwaine, for lamps .	8	12	0
To carriage of wine from Sir George Hill's	0	5	5
To coals for mayor's office .	1	1	11
To Dan. M'Sheffry, subscription to Roman Catholic chapel	56	17	6
To Timothy Foy, for painting, &c., in the cathedral . .	13	7	6
To solicitor's bill of costs for sundries	74	12	6
To A. Wright, for repairs on walls, per account, £329 4 1½			
Sterling, for steps 18 14 5	382	10	6½
Alexander, for lime . . . 30 15 0			
S. Major, for do. 3 17 0			
To Wm. Ellis, for stamps for toll of the market . . .	1	12	10
To W. Brown, balance of his dinner bill for the Lord Lieutenant	78	19	0
To stamp for receipt . . .	0	1	1
To coals for mayor's office .	1	1	11
To F. Clark, for repairing walk in the cathedral churchyard	12	6	0
To A. Crompton, for flax, &c.	8	5	7½
To ditto, general account .	2	10	4½
To John Chisholm, for pulling down old poorhouse, and cleaning the yard . .	117	12	5½
To T. Hastings, for lamp irons	1	12	10
To T. Cooper, for Butcher's-gate	1	1	9½
To postage of letters. . .	1	5	6
	£950	16	1½

The Corporation, for Scavengers, Dr.

Sir G. Hill, Shipquay-street and Butcher-street wards.	20	0	0
Carried forward .	£20	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward .	20	0	0
Thos. Scott, Bishop-street do.	18	0	0
A. Major, Ferryquay-street do.	18	0	0
	£56	0	0

The Corporation, for Salaries granted, Dr.

Thomas Scott, Esq., mayor	400	0	0
Sir G. F. Hill, recorder . .	60	0	0
Jos. Curry, chamberlain.	100	0	0
Ditto, for stationery . . .	11	7	6
New free-school, one year .	80	0	0
Rev. James Knox, master of the free-school . . .	20	0	0
Fred. Hamilton, swordbearer	30	0	0
Peter Grant, armourer . .	20	0	0
Rob. Maginniss, macebearer	20	0	0
Roger Murray, solicitor . .	11	7	6
James Cooper	10	0	0
Four sergeants	60	10	10
Bailiffs	12	0	0
Belhour	5	10	10
Ringers	7	16	0
Michael Harken	12	0	0
Robert M'Intire, quaymaster	30	0	0
William Shannon, organist	12	0	0
Robt. Maginniss, apothecary	11	7	6
Mrs. Blair, for pump . .	4	0	0
James Doherty	1	6	0
Rev. William Grattan . .	5	13	9
William Ellis, clerk. . .	10	0	0
F. Clark, for inspecting pavement	30	0	0
James Colhoun, for the clock	10	0	0
	£974	19	1

The Corporation, for Pensions paid to the Widows of deceased Members, Dr.

Mrs. Fairly	5	0	0
Mrs. Squire Lecky . . .	5	0	0
Mrs. Alexander	5	0	0
Mrs. Murray	20	0	0
Mrs. Bateson	5	0	0
Mrs. J. Knox	4	0	0
Mrs. G. Knox	4	0	0
Mrs. Montgomery . . .	4	0	0
Mrs. Ferguson	4	0	0
Mrs. Thompson	4	0	0
	£60	0	0

The Worshipful Corporation, for Pensions paid Housekeepers, Dr.

Mrs. Giles	10	0	0
Miss Madden	3	8	3
Miss Gamble	22	15	0
Mrs. Hill	4	11	0
The Misses Nicholls . .	15	0	0
Mrs. Gorrell	9	2	0
Mr. Grant	30	0	0
	£94	16	3

The Corporation, for Charities, Dr.

Widow Waddle	2	5	6
Margaret Doherty . . .	2	5	6
Mrs. Ewing	2	5	6
Mrs. Ann Doherty . . .	3	8	3
Mrs. Robinson	2	5	6
Widow Bryan	1	2	9
Catherine Gubbin . . .	1	2	9
Widow Mears	2	5	6
Easter Lindsay	1	2	9
Jane Gamble	1	2	9
Hannah M'Donald . . .	1	2	9
John Wright	2	5	6
Elizabeth Jameson . . .	1	2	9
Sarah Cargill	1	2	9
Miss Count	2	5	6
Widow M'Cay	1	2	9
Widow Gallon	2	5	6
Carried forward .	£30	14	2

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward .	30	14	2
Widow Coil	1	2	9
Widow Foster	2	5	6
Margaret Crawford . . .	2	5	6
Widow Bonner	2	0	0
Widow Greenslead . . .	2	5	6
Widow Toy	1	2	9
Widow Campbell . . .	2	5	6
Widow Cain	2	5	6
Jane Platt	1	2	9
Mrs. Higgans	2	5	6
Widow Glen	2	5	6
Widow Tinsley	2	5	6
Mary Carregan	1	2	9
Widow Gallinagh . . .	1	2	9
John Church	1	2	9
Widow Mary Doherty . .	2	5	6
Margaret Doak	2	5	6
Widow Kearney	2	5	6
Widow Holland	1	2	9
Margaret and Cath. M'Divitt	2	5	6
Widow Hagarty	1	2	9
Ann Johnston	1	2	9
Jane Stewart	2	5	6
Mary Thornton	2	5	6
Catherine Gorman . . .	2	5	6
Widow M'Gowan . . .	2	5	6
Charity Gilgore (two years)	4	11	0
Widow Loughery . . .	2	5	6
John Doherty	1	2	9
Widow Sheals	2	5	6
Sarah Early	2	5	6
Widow M'Carter . . .	2	0	0
Widow Miller	1	2	9
Widow Anderson . . .	2	5	6
Elizabeth Anderson . .	2	5	6
Widow M'Guire	1	2	9
Widow Ann Campbell . .	1	2	9
Sarah Cotton	2	5	6
Unity Lanagan	2	5	6
Widow Porter	2	5	6
Rebecca M'Colgan . . .	2	5	6
Mary M'Cann	2	5	6
Widow Lavinson . . .	2	5	6
Samuel Cromy	2	5	6
Ann Hughes	2	0	0
Widow Martin	2	5	6
Widow Susan Doherty . .	2	0	0
Eliza M'Manus	2	5	6
Widow Gillespie	1	2	9
Mary Quin	2	0	0
Widow Dail	2	5	6
Widow Lynch	2	5	6
Ann Doherty	2	0	0
Charity Reed	2	5	6
Kitty M'Intire	2	5	6
Elinor Doherty	2	5	6
Widow Howard	2	0	0
Catherine Campbell . .	2	5	6
Jane Buchanan	2	5	6
Widow M'Shane	3	8	3
William Lindsay and Wife.	3	8	3
Isabella Watson . . .	2	5	6
Isabella Boggs	2	5	6
Catherine Stewart . . .	2	5	6
Jane Jourdan	2	5	6
Widow Hatrick	2	5	6
Widow M'Davitt . . .	2	0	0
Widow Wilson	1	2	9
Margaret West	2	5	6
Charles Harley	2	5	6
Sarah Frew	2	5	6
Catherine Nelson . . .	2	5	6
Widow Boyle	2	5	6
Mrs. Glass	3	8	3
Rachael St. Laurance . .	2	5	6
Widow Gay	2	5	6
Widow Huey	3	8	3
Miss Millan	3	8	3
Widow Ann Hatrick . .	2	5	6
Margaret M'Keon . . .	2	5	6
John Bradley	2	5	6
Widow Shaw	3	8	3
Mr. Babington, for Blue School	14	8	0
Mr. Thompson, for Meeting-house boys	12	0	0
	£252	13	3

No. IX. (A.)—*continued.*

Dr. *The Corporation of Londonderry, their Account Current with Joseph Curry, Chamberlain.* *Cr.*

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
To balance from old account.	165	12	0	By one year's rent, per rent roll	949	4	3
To paid salaries, per account	974	19	1	By one year's town's customs	143	16	3
To paid scavengers, due 1st November, 1811 .	56	0	0	By amount received from James Brown, for oil	206	9	1½
To paid pensions to widows of deceased members	60	0	0	By amount charged bridge last year . . .	98	4	8
To paid pensions to poor housekeepers . . .	94	16	3	By balance from bridge account	989	5	8
To paid charities, due 2d February next . .	252	13	3	By fines imposed by the mayor on two persons for not acting as market jurors	2	0	0
To paid contingencies	950	16	1½	By balance due by the corporation to the chamberlain	197	16	7
To paid fees on houses and fields	15	8	6				
To arrears due by late Alderman Bennet . .	16	11	4				
	£2,586	16	6½		£2,586	16	6½

We have examined the above accounts, and find a balance due by the corporation to the chamberlain of one hundred and ninety-seven pounds sixteen shillings and seven-pence.

ROGER MURRAY.
ARCH. BOYD.
JOHN NICHOLSON.
JOHN DYSART.

Derry, 31*st Dec.* 1811.

No. IX. (B.)

Corporation Accounts for the Year ending 1812.

The Corporation, for Contingencies, *Dr.*

1812.		£.	s.	d.
Jan. 2	To paid for coals for mayor's office .	1	2	10
4	To paid society's rent	21	5	0
17	To paid M'Elwane, for lamps, &c.. .	4	9	3
23	To Mr. Chisholm, his account for taking down the bells, &c.	15	1	2½
27	To coals for mayor's office	1	2	9
	To paid A. Beaty's account £28 17 8 / To paid for weights, &c. . 4 12 1½	33	9	9½
Feb. 1	To paid Brown's waiter for Lord Lieutenant's dinner	1	2	9
7	To paid William Huffington, for serjeant's clothes	59	6	8½
	To error in Thomas Cooper's account for Butcher's Gate, last year . .	0	8	0
9	To T. Foy, for repairs of lamps . . .	22	13	11
	To ditto, for account of mayor's office .	3	18	2½
19	To half a ton of coals for mayor's office	1	1	11
Mar. 17	To paid for finding a drowned person .	0	15	0
23	To half a ton of coals for mayor's office	1	1	11
April 14	To paid for finding a drowned person .	0	15	0
25	To coals, &c., per mayor's order . .	1	5	3
May 6	To paid for finding a drowned person .	0	15	0
25	To William Greenslead, for nails for the House of Correction	0	15	2
June 10	To paid society's rent	21	5	0
	To paid for finding a drowned person .	0	13	0
Oct. 5	To paid Collector Miller one year's rent	1	10	8
8	To paid M'Elwane, for meal scales .	3	10	1
	To paid Captain Hill, subscription to the races	56	17	6
	To ditto for last year omitted . . .	56	17	6
12	To coals for mayor's office	1	0	0
16	To paid J. Walker, for lime for old poor house	1	16	0
21	To paid T. Foy, for lamps	17	10	11
Nov. 7	To paid Livingston, for new lamps and repairs, &c.	7	18	5
	To paid for coals	0	16	10
12	To paid for copy of Col. Mitchelbourn's will	0	16	0½
	Carried forward . .	341	1	7½

		£.	s.	d.
	Brought forward . .	341	1	7½
Nov. 12	To paid William Ellis, for stamps for toll for the market	1	12	10
Dec. 7	To paid society rent	21	5	0
	To paid Stirling, for flagging the fish market, &c.	22	0	8
9	To my bill on Francis Jordan, &c., remitted; Mr. John Rudhall, of Gloucester, for the bells; amount invoice of the bells	402	14	7
	To exchange on ditto at par . . .	33	11	2½
12	To coals for mayor's office	0	18	10
17	To paid solicitor for stamps for leases, &c., for the weigh-house, &c. . .	11	7	6
	To paid William Stewart, for building the weigh-house, in parade, per account	364	10	2
	To paid Michael M'Gavahan, for a plan, &c., estimate for the same . . .	2	5	6
	To paid Daniel M'Cool in part of surveying the lands	5	13	9
24	To paid Frederick Clerk, for pavement	3	1	3
28	To paid William Cook	3	4	5
	To paid Miss Marshall, for 10 lbs. of weights for new weigh-house, per Mr. Beatty's account	5	13	9
31	To paid Andrew Beaty, for mayor's office, &c.	38	13	10
	To paid ditto for weights and beams .	9	17	8
	To paid ditto for new market at Poorhouse Yard	2	3	10½
	To paid William Huffington, for serjeant's clothes, &c.	59	6	8
	To paid William M'Corkell, for printing, &c., last year	36	15	6½
	To ditto, for this year	55	4	11½
	To paid Alexander Wright, for Poorhouse Yard	1	12	7½
	To paid Daniel M'Gavahan in part for the new market	200	0	0
	To paid postages of letters . . .	1	4	0
		£1,624	0	3

Paid Charities due 2d February 1813. *Dr.*

	£.	s.	d.
Widow Waddle . . .	2	5	6
Margaret Doherty . . .	2	5	6
Mrs. Ewing	2	5	6
Mrs. Ann Doherty . . .	3	8	3
Mrs. Robinson	2	5	6
Widow Bayan	1	2	9
Catherine Gubbin . . .	1	2	9
Widow Mears	2	5	6
Widow Gwyn, to bury her .	1	2	9
Esther Lindsay	1	2	9
Jane Gamble	1	2	9
Hannah M'Donald . . .	1	2	9
John Wright	2	5	6
Eliza Jamison	1	2	9
Sarah Cargill	1	2	9
Miss Count	2	5	6
Widow M'Cay	1	2	9
Widow Gallon	2	5	6
Widow Coile	1	2	9
Carried forward . .	32	19	9

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward . .	32	19	9
Widow Foster	2	5	6
Margaret Crawford . .	2	5	6
Widow Bonner	2	0	0
Widow Greensleade . .	2	5	6
Widow Foy	1	2	9
Widow Campble . . .	2	5	6
Widow Caine	2	5	6
Jane Platt	1	2	9
Mrs. Higgins	2	5	6
Widow Glen	2	5	6
Widow Finlay	2	5	6
Charity Gilgore . . .	2	5	6
Mary Carrigan	1	2	9
Widow Gallenagh . . .	1	2	9
John Church	1	2	9
Widow Mary Doherty . .	2	5	6
Margaret Doak	2	5	6
Widow Kearney . . .	2	5	6
Widow Holland . . .	1	2	9
Margaret M'Divett . .	2	5	6
Carried forward . .	71	7	9

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward . .	71	7	9
Widow Haggerty . . .	1	2	9
Ann Saunders, to bury her	1	2	9
Jane Stewart	2	5	6
Mary Thornton	2	5	6
Ann Johnston	1	2	9
Catherine Gorman . . .	2	5	6
Widow M'Gowan . . .	2	5	6
Widow Longrey . . .	2	5	6
John Doherty	1	2	9
Widow Sheals	2	5	6
Samuel Willack, to bury him	1	2	9
Sarah Early	2	5	6
Widow M'Carter . . .	2	0	0
Widow Miller	1	2	9
Widow Anderson . . .	2	5	6
Eliza Anderson	2	5	6
Widow M'Guire . . .	1	2	9
Widow Ann Campble . .	1	2	9
Sarah Cotton	2	5	6
Unity Lenagan	2	5	6
Carried forward . .	108	0	9

No. IX. (B.)—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	108	0	9
Widow Porter	2	5	6
Rebecca M'Calgan	2	5	6
Mary M'Cann	2	5	6
Widow Levinson	2	5	6
Samuel Crommy	2	5	6
Ann Hughes	2	0	0
Widow Martin	2	5	6
Widow Susan Doherty	2	0	0
Eliza M'Maners	2	5	6
Widow Gillespie	1	2	9
Mary Quin	2	0	0
Widow Dail	2	5	6
Widow Lynch	2	5	6
Ann Doherty	2	0	0
Rebecca M'Calgan, to bury her	1	2	9
Charity Reid	2	5	6
Kitty M'Intire	2	5	6
Eliza Brown, to bury her	1	2	9
Widow Howard	2	0	0
Catherine Campbell	2	5	6
Jane Buchanan	2	5	6
Widow M'Shane	3	8	3
William Lindsay and wife	3	8	3
Isabella Watson	2	5	6
Isabella Boggs	2	5	6
Catherine Stewart	2	5	6
Jane Jourdan	2	5	6
Widow Hatrick	2	5	6
Widow M'Divett	2	0	0
Margaret West	2	5	6
Charity Harley	2	5	6
Sarah Frew	2	5	6
Catherine Nelson	2	5	6
Widow Boyle	2	5	6
Mrs. Glass	3	8	3
Widow Baldrick, to bury her	1	2	9
Richard St. Lawrence	2	5	6
Widow Grey	2	5	6
Widow Huey	3	8	3
Miss Mullan	3	8	3
Widow Ann Hatrick	2	5	6
Margaret M'Keon	2	5	6
John Bradley	2	5	6
Widow Shaw	3	8	3
Carried forward	208	15	3

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	208	15	3
Widow Harkin	2	0	0
James Stevenson	2	0	0
Widow Hegarty	1	10	0
Widow M'Annaland	1	10	0
Martha Baldrick	1	10	0
Ann M'Kinny	1	10	0
Mary Spear	1	2	9
Alexander Lindsay	1	2	9
Margery Kelly	1	2	9
Catherine Robinson	1	2	9
Widow Miller	1	10	0
Rev. David Curry, for Blue School	14	8	0
Mr. Thompson, Meeting-house boys	12	0	0
	£251	4	3

Pensions paid and due the 2d February, 1812, to the Widows of deceased Members.

	Dr.		
Mrs. Fairley	5	0	0
Mrs. Squire Leckey	5	0	0
Mrs. Alexander	5	0	0
Mrs. Murray	20	0	0
Mrs. Bateson	5	0	0
Mrs. J. Knox	4	0	0
Mrs. G. Knox	4	0	0
Mrs. Montgomery	4	0	0
Mrs. Ferguson	4	0	0
Mrs. Thompson	4	0	0
	£60	0	0

Pensions paid and due 2d February, 1812.

	Dr.		
Mrs. Giles	10	0	0
Miss Gamble	22	15	0
Miss Madden	3	8	3
Mrs. Hill	4	11	0
The Miss Nicholls	15	0	0
Mrs. Gonell	9	2	0
Mrs. Grant	30	0	0
	£94	16	3

Scavengers paid and due the 2d Feb. 1812.

	Dr.		
Sir George Hill, Shipquay-street, and Butcher-street wards	20	0	0
Thomas Scott, Esq., Bishop-street ward	18	0	0
James Scott, Esq., Ferry-quay-street ward	18	0	0
	£56	0	0

Salaries paid and due 2d February, 1812.

	Dr.		
Thomas Scott, Esq., mayor	100	0	0
Sir George F. Hill, recorder	60	0	0
Joseph Curry, chamberlain	100	0	0
Joseph Curry for stationery	11	7	6
William Ball and John Dysarts, sheriffs, 1810	100	0	0
Rev. R. Babington, for new free-school	80	0	0
Rev. James Knox, master of free school	20	0	0
Frederick Hamilton, sword-bearer	30	0	0
Rob. Maginess, macebearer	20	0	0
Peter Grant, armourer	20	0	0
James Cooper	10	0	0
Four serjeants	60	10	10
Bailiffs	12	0	0
Belhour	5	10	0
Ringers	7	16	0
Michael Harkin	12	0	0
Rob. M'Intire, quay-master	30	0	0
William Shannon, organist	12	0	0
Rob. Maginess, apothecary	11	7	6
Mrs. Blair	4	0	0
James Doherty	1	6	0
Rev. Andrew Cochran	5	13	9
William Ellis, clerk	10	0	0
F. Clerk, for inspecting pavement	30	0	0
James Calhoun, for the clock	10	0	0
Roger Murray, solicitor	11	7	6
	£1,074	19	1

Dr. *The Corporation of Derry, in Account with Joseph Curry, Chamberlain.* *Cr.*

1812.		£.	s.	d.
July 2	To balance from old account	197	16	7
	To amount of salaries paid	1,074	19	1
	To paid scavengers, due 1st November, 1812	56	0	0
	To paid pensions to members' widow	60	0	0
	To paid pensions to poor housekeepers	94	16	3
	To paid charities due 2d February next	250	13	9
	To contingencies	1,624	0	3
	To fees on houses and fields	15	8	6
	To arrears due by the late Alderman Bennett	17	12	0
		£3,391	6	5

1811.		£.	s.	d.
Nov. 1	By one year's rent, per rent-roll	949	4	3
Dec. 25	By Denis Cole, for town's customs	375	0	0
	By amount received from Robert Stewart for one year's town's customs, per account	157	9	8½
1812.				
Dec.	By balance from bridge account	1,386	14	7½
	By balance due to chamberlain by the corporation	522	17	10
		£3,391	6	5

No. IX. (C.)

Corporation Accounts for the Year ending 1813.

The Corporation for Contingencies.

1813.		Dr. £.	s.	d.
Jan. 5	To paid Daniel M'Gavagans, for mayor's office	26	17	5
15	To paid James Cooper's account, for new weigh-house	8	5	6
20	To paid Marshall and Moore, for timber for the bells, per order	58	6	6
	To paid Philip Carey, for ditto	0	14	4
26	To paid half ton of coals for mayor's office	0	19	6
Feb. 5	To paid Mr. Kelso, for beam and weights for the new weigh-house	34	7	0
	To paid duty on the bells	106	15	7
12	To paid David M'Cool the balance of his account for surveying all the lands	20	9	9
	To paid Mr. Carnack, for parchment	1	11	8
26	To paid Thomas Cooper, for old poor house	0	13	2½
March 4	To paid for a coffin for a boy that was drowned	0	16	3
	To paid John M'Colley Smyth, for the weigh-house	13	4	10
5	To paid coals, &c., for mayor's office	1	7	1
8	To paid William Huffington, for serjeant's clothes	53	9	1½
	To paid for sawing timber for the bells	1	17	10½
	Carried forward	329	15	7½

No. IX. (C.)—*continued.*

(*Appendix.*)

			£.	s.	d.
		Brought forward	329	15	7½
April	6	To paid Thomas Waugh, for his account for the bridge, &c.	0	11	4½
	10	To paid for drawing timber for the bells.	0	15	0
	24	To paid Mr. M'Cauley, for confectionary for the Lord Lieutenant's entertainment	12	13	0
	28	To paid Phillip Casey, attending cutting timber for the bells	2	0	9
May	1	To paid for finding a drowned person	0	16	2
	4	To paid William Black, for cord for buckets	0	9	4
		To paid porterage, &c., of the bells	0	10	0
	7	To paid for coals for mayor's office	0	17	11
		To paid for carpenter's work for office	0	9	5½
	12	To paid for a lamp-post, &c.	1	16	0
	18	To paid for saving three men from being drowned	1	14	1½
	22	To paid William Cunningham, for hinges, bolts, &c., for gates in fish market	9	9	8
		To paid Mr. Colhoun, in part, for valuing Sheriff's Mountain	2	5	6
	26	To paid Andrew Beatty, for lead for fish market	35	6	8
June	5	To paid the Society rent for a half year	21	5	0
	16	To paid for lighting the lamps three nights.	4	10	3
	26	To paid Ralph Carey, for the bells, day-work, &c.	£13	13	5
		To paid Thomas Ramsey, for insurance for the old bells	13	17	1
July	3	To paid Ralph Carey, for days' work	20	3	2½
	8	To paid Miss Marshall, a half year's annuity for weigh-house	22	15	0
	10	To paid Ralph Carey, for days' work	19	2	9
	12	To paid for advertising the address to the Lanark militia, in Glasgow paper.	5	6	4
	16	To paid candles for illumination of the town hall, on Lord Wellington's victory.	1	19	0
	17	To paid Ralph Carey for days' work	20	19	6½
	24	Ditto ditto	21	1	7½
	31	Ditto ditto	17	9	0
Aug.	3	To paid Mr. Coulhoun, balance of his account for valuing the Sheriff's Mountain	5	4	6
		To paid the bell-ringers, trying the bells, &c.	11	13	3
		To paid Mr. Jaquices, for his account for removing the bells, &c.	93	14	6
	7	To paid Ralph Carey, for days' work for bells	14	3	7
		To paid Thomas Harling's account for lamp iron	1	5	8½
		Ditto, his account for bells	8	8	10
	11	To paid Miss Davenport's, for oak timber	55	2	0
	14	To paid Ralph Carey, for days' work	10	14	9
	21	Ditto ditto	10	17	5
	28	Ditto ditto	10	1	3
		To paid Thomas Hastings his account	1	11	0
Sept.	3	To paid Mr. M'Crea his account for freight and insurance.	51	17	6
	4	To paid Ralph Carey, for days' work.	3	3	4
	6	To paid M. Hill, the subscription to the races	56	17	6
		To paid Mr. Babington's grant to the charitable loan	22	15	0
	11	To paid William Greenslead for nails	8	17	6
		To paid Adam Crompton's account	17	13	11
		To paid Ralph Carey, for days' work	3	8	3
	16	To paid ringers, per order	3	8	3
	25	To paid Ralph Carey, for days' work.	1	1	7
Oct.	5	To paid for muffling bells	1	7	2
		To paid Samuel Major, for	3	15	0
		To paid Alexander Major, for lime	0	11	3
	12	To paid Andrew Beatty his account	16	9	9
		To 5 pieces of timber, 197 ft. 5 in., at £10 10*s.* per ton, delivered 13th June	56	2	8
		To 120 planks, 14 ft. 2½ in., 14*s.*	84	0	0
		June 23 To 8 planks, 12 ft. 3 in., 13*s.*	5	4	0
		To 1 piece timber, 33 ft. 5 in.	9	9	4
		July 5 To 40 planks, 14 ft. 2½ in.	28	0	0
		12 To 1 piece of timber, 33 ft. 6 in.	9	9	10
		20 To 1 ditto 35 ft. 10 in.	10	3	9
		24 To 40 planks, 12 ft. 2½ in.	24	0	0
		Aug. 21 To 12 ditto 13 ft. 2½ in., 13*s.*	7	16	0
		To 3 ditto ditto 13*s.*	1	19	0
		26 To 7 ditto 12 ft. 2½ in. 12*s.*	4	4	0
		To 20 ditto 12 ft. 2½ in.	12	0	0
Oct.	28	To paid William Cook, coppersmith	83	8	6
		Ralph Carey, for superintending the work	17	1	3
		Porterage on the bells	0	0	0
			807	5	0½
Nov.	26	To paid Timothy Foy, for lamps	25	17	10
		To paid for coals, the 5th instant.	1	2	11
Dec.	1	To paid Society's rent	21	5	0
	6	To paid Roger Murray, solicitor, his account	44	15	4
	7	To paid the bell-ringers	10	4	9
	17	To paid William Lavingston, for lamps	10	8	4
	18	To paid William Henry, for the workmen laying the first stone of the county house	5	13	9
		To paid for half ton of coals for mayor's office	0	16	10
	20	To paid William Cooke, for his account for fish market	69	15	8
		Ditto for the town hall, for locks, &c.	1	1	8
	24	To paid J. Sterling, for flagging Pump-street	7	18	8
		To paid Patrick Meehan, bellman	0	4	2
		To paid for repairing flag-staff on the church	1	14	2
		To paid carpenters attending fixing up flag-staff on market-house	1	14	1½
		To paid for attending the	0	3	4
		To paid Mr. M'Corkell's account	103	7	3
	27	To paid Miss Marshall, a half year's allowance for the weigh-house	22	15	0
		To paid William Ellis, for sundries for dinner	5	5	0
		To paid for the music for the ball.	3	8	3
		To paid the band for their attendance	9	2	0
		To paid F. Clark	7	4	9
		To paid D. M'Gavagan, balance of fish market account	127	14	1½
		To paid M'Cool, for measuring for the above	2	1	0
		To paid William Ellis, for bonds	7	3	3½
	28	To paid express to Cumber	0	5	0
		To paid Daniel M'Gavagan, for lamp-posts	1	16	0
	30	To paid Andrew Beatty, for weights	11	15	5
		Ditto for weigh-house	16	15	4½
		Carried forward	1,870	2	10

No. IX. (C.)—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	1,870	2	10
To paid Andrew Beatty, for mayor's office, &c.	28	18	7
To paid Humphrey Babbington, for candles	28	0	0
To paid William Brown, serjeant, for hall, &c.	3	13	4
To paid Adjutant George, for the serjeants' yeomanry dinner, &c.	50	0	11
To paid John Doboie, the amount of account for dinner, &c.	410	14	6½
To paid William Huffington, for orange flag, &c.	12	16	9
To paid William Hunter, for buckets, &c.	6	10	10
To paid Thomas Hastings, for lamp-irons, &c.	2	16	4
Ditto for mayor's office	0	8	8
To paid Mr. M'Gavagan, for surveying, measuring the house, &c., and making out five maps of the same	45	10	0
To paid William Stewart, his account for the weigh-house	63	13	5½
To paid postages of letters	0	16	4
	£2,524	2	7

Salaries received and due 2d February 1813.

	£.	s.	d.
John Curry, Esq., mayor	400	0	0
Sir George Hill, recorder	60	0	0
Joseph Curry, chamberlain	100	0	0
Ditto for stationery	11	7	6
John Murry and T. Kennedy, sheriffs, 1811	100	0	0
Rev. A. Babington, for new free school	80	0	0
Rev. James Knox, master, for new free school	20	0	0
Frederick Hamilton, sword-bearer	30	0	0
Robert Maginniss, mace-bearer	30	0	0
Peter Grant, armourer	20	0	0
Roger Murray, solicitor	22	15	0
James Cooper	10	0	0
Four serjeants	91	10	10
Bailiffs	20	0	0
Belhour	5	10	0
Ringers	7	16	0
Michael Harkin	12	0	0
Robert M'Intyre, quay-master	30	0	0
William Shannon, organist	12	0	0
Robert Maginniss, apothecary	11	7	6
Mrs. Blair	4	0	0
James Doherty	1	6	0
Rev. David Curry, chaplain	5	13	9
William Ellis, clerk	10	0	0
F. Clark, inspector of pavements	30	0	0
James Colhoun, for clock	10	0	0
	£1,135	6	7

Charities for 1813.

	£.	s.	d.
Widow Waddle	2	5	6
Margaret Doherty	2	5	6
Mrs. Ewing	2	5	6
Mrs. Ann Doherty	3	8	3
Mrs Robinson	2	5	6
Widow Boyan	1	2	9
Catherine Gubbin	1	2	9
Widow Mears	2	5	6
Esther Lindsay	1	2	9
Jane Gamble	1	2	9
Hannah M'Dermott	1	2	9
John Wright	2	5	6
Eliza Jameson	1	2	9
Sarah Cargill	1	2	9
Miss Count	2	5	6
Widow M'Coy	1	2	9
Widow Gallean	2	5	6
Widow Civile	1	2	9
Widow Foster	2	5	6
Margaret Crawford	2	5	6
Widow Bonner	2	0	0
Widow Greenslaid	2	5	6
Widow Toy	1	2	9
Widow Campbell	2	5	6
Widow Carie	2	5	6
James Platt	1	2	9
Widow Glen	2	5	6
Widow Finley	2	5	6
Mary Carrigan	1	2	9
Carried forward	53	3	9

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	53	3	9
Widow Caldenagh	1	2	9
John Church	1	2	9
Widow M'Doherty	2	5	6
Margaret Doak	2	5	6
Widow Kearney	2	5	6
Widow Holland	1	2	9
Margaret M'Divitt	2	5	6
Widow Hegarty	1	2	9
Ann Johnston	1	2	9
Jane Stewart	2	5	6
Mary Shorton	2	5	6
Catherine Gorman	2	5	6
Widow M'Gorman	2	5	6
Charity Kilgore	2	5	6
Widow Loughry	2	5	6
John Doherty, to bury him	1	2	9
Widow Shiels	2	5	6
Sarah Early	2	5	6
Widow M'Carter	2	0	0
Widow Anderson, to bury her	1	2	9
Elizabeth Anderson	2	5	6
Widow M'Guire	1	2	9
Widow Campbell	1	2	9
Unity Lanagan, to bury her	1	2	9
Widow Porter	2	5	6
Rebecca M'Colgard	2	5	6
Mary M'Cann	2	5	6
Widow Leviston	2	5	6
Samuel Cromie	2	5	6
Ann Hughs	2	0	0
Widow Martin	2	5	6
Eliza M'Manus	2	5	6
Widow Gillespie	1	2	9
Mary Quin	2	0	0
Widow Dail	2	5	6
Widow Lynch	2	5	6
Ann Doherty	2	0	0
Charity Reid	2	5	6
Eleanor Doherty	2	5	6
Widow Howard	2	0	0
Catherine Campbell	2	5	6
James Buchanan	2	5	6
Widow M'Shane	3	8	3
William Lindsay and Wife	3	8	3
Isabella Watson	2	5	6
Isabella Boggs	2	5	6
Catherine Stewart	2	5	6
Jane Jordan	2	5	6
Widow Hatrick	2	5	6
Widow M'Divitt	2	0	0
Margaret West	2	5	6
Charles Hurly	2	5	6
Sarah Frere	2	5	6
Catherine Nelson	2	5	6
Widow Boyle	2	5	6
Mrs. Glass	3	8	3
Rachael St. Lawrence	2	5	6
Widow Gray	2	5	6
Widow Huey	3	8	3
Miss Miller	3	8	3
Widow A. Hatrick	2	5	6
Margaret M'Kean	2	5	6
John Bradley	2	5	6
Widow M'Shane	2	5	6
Widow Harkin	3	8	3
James Stevenson	2	0	0
Widow Hegarty	2	0	0
Widow M'Annerland	1	10	0
Carried forward	197	19	0

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	197	19	0
Widow Miller	1	10	0
Widow Blackwood	1	10	0
Ann M'Kenny	1	10	0
Mary Speer	1	2	9
Alexander Lindsay	1	2	9
Margery Kelly	1	2	9
Catherine Robinson	1	2	9
Thomas Anderson	1	2	9
Biddy Hall	1	14	1½
Ann Moore	1	14	1½
Hannah Lowery	1	14	1½
Widow M'Cadden	1	14	1½
Bridget Canning	1	14	1½
Widow Nicholson	1	14	1½
Mrs. Higgans, to bury her	1	2	9
Catherine M'Intire	2	5	6
Widow Miller	1	2	9
Rev. David Curry, for Blue School	14	8	0
Mr. Thompson, for Blue boys	12	0	0
	£249	6	6

Pensions paid to the Widows of Deceased Members, due 2d February 1813.

	£.	s.	d.
Mrs. Fairly	5	0	0
Mrs. Squire Lecky	5	0	0
Mrs. Alexander	5	0	0
Mrs. Murray	20	0	0
Mrs. Bateson	5	0	0
Mrs. J. Knox	4	0	0
Mrs. Montgomery	4	0	0
Mrs. Ferguson	4	0	0
Mrs. Thompson	4	0	0
Mrs. Darcus	5	0	0
Mrs. G. Knox	4	0	0
	£65	0	0

Cash Debit, Ledger, folio 10.

Pensions paid and due 2d Feb. 1813.

	£.	s.	d.
Mrs. Giles	10	0	0
Miss Madden	3	8	3
Miss Gamble	22	15	0
Mrs. Hill	4	11	0
Miss Nicholls	15	0	0
Mrs. Grant	30	0	0
Mrs. Gonel	9	2	0
	£94	16	3

Cash Debit, Ledger, folio 10.

Scavengers paid and due 1st Nov. 1813.

	£.	s.	d.
Sir George Hill, Ship-quay and Butchers-street Ward	20	0	0
Thomas Scott, Esq., Bishop-street Ward	18	0	0
James Scott, Esq., Ferry-quay-street Ward	18	0	0
	£56	0	0

Cash Debit, Ledger, folio 10.

No. IX. (C.)—*continued.*

(*Appendix.*)

Dr. *The Corporation of Derry, their Account Current with Joseph Curry, Chamberlain.* *Cr.*

1813.		£.	s.	d.
Feb. 2	To balance from old account	522	17	10
	To paid salaries	1,135	6	7
	To paid scavengers, due 1st November 1813	56	0	0
	To paid pensions to widows of deceased members	65	0	0
	To paid pensions to housekeepers	94	16	3
	To paid charities	249	6	6
	To paid contingencies	2,524	2	7½
	To fees on houses and lands	15	8	6
	To arrears of rent due by heirs of Alderman Bennet	19	13	8
Dec. 30	To amount of disbursements for the bridge, per book	1,050	10	4½
	To amount for wooden wharf, per book	116	5	5½
	To amount of bonds discharged, per interest book	2,742	17	1½
	To amount paid for interest and annuities	3,579	15	1
Audited 30th December, 1813.		£12,172	0	0

1813.		£.	s.	d.
Feb. 13	By bond perfected by the mayor by order of council for the opposite balance	522	17	10
1812. Nov. 1 / Dec. 25	By one year's rent, per rent-roll	949	4	3
	By Denis Cole, for one year's rent of toll of the market	395	0	0
	By amount of aliens' dues received from R. Stewart	219	8	6
	By amount for tonnage duty from D., and books	337	11	10
	By amount from pipe-water committee, due 1st November, 1812	456	0	0
1813. Jan. 1	By amount from Philip Kennedy, one year's rent of bridge	3,525	0	0
July 1	By amount for half year, due 1st July, for ditto	1,790	0	0
Nov. 1	By amount received from Robert M'Intyre, for ballast office dues, this date, per book	154	14	9
Dec. 30	By amount borrowed on bonds, per interest book	3,192	17	1½
	By amount received from Alderman Murray, for sales of Robert D. Dyermot's goods	78	4	9
	By balance due by corporation to the chamberlain	551	0	11½
		£12,172	0	0

No. IX. (D.)

Corporation Accounts for the Year ending the 2d of February, 1814.

	£.	s.	d.
Rent-roll of the estate of the worshipful corporation of the city of Londonderry, ending the 2d day of February, 1814	949	4	3
The Corporation for Contingencies,			*Dr.*
To paid for coals for mayor's office	1	3	11
To paid serjeants for going to Buncrana in search of a boy who shot a girl	1	2	9
To paid for coals for mayor's office	1	2	11
To paid for three skins of parchment	1	2	8
To paid P. Kennedy, for toll of the bridge, for workmen, &c.	25	0	0
To paid for coals for mayor's office	1	3	11
To paid for ditto ditto	1	2	1
To paid collector Miller, one year's quit rent	1	11	4
To paid Wm. Foy, for painting transparencies for different entertainments	26	12	6½
To paid John Richards, cook, for dressing two dinners	17	1	3
To paid two waiters for attending dinners	4	11	0
To paid for coals for mayor's office	1	0	10
To paid Wm. Huffington, for serjeant's clothes, &c.	59	6	8
To paid Wm. Scott, for ingrossing and copying memorials to Parliament	3	8	3
To paid the ringers, per order of committee	19	6	9
To paid ditto per mayor's order	7	19	3
To ; and for coals for mayor's office	1	2	11
To paid Major Dennison, for copying the trials of the rioters at sessions	3	8	3
To paid Wm. Levitson, for lamps	3	12	0
To paid Mr. Thompson, for candles for town-hall	3	4	10½
To paid for coals for mayor's office	1	0	11
Carried forward	185	5	1

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	185	5	1
To paid Society rent	21	5	0
To paid James Sterling, for flagging	11	1	11
To paid Thomas Hastings, for grates	11	11	3
To paid William Turner, in full, for superintending the building of Ship Quay gate	3	8	3
To paid Mich. M'Gavigan, for fish-market	5	13	7
To paid for stamps	0	7	11
To paid Wm. M'Corkell, his account for advertising the Derry resolutions in different newspapers	106	16	6
To paid Miss Marshall, half a year's compensation	22	15	0
To paid M. M'Gavigan, for mapping cow-market	1	2	9
To paid Miss Fulton for riband	3	1	0
To paid Mr. Castelli, for glazing the frame of King William's picture	4	10	7
To paid for coals for mayor's office	0	14	11
To paid M. S. Hill, Esq., subscription to the races	56	17	6
To paid William Sterling, for repairing windows	1	13	8
To paid for lanterns	4	0	0
To paid Tenant and Co., per mayor's order	31	17	0
To paid Thomas Waugh, for auctioning the bridge, &c.	5	2	4½
To paid Mr. Miller, one year's quit rent	1	10	8
To paid for coals for mayor's office	1	3	7
To paid for a buck, per order of Sir G. Hill	5	2	4½
To paid for two dozen of Madeira	9	2	0
To paid for one and a half dozen of port	4	10	0
To paid for carriage of wine from Belfast	2	0	0
To paid the cook for dressing dinner given to the deputation from the Irish Society	6	5	6
Carried forward	321	13	4

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	321	13	4
To paid for carriage of ice and salmon from Coleraine	2	6	0
To paid the Edinburgh band	3	8	3
To paid Mr. M'Crea's man for bringing a turtle	0	11	4½
To paid an express sent to Alderman Murray	0	11	4½
To paid for coals for mayor's office	1	3	7
To paid for printing resolutions of freeholders in the Caledonian Mercury, per mayor's order	3	8	3
To paid Mrs. Burch, for the dinner given to the deputation from the Irish Society	56	17	6
To paid T. Hastings, for beams for the market	3	0	9
To paid for coals, &c., for mayor's office	1	11	8
To paid John M'Cauley, for smith's work for weigh-house	5	11	7
To amount allowed to Mr. Corbett, in his rent of weigh-house for county cess, per mayor's order	7	12	1
To paid William Ellis, for ditto, per ditto	7	6	10
To paid ditto, for sundries, per account	8	7	3½
To paid for coals for mayor's office	1	1	10
To paid ditto for ditto	1	1	10
To paid ditto for ditto	1	1	10
To paid Society half a year's rent	21	5	0
To paid for painting the flag	1	10	0
To paid Miss Marshall, half a year's compensation for the weigh-house	22	15	0
To paid for colouring the walls of the dining-room in the county inn	6	15	3
To paid Mr. Kirwan, for printing an inscription of the Londonderry arms for the Earl of Ancram	0	17	4
To paid Frederick Clark, for paving	18	2	4
Carried forward	683	4	7½

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward.	683	4	7½
To paid William M'Corkell, for printing and stationery	74	14	0
To paid William Stewart, for flag-staff, &c., per order of committee	10	15	7
To paid ditto, for repairs of the wall, and building a wall at the fish-market	69	17	6
To paid James Wilson, his account	3	18	8
To paid William M'Corkell, for fees which he paid to Counsellors Moore and Doherty, for prosecuting O'Mullan and others, for a riot	11	7	6
	£853	17	10½

The Corporation, for Pensions paid to the Widows of deceased Members, Dr.

Mrs. Fairly	5	0	0
Mrs. Squire Lecky	5	0	0
Mrs. Alexander	5	0	0
Mrs. Murray	20	0	0
Mrs. Bateson	5	0	0
Mrs. Darcus	5	0	0
Mrs. J. Knox	4	0	0
Mr. G. Knox	4	0	0
Mrs. Montgomery	4	0	0
Mrs. Ferguson	4	0	0
Mrs. Thompson	4	0	0
	£65	0	0

The Corporation, for Scavengers, Dr.

Sir G. Hill, Shipquay-street, and Butcher-street wards	20	0	0
Thos. Scott, Bishop-street do.	18	0	0
J. Scott, Ferryquay-street, do.	18	0	0
	£56	0	0

The Corporation, for Salaries granted, Dr.

John Curry, Esq., mayor	400	0	0
Sir G. F. Hill, recorder	60	0	0
Joseph Curry, chamberlain	100	0	0
Ditto, for stationery	11	7	6
J. Coningham and David Ross, sheriffs for 1812	100	0	0
Rev. R. Babington, new free school	80	0	0
Rev. James Knox, master of the free school	20	0	0
Fred. Hamilton, swordbearer	30	0	0
Peter Grant, armourer	20	0	0
Robt. Maginess, macebearer	30	0	0
Roger Murray, solicitor	22	15	0
James Cooper	10	0	0
Four serjeants	91	10	10
Bailiffs	20	0	0
Belhour	5	10	0
Ringers	7	16	0
Michael Harkin	12	0	0
Robt. M'Intire, quay-master	30	0	0
Carried forward	1,050	19	4

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	1,050	19	4
William Shannon, organist	12	0	0
Robt. Maginniss, apothecary	11	7	6
Mrs. Blair	4	0	0
James Doherty	1	6	0
Rev. A. Cochrane	5	13	9
William Ellis, clerk	10	0	0
F. Clark, for inspecting pavement	30	0	0
James Colhoun, for the clock	10	0	0
	£1,135	6	7

The Worshipful Corporation, for Pensions paid Housekeepers, Dr.

Mrs. Giles	10	0	0
Miss Madden	3	8	3
Miss Gamble	22	15	0
Mrs. Hill	4	11	0
The Misses Nicholls	10	0	0
Mrs. Gorrell	9	2	0
Mrs. Grant	30	0	0
Mrs. Lemon, four years	27	6	0
Miss Stevenson, two years	20	0	0
	£142	2	3

The Corporation, for Charities granted and paid by the Chamberlain, Dr.

Widow Waddle, to bury her	1	2	9
Margaret Doherty	2	5	6
Mrs. Ewing	2	5	6
Mrs. Ann Doherty	3	8	3
Widow Bryan	1	2	9
Catherine Gubbin	1	2	9
Widow Mears	2	5	6
Easter Lindsay	1	2	9
Jane Gamble	1	2	9
Hannah M'Donald	1	2	9
John Wright	2	5	6
Elizabeth Jameson	1	2	9
Sarah Cargill	1	2	9
Miss Count	2	5	6
Widow M'Cay	1	2	9
Widow Gallon	2	5	6
Widow Coil	1	2	9
Widow Foster	2	5	6
Margaret Crawford	2	5	6
Widow Bonner	2	0	0
Widow Greenslead	2	5	6
Widow Toy	1	2	9
Widow Campbell	2	5	6
Widow Cain	2	5	6
Jane Platt	1	2	9
Widow Glen	2	5	6
Widow Tinsley	2	5	6
Mary Carregan	1	2	9
Widow Gallinagh	1	2	9
John Church	1	2	9
Widow M'Doherty	2	5	6
Margaret Doak	2	5	6
Widow Kearney	2	5	6
Widow Holland	1	2	9
Margaret M'Divitt	2	5	6
Widow Hagarty	1	2	9
Ann Johnston	1	2	9
Jane Stewart	2	5	6
Mary Thornton	2	5	6
Catherine Gorman	2	5	6
Widow M'Gowan	2	5	6
Carried forward	73	13	3

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	73	13	3
Charity Gilgore	2	5	6
Widow Loughery	2	5	6
Widow Sheals	2	5	6
Sarah Early	2	5	6
Widow M'Carter	2	0	0
Elizabeth Anderson	2	5	6
Widow M'Guire	1	2	9
Widow Campbell	1	2	9
Widow Porter	2	5	6
Rebecca M'Colgan	2	5	6
Mary M'Cann	2	5	6
Widow Lavinson	2	5	6
Samuel Cromie	2	5	6
Ann Hughes	2	0	0
Widow Martin	2	5	6
Eliza M'Manus	2	5	6
Widow Gillespie	1	2	9
Mary Quin	2	0	0
Widow Dail	2	5	6
Widow Lynch	2	5	6
Ann Doherty	2	0	0
Charity Reed	2	5	6
Kitty M'Intire	2	5	6
Elinor Doherty	2	5	6
Widow Howard	2	0	0
Catherine Campbel	2	5	6
Jane Buchanan	2	5	6
Widow M'Shane	3	8	3
William Lindsay and wife	3	8	3
Isabella Watson	2	5	6
Isabella Boggs	2	5	6
Catherine Stewart	2	5	6
Jane Jourdan	2	5	6
Widow Hattrick	2	5	6
Widow M'Divitt	2	0	0
Margaret West	2	5	6
Sarah Frew	2	5	6
Catherine Nelson	2	5	6
Widow Boyle	2	5	6
Mrs. Glass	3	8	3
Rachael St. Lawrence	2	5	6
Widow Gray	2	5	6
Widow Huey	3	8	3
Miss Millan	3	8	3
Widow A. Hatrick	2	5	6
Margaret M'Keon, to bury her	1	2	9
John Bradley, to bury him	1	2	9
Widow Shaw	3	8	3
Widow Harkin	2	0	0
James Stevenson	2	0	0
Widow Haggerty	1	10	0
Widow M'Anderland	1	10	0
Widow Miller	1	10	0
Martha Baldrick	1	10	0
Ann M'Kinney	1	10	0
Mary Spear	1	2	9
Alexander Lindsay	1	2	9
Margery Kelly	1	2	9
C. Robinson	1	2	9
Thomas Anderson	1	2	9
Betty Hall	1	11	11½
Ann Moore	1	11	11½
Hannah Lowry	1	11	11½
Widow M'Cadden	1	11	11½
Bridget Canny	1	11	11½
Widow Nicholson	1	11	11½
Rev. D. Curry, for Blue school	14	8	0
Mr. Thompson, for Blue boys	12	0	0
	£234	13	6

(*Appendix.*)

No. IX. (D.)—*continued.*

Dr. *The Corporation of Londonderry, in Account Current with Joseph Curry, Chamberlain.* *Cr.*

	£.	s.	d.
To balance from old account, December 1813	551	0	11½
To paid salaries, per accounts, due 2d Feb. 1814	1,155	6	7
To paid scavengers, due 1st Nov. 1814	56	0	0
To paid pensions to widows of deceased members	65	0	0
To paid pensions to poor housekeepers	142	2	3
To paid charities, due 2d Feb. 1815	234	13	6
To fees on houses and lands	30	2	6
To arrears of rent due by the heirs of Alderman Benuet	20	14	4
To ditto, due by Alexander Lecky, Esq.	16	3	1
To paid contingencies, per account	853	17	10½
To paid Rev. R. Babington, for charitable loan	34	2	6
To paid William Paterson's bond	500	0	0
To amount of disbursements for the bridge	14,774	2	8½
To amount paid for interest and annuities	3,609	17	0½
	£22,023	3	4

	£.	s.	d.
By one year's rent, per rent roll £949 4 3			
By Mr. Corbett's rent for weigh-house 300 0 0			
Deduct old rent paid by Miss Marshall 6 0 0	1,243	4	3
294 0 0			
By Roger Gelvin, one year's rent of toll of the market	309	0	0
By balance due by E. Doherty, for rent of the bridge, the 1st of Jan. 1812	366	2	8
By half a year's rent of the bridge, due by P. Kennedy, Jan. 1814	1,790	0	0
By amount received from bridge and ferry, due 1st July	903	11	9
By amount of interest received from pipe-water committee	456	0	0
By ditto from Mr. R. M'Intire, for ballast-office	91	15	1½
By amount received on bond	500	0	0
By return of duty on oak timber, and amount of proceeds of coals	606	15	5½
By amount received from Government £15,000 0 0			
Deduct for stamps, letter of attorney, and fees of office 2 8 6	14,997	11	6
By aliens' dues received from Mr. Stewart, due 1813	114	7	4½
By tonnage duty from Mr. Stewart, 1813	204	0	1
By balance due by the corporation to the chamberlain	350	15	1½
	£22,023	3	4

We have examined the foregoing accounts, and find a balance of three hundred and fifty pounds, fifteen shillings and three half-pence, due by the corporation to the chamberlain.

M. S. Hill, *Mayor.*
Roger Murray.
John Dysart.
John Maginniss.

Londonderry, 31st Dec. 1814.

No. IX. (E.)

Corporation Accounts for the Year ending the 2d of February, 1815.

Rent-roll of the estate of the worshipful corporation of the city of Londonderry, ending the 2d day of February 1815 . . . . £. 949 s. 4 d. 3

The Corporation, for Contingencies, *Dr.*

1815.		£.	s.	d.
Jan. 7	To paid for one-half ton of coals for mayor's office	1	1	10
19	To paid for finding a drowned man	0	16	3
	To paid Hasting, for sewer grate	1	13	6
Feb. 4	To paid for coals for mayor's office	0	18	4
	To paid for repairing medical chest, for the recovery of drowned persons	0	2	6
7	To paid Mr. M'Ilroy, for mending buckets and leather pipe for the fire-engine	14	8	0
15	To paid Mr. Murray, solicitor, for his costs for copying the old leases for the Society, &c.	17	7	1
18	To paid for coals for mayor's office	0	14	10
	To paid Cook, for Corporation, for county house, &c.	1	10	10
	To paid ditto, for fire sockets for illumination	0	18	4
Mar. 11	To paid the bell-ringers, by mayor's order	23	17	9
15	To paid Leslie Ogilby and Co's bill, remitted Robert and Alex. Gordon, for wine ordered by Sir G. Hill, for entertainment of the deputation of the Society	60	3	0
16	To paid for coals and turf for mayor's office	1	12	3
April 4	To paid William Wilson, for binding statutes	1	4	3½
	To paid for coals for mayor's office	1	3	7
15	To paid Fitzpatrick, for erecting a slab and inscription for the bells	22	15	3
17	To paid Stirling, for flagging	5	12	8½
18	To paid for coals for mayor's office	0	15	10
May 15	To paid ditto ditto	0	18	10
29	To paid for finding a drowned man	0	16	3
June 2	To paid for finding a drowned boy	0	10	0
	To paid one half-year's Society rent	21	5	0
	To paid for six planks, 12 feet 3 inch, for the bells	3	12	0
	Carried forward	183	18	3

		£.	s.	d.
	Brought forward	183	18	3
June 27	To paid Miss Marshall half a year's annuity	22	15	0
Aug. 7	To M. S. Hill, Esq., for subscription to the races	56	17	6
24	To James and William Tenant, per mayor's order	14	10	1½
28	To paid the bell-ringers, per mayor's order	23	17	9
Sept. 6	To paid for one-half ton of coals, per mayor's order	0	19	10
	To paid William Fitzgerald, for tablet	3	0	0
Oct. 2	To paid bell-ringers	5	13	9
9	To paid for coals for mayor's office	1	0	10
25	To paid Peter White, for six chairs	3	8	3
28	To paid for coals	1	2	10
	To paid bellman	0	11	0
Nov. 18	To paid for coals	1	3	7
20	To paid Hasting and Cooper's account	0	18	3
Dec. 1	To paid for coals for mayor's office	1	1	10
5	To paid Society's rent	21	5	0
	To paid Mr. Miller's quit rent	1	11	4
	To paid A. Crompton, for ropes for flags	0	7	3
	To paid William Hunter, for buckets and repairs	5	11	4
	To paid William Ellis, for sundries for mayor's office	10	9	0½
25	To paid for bonds for toll of the market	4	17	10
	To paid Castelli for framing two large pictures of the King, per order	6	5	1½
	To Wm. Cook's account for town hall, &c.	2	13	5
21	To paid for coals	1	2	10
28	To paid Mr. M'Corkell, for printing, advertising, stationery, &c., for mayor's office	74	18	10½
	To paid Andrew Beatty's account for mayor's office, weights, beams, for market, &c.	27	5	3
	To paid Timothy Foy his account	6	3	2
	To paid Miss Marshall her annuity, one half-year	22	15	0
	To paid Frederick Clerk, for paving, &c.	15	10	5
	To paid for bottle and glass entertainment to the yeomanry, per mayor's order	5	13	1
	To Timothy Foy, for painting transparencies, &c.	3	8	3
	To paid ditto, for glazing mayor's office	1	16	8
		£532	12	5

No. IX. (E.)—*continued.*

The Corporation, for Pensions paid to the Widows of deceased Members, Dr.

	£.	s.	d.
Mrs. Fairly	5	0	0
Mrs. Squire Lecky	5	0	0
Mrs. Alexander	5	0	0
Mrs. Murray	20	0	0
Mrs. Bateson	5	0	0
Mrs. Darcus	5	0	0
Mrs. J. Knox	4	0	0
Mrs. G. Knox	4	0	0
Mrs. Montgomery	4	0	0
Mrs. Ferguson	4	0	0
Mrs. Thompson	4	0	0
	£65	0	0

The Corporation, for Scavengers, Dr.

Sir G. Hill. Shipquay-street and Butcher-street wards.	20	0	0
Thos. Scott, Bishop-street do.	18	0	0
Jas. Scott, Ferryquay-street ditto	18	0	0
	£56	0	0

The Corporation, for Salaries granted, Dr.

Marcus Hill. Esq., mayor	400	0	0
Sir G. F. Hill, recorder	60	0	0
Joseph Curry, chamberlain	100	0	0
Ditto for stationery	11	7	6
James Gregg and John Rea, sheriffs for 1813	100	0	0
Rev. R. Babington, new free school	80	0	0
Rev. James Knox, master of the free school	20	0	0
Fred. Hamilton, swordbearer	30	0	0
Peter Grant, armourer	5	0	0
Robt. Maginniss, macebearer	30	0	0
Roger Murray, solicitor	22	15	0
James Cooper	10	0	0
Four serjeants	91	10	10
Bailiffs	20	0	0
Belhour	5	10	0
Ringers	7	16	0
Michael Harkin	12	0	0
Rob. M'Intire, quay-master	30	0	0
William Shannon, organist.	12	0	0
Robert Maginniss, apothecary	11	7	6
Mrs. Blair	4	0	0
James Doherty	1	6	0
Rev. D. Curry	5	13	9
William Ellis, clerk	10	0	0
F. Clerk, for inspecting pavement	30	0	0
James Colhoun, for the clock	10	0	0
Six night-constables	24	0	0
	£1,144	6	7

The Worshipful Corporation, for Pensions paid Housekeepers, Dr.

	£.	s.	d.
Mrs. Giles	10	0	0
Miss Madden	3	8	3
Miss Gamble	22	15	0
Mrs. Hill.	4	11	0
The Misses Nicholls	15	0	0
Mrs. Gorrell	9	2	0
Mrs. Grant	30	0	0
Mrs. Lemon	6	16	6
Miss Stevenson	10	0	0
	£111	12	9

The Corporation, for Charities granted and paid by the Chamberlain, Dr.

Margaret Doherty	2	5	6
Mrs. Ewing	2	5	6
Mrs. Ann Doherty	3	8	3
Widow Bryan, to bury her	1	2	9
Catherine Gubbin	1	2	9
Widow Mears, to bury her	1	2	9
Easter Lindsay	1	2	9
Jane Gamble	1	2	9
Hannah M'Donald	1	2	9
John Wright	2	5	6
Elizabeth Jameson	1	2	9
Sarah Cargill	1	2	9
Miss Count	2	5	6
Widow M'Cay	1	2	9
Widow Gallon	2	5	6
Widow Coil	1	2	9
Widow Foster	2	5	6
Margaret Crawford	2	5	6
Widow Bonner	2	0	0
Widow Greenslead	2	5	6
Widow Toy	1	2	9
Widow Campbell	2	5	6
Widow Cain	2	5	6
Jane Platt, to bury her	1	2	9
Widow Glen	2	5	6
Widow Tinsley	2	5	6
C. Gilgore	2	5	6
Mary Carregan	1	2	9
Widow Gallinagh	1	2	9
John Church	1	2	9
Widow M'Doherty	2	5	6
Margaret Doak	2	5	6
Widow Kearney	2	5	6
Widow Holland	1	2	9
Margaret M'Divitt	2	5	6
Widow Hagerty.	1	2	9
Ann Johnston	1	2	9
Jane Stewart	2	5	6
Mary Thornton	2	5	6
Catherine Gorman	2	5	6
Widow M'Gowan	2	5	6
Widow Loughry.	2	5	6
Widow Sheills	2	5	6
Carried forward	78	4	3

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	78	4	3
Sarah Early	2	5	6
Widow M'Carter	2	0	0
Elizabeth Anderson.	2	5	6
Widow M'Gwire	1	2	9
Widow Campbell	1	2	9
Widow Porter	2	5	6
Rebecca M'Colgan	2	5	6
Mary M'Cann	2	5	6
Widow Lavinson.	2	5	6
Samuel Cromie, to bury him	1	2	9
Ann Hughes.	2	0	0
Widow Martin	2	5	6
Eliza M'Manus	2	5	6
Widow Gillespie.	1	2	9
Mary Quin	2	0	0
Widow Dail	2	5	6
Ann Doherty.	2	0	0
Charity Reed	2	5	6
Elinor Doherty	2	5	6
Widow Howard	2	0	0
Catherine Campbell	2	5	6
Jane Buchanan	2	5	6
Widow M'Shane	3	8	3
Wm. Lindsay and wife	3	8	3
Isabella Watson	2	5	6
Isabella Boggs	2	5	6
Catherine Stewart	2	5	6
Jane Jourdan	2	5	6
Widow Hatrick	2	5	6
Widow M'Divitt	2	0	0
Margaret West	2	5	6
Sarah Frew	2	5	6
Catherine Nelson	2	5	6
Widow Boyle, to bury her	1	2	9
Mrs. Glass	3	8	3
Rachel St. Lawrence	2	5	6
Widow Grey, to bury her	1	2	9
Widow Huey	3	8	3
Miss Millan	3	8	3
Widow Shaw	3	8	3
Widow Harkin	2	0	0
James Stevenson	2	0	0
Widow Haggerty	1	10	0
Widow Miller	1	10	0
Martha Baldrick, to bury her	1	2	9
Mary Spear	1	2	9
Alex. Lindsay, to bury him	1	2	9
Margaret Kelly	1	2	9
C. Robinson	1	2	9
Betty Hall, to bury her	1	2	9
Ann Moore	1	14	1½
Hannah Lowry	1	14	1½
Widow M'Cadden	1	14	1½
Widow Lynch, to bury her	1	2	9
Catherine M'Intire	2	5	6
Widow Nicholson	1	14	1½
Rev. D. Curry, for Blue school	14	8	6
Mr. Thompson, for Blue boys	12	0	0
	£218	0	6

Dr. *The Corporation of Londonderry in Account with Joseph Curry, Chamberlain.* *Cr.*

1814.		£.	s.	d.
Dec. 31	To balance from old account	350	15	1½
1815.				
Feb. 2	To paid salaries	1,144	6	7
	To paid scavengers	56	0	0
	To paid pensions to widows of deceased members	65	0	0
	To paid pensions to poor housekeepers	111	12	9
	To paid R. Babington, for charitable loan	34	2	6
	To paid charities	218	0	6
	To heirs of Steph. Bennet £21 14 10			
	To arrears of rent due by A. Lecky 22 3 1½			
	To fees on houses and fields, received this year on account of rent	45	9	3
Dec. 31	To amount of bonds paid.	3,202	15	5
	To paid interest and annuities	3,523	18	10½
	To paid disbursements on the bridge	3,428	4	10
	To paid contingencies	532	12	5
		£12,712	18	3

1814.		£.	s.	d.
Nov. 1	By amount received on account of rent for this year, per rent book, folio 5	1,865	11	9
1815.				
Feb. 2	By Roger Galvin, one year's toll of the market	470	0	0
	By amount received for rent of the bridge and ferry, 1st Jan. 1815	846	15	0
	By amount received for ditto, due 1st July 1815, per rent-roll	1,835	10	4½
	By amount received from pipe water, due 1st November 1814	456	0	6
	By aliens' dues received from Robert Stewart, due Dec. 1814, per account	138	7	6½
	By tonnage duty from ditto, per book, due 1814	202	16	11
Nov. 1	By amount from Robert M'Intire, ballast-office, per book	234	19	2
Dec. 31	By amount borrowed on bonds, per interest account book	6,060	0	0
	By balance due by the corporation to the chamberlain	602	17	8
		£12,712	18	3

We have examined the foregoing accounts, and find a balance of six hundred and two pounds seventeen shillings and eightpence, due by the corporation to the chamberlain on the 31st of December 1815.

MARCUS S. HILL.
ROGER MURRAY.
JOHN DYSART.
JOHN MAGINNISS.

No. IX. (F.)

(*Appendix.*)

Corporation Accounts for the Year ending the 2nd of February 1816.

	£	s.	d.
Rent-roll of the estate of the worshipful corporation of the city of Londonderry, ending the 2nd day of February 1816 . . .	949	4	3

The Corporation, for Contingencies, Dr.

To paid for coals for mayor's office	1	3	7
To paid James Sterling, for cut stone for Ferryquay gate	3	19	6½
To paid bellman	0	6	0
To paid for coals for mayor's office	1	3	7
To paid bell-ringers . . .	19	6	9
To paid for papers and seals to bonds	6	4	7
To paid for coals for mayor's office	1	0	10
To paid James Tenant, per late mayor's order . . .	5	17	5
To paid Dr. Black one year's rent of old school-house .	90	0	0
To paid for coals for mayor's office	1	0	10
To paid for five coffins, per late mayor's order . . .	4	1	3
To paid for coals for mayor's office	1	3	10
To paid C. Gallagher, for lighting lamps during the assizes	7	18	4
To paid for coals for mayor's office	0	18	10
Ditto ditto . .	0	18	10
Ditto ditto . .	0	19	4
To paid for burying a drowned man	1	13	11
To paid William Cook, for plates, per late mayor's order	4	11	0
To paid for parchments for petition to Parliament .	1	2	9
To paid William Stewart for building, per late mayor's order	51	1	0½
To paid one half-year's Society rent	21	5	0
To paid the mayor, for seals to bonds	6	16	6
To paid for finding a drowned person	0	16	3
To paid for coals for mayor's office	0	12	2
To paid Hastings and Cooper, for iron work	0	10	0
To paid ringers	1	2	9
To paid Miss Marshall one half-year's annuity for weigh-house	22	15	0
To paid for a coffin, per mayor's order	0	14	0
To paid ringers, per ditto .	1	2	9
To paid Dr. Black one half-year's rent of old school-house	45	0	0
To paid subscription to the races	56	17	6
To paid for coals for mayor's office	0	17	10½
To paid for a coffin, per mayor's order	0	12	0
To paid for coals for mayor's office	1	0	10
To paid for finding a drowned person, per order . . .	0	10	0
To paid Mr. Edgar, per mayor's order	17	1	5½
To paid for coals for mayor's office	0	13	4
Ditto ditto . .	0	18	10
To paid Hastings and Cooper, per order	1	6	5
To paid for coals for mayor's office	0	18	10
To paid for Correspondent newspaper	6	16	6
To paid for parchment for freedoms	0	12	6
Carried forward .	£393	12	9

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward .	393	12	9
To paid Dr. Black one half-year's rent of old school-house	45	0	0
To paid for coals for mayor's office	0	13	10
To paid one half-year's Society rent	21	5	0
To paid for coals for mayor's office	0	13	10
To paid bell-ringers, per mayor's order	2	5	6
To paid bellman, per ditto .	0	10	0
To paid Mr. Miller one year's quit rent	1	11	4
To paid Alexander Wright, for repairs in guard-rooms .	5	4	4
To paid for one half-ton of coals for mayor's office .	1	0	10
To paid William Doherty, for toll of Derry militia . .	3	8	3
To paid Wm. M'Corkell, for advertising accounts, &c.	63	19	3
To paid Miss Corscaden for orange ribands . . .	1	10	0
To paid Roger Murray solicitor's account	11	10	4
To paid John Thompson, for serjeants' clothes, &c. .	59	19	10½
To paid C. Gallagher, for his trouble for receiving toll of the ferry	80	0	0
To paid R. Gelvin, for loss sustained in the toll of the market by the bridge being carried away	22	15	0
To paid Miss Marshall half a year's annuity . . .	22	15	0
To paid Frederick Clark, for repairing walls, &c. . .	9	0	4
To paid Wm. Huffington, for clothing the serjeants, &c.	230	11	7½
To paid Andrew Beatty's accounts	29	4	5
To paid for two years' postage of letters	2	4	6
	£1,008	16	0

The Corporation, for Pensions paid to the Widows of deceased Members, Dr.

Lady Ferguson (seven years)	35	0	0
Mrs. Fairly	5	0	0
Mrs. Squire Lecky . . .	5	0	0
Mrs. Alexander	5	0	0
Mrs. Murray	20	0	0
Mrs. Bateson	5	0	0
Mrs. Darcus	5	0	0
Mrs. J. Knox	4	0	0
Mrs. G. Knox	4	0	0
Mrs. Montgomery	4	0	0
Mrs. Ferguson	4	0	0
	£96	0	0

The Corporation, for Salaries granted, Dr.

Marcus Hill, Esq., mayor .	400	0	0
Sir G. F. Hill, recorder . .	60	0	0
Jos. Curry, chamberlain.	100	0	0
Ditto, for stationery . . .	11	7	6
Conolly Skipton and Marcus M'Causland, sheriffs for 1814	100	0	0
Rev. R. Babington, new free school	80	0	0
Rev. James Knox, master of the free school . . .	20	0	0
Fred. Hamilton, swordbearer	30	0	0
Robert Maginnis, macebearer	30	0	0
Roger Murray, solicitor . .	22	15	0
James Cooper	10	0	0
Four serjeants	91	10	10
Bailiffs	20	0	0
Belhour	5	10	0
Ringers	7	16	0
Michael Harkin, for cleaning the walls	12	0	0
Robert M Intire, quaymaster	30	0	0
William Shannon, organist.	12	0	0
Robt. Maginniss, apothecary	11	7	6
Carried forward .	£1054	6	10

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward .	1054	6	10
Mrs. Blair	1	0	0
James Doherty	1	6	0
Rev. D. Curry	5	13	9
William Ellis, clerk. . .	10	0	0
F. Clark, for inspecting pavement	30	0	0
James Colhoun, for the clock	10	0	0
Six night constables. . .	36	0	0
Three additional night constables for four months .	6	0	0
	£1,157	6	7

The Worshipful Corporation, for Pensions paid Housekeepers, Dr.

Mrs. Giles	10	0	0
Miss Madden	3	8	3
Miss Gamble	22	15	0
Mrs. Hill.	4	11	0
The Miss Nicholls . . .	15	0	0
Mrs. Gorrell	9	2	0
Mrs. Grant	30	0	0
Mrs. Lemon	6	16	6
Miss Stevenson	10	0	0
	£111	12	9

The Corporation, for Charities granted and paid by the Chamberlain, Dr.

Mrs. Ewing	2	5	6
Mrs. Ann Doherty . . .	3	8	3
Catherine Gubbin . . .	1	2	9
Easter Lindsay	1	2	9
Jane Gamble.	1	2	9
Hannah M'Donald . . .	1	2	9
John Wright.	2	5	6
Elizabeth Jameson . . .	1	2	9
Sarah Cargill	1	2	9
Miss Count	2	5	6
Widow M'Cay	1	2	9
Widow Gallon	2	5	6
Widow Coil	1	2	9
Widow Foster, to bury her .	1	2	9
Margaret Crawford . . .	2	5	6
Widow Bonner	2	0	0
Widow Greenslead . . .	2	5	6
Widow Toy	1	2	9
Widow Campbell . . .	2	5	6
Widow Cain	2	5	6
Widow Glen	2	5	6
Widow Tinsley	2	5	6
C. Gilgore	2	5	6
Mary Carregan	1	2	9
Widow Galliuagh . . .	1	2	9
John Church	1	2	9
Widow M. Doherty . . .	2	5	6
Margaret Doak	2	5	6
Widow Kearney	2	5	6
Widow Holland	1	2	9
Margaret M'Divitt . . .	2	5	6
Widow Hagerty	1	2	9
Ann Johnston	1	2	9
Jane Stewart.	2	5	6
Mary Thornton, to bury her	1	2	9
Catherine Gorman . . .	2	5	6
Widow M'Gowan . . .	2	5	6
Widow Louchry	2	5	6
Widow Sheills	2	5	6
Sarah Early	2	5	6
Widow M'Carter . . .	2	0	0
Elizabeth Anderson . . .	2	5	6
Widow M'Gwire . . .	1	2	9
Widow Campbell . . .	1	2	9
Widow Porter	2	5	6
Rebecca M'Colgan . . .	2	5	6
Mary M'Cann	2	5	6
Widow Lavinson . . .	2	5	6
Ann Hughes	2	0	0
Widow Martin	2	5	6
Eliza M'Manus	2	5	6
Widow Gillespie . . .	1	2	9
Mary Quin	2	0	0
Widow Dail	2	5	6
Ann Doherty	2	0	0
Charity Reed.	2	5	6
Elinor Doherty	2	5	6
Widow Howard	2	0	0
Catherine Campbell . . .	2	5	6
Jane Buchanan	2	5	6
Carried forward .	£113	4	9

No. IX. (F.)—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward .	113	4	9
Widow M'Shane . . .	3	8	3
William Lindsay and wife .	3	8	3
Isabella Watson	2	5	6
Isabella Boggs	2	5	6
Catherine Stewart . . .	2	5	6
Jane Jourdan	2	5	6
Widow Hatrick	2	5	6
Widow M'Divitt . . .	2	0	0
Margaret West	2	5	6
Sarah Frew	2	5	6
Catherine Nelson . . .	2	5	6
Carried forward .	£140	5	3

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	140	5	3
Mrs. Glass	3	8	3
Rachel St. Lawrance . .	2	5	6
Widow Huey	3	8	3
Miss Millan	3	6	3
Widow Shaw	3	8	3
Widow Harkin	2	0	0
James Stevenson . . .	2	0	0
Widow Haggerty . . .	1	10	0
Widow Miller	1	10	0
Mary Spear, to bury her .	1	2	9
Margaret Kelly	1	2	9
Carried forward .	£165	7	3

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	165	7	3
A. Robinson	1	2	9
Ann Moore	1	14	1½
Hannagh Lowry. . . .	1	14	1½
Widow M'Cadden . . .	1	14	1½
Briget Canny	1	14	1½
Cath. M'Intire, to bury her.	1	2	9
Widow Nicholson . . .	1	14	1½
Rev. D. Curry, for Blue school	14	8	0
Mr. Thompson, for Blue boys	12	0	0
	£202	11	4½

Dr. *The Corporation of Londonderry, in Account with Joseph Curry, Chamberlain.* *Cr.*

	£.	s.	d.
To balance from old account	602	17	8
To paid salaries	1,157	6	7
To paid W. Ellis, for scavengers, 28th Nov. 1815	73	15	4
Ditto ditto 2d Nov. 1816	117	3	8
To paid pensions to widows of deceased members	96	0	0
To paid pensions to poor housekeepers . .	111	12	9
To paid Rev. R. Babington, for charitable loan	34	2	6
To paid charities	196	17	10½
To paid interest and annuities	3,604	12	8
To amount of bonds paid	3,902	13	10
To fees on rent of houses and fields . . .	50	19	2
To amount of contingencies	1,008	10	0
To amount of disbursements for the bridge .	707	15	10
To arrears of rent due by A. Lecky £28 3 1½			
Ditto, per heirs of the late S. Bennet 21 4 10			
To balance due by the chamberlain to the corporation	688	8	2½
	£12,352	8	1

	£.	s.	d.
By amount of rent received for this year . .	2,062	12	4
By one year's rent toll of the market, from P. M'Roddy	520	0	0
By half-a-year's rent of the bridge, from Wm. Doherty, due 1st Jan. 1816	2,100	0	0
Ditto ditto due 1st July, 1816 .	2,000	0	0
By amount received from pipe water, due 1st Nov. 1815	455	0	0
By aliens' dues from R. Stewart, due 25th Dec. 1815	89	4	2
By tonnage duty from ditto, due 25th Dec. 1815	317	11	11
By duty of ballast-office, from Robert M'Intire, due 1st Nov. 1816	256	19	8
By amount borrowed on bonds	4,550	0	0
	£12,352	8	1

We have examined the foregoing accounts, and find a balance of six hundred and eighty-eight pounds, eight shillings, and two-pence halfpenny, due by the Chamberlain to the Corporation, on the 31st of December, 1816.

M. S. Hill.
John Maginniss.
John Dysart.

No. IX. (G.)

Corporation Accounts for the Year ending the 2nd of February 1817.

	£	s.	d.
Rent-roll of the estate of the worshipful corporation of the city of Londonderry, ending the 2nd day of February, 1817 . .	2,484	2	4¼

The Corporation, for Contingencies, *Dr.*

To paid bell-ringers . . .	1	2	9
To paid for coals for mayor's office	0	18	10
To paid ditto ditto . .	1	0	0
To paid ditto ditto . .	1	0	10
To paid bellringers . . .	1	2	9
To paid for coals for mayor's office	1	1	10
To paid A. Beatty's account	11	18	8
To paid for finding a drowned person	0	10	0
To paid for mending meal and potatoe buckets . .	2	4	2
To paid William Wilson, bookbinder.	1	14	1½
To paid for coals for mayor's office	1	2	2
To paid Mr. Scott, for vellum for two addresses, and copying, to the Lord Lieutenant and Mr. Peel . .	1	2	9
To paid Mr. Hill, for eight columns of the statutes for mayor's office . . .	20	0	0
To paid W. Cook, per order	18	12	3½
To paid for coals for mayor's office	0	15	10
To paid for planks for soup shop	2	5	0
To paid for repairing the old school-house . . .	15	10	3
Carried forward .	£82	2	3

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward .	82	2	3
To paid for setting boilers .	2	9	3
To paid William Stewart's account for guard-house .	6	13	1
To paid for repairing the irons in corporation seats .	0	1	8
To paid for coals for mayor's office	0	18	3
To paid Mr. Booth, for re-casting a bell	0	10	0
To paid for coals for mayor's office	0	12	10
To paid bell-ringers . . .	2	5	6
To paid Society rent, due 25th March	21	0	0
To paid Miss Marshall, one half-year's compensation .	22	15	0
To paid bell-ringers . . .	1	2	9
To paid Mr Dysart, for railing Castle-street gate. .	23	9	4½
To paid Messrs. Smith, Lee, and Smyth, for Sir George Hill's bill on me, favour of Rundle and Co., for two gold boxes for Mr. Peel and the Lord Lieutenant	136	10	0
To paid for coals for mayor's office	0	10	10
To paid for coals and candles for ditto	1	6	11
To paid William Levingston, for meal buckets . . .	16	4	0
To paid Roger O'Brien, for mayor's office	5	19	5
To paid Andrew Beatty's account	28	16	8
To paid Andrew Moore, per order	4	13	9
To paid for repairing dial plates of town clock . .	7	11	9
To paid for planks for ditto	5	8	0
Carried forward .	£371	1	3½

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward .	371	1	3½
To paid one year's quit rent	1	11	4
To paid Dr. Black one half-year's rent of free school	45	0	0
To paid for coals for mayor's office	1	4	8
To paid for two coffins, per order	1	1	8
To paid Roger O'Brien, for mayor's office	2	12	6
To paid for coals for mayor's office	1	5	5
To paid for bench mats for ditto	1	17	8½
To paid Dr. Black ten months' interest on £1,000, being the loan granted for purchasing provisions for the poor, from 1st January to 1st November . . .	50	0	0
To paid bell-ringers . . .	1	2	9
To paid for mourning for mayor's throne in church .	0	15	6½
To paid for coals for mayor's office	1	16	9½
To paid Society rent, due 25th September . . .	21	5	0
To paid Hastings, for repairing weights	1	2	8½
To paid ditto, for two iron grates for savers . . .	2	13	7
To paid William Ellis, for stamps for bonds . . .	39	6	10½
To paid ditto, for bonds for customs, two years . .	15	4	0
To paid ditto, for sundries, per mayor's order . . .	0	13	10
To paid for coals for mayor's office	1	17	7½
To paid William Hunter, for meal and potatoe buckets	7	10	9
Carried forward .	£569	4	0½

No. IX. (G.)—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.	569	4	0½
To paid a mason for setting a grate.	0	3	4
To paid bell-ringers	2	5	6
To paid Miss Marshall, one half-year's compensation	22	15	0
To paid William Cook, for repairs in leads on town-hall	3	3	10½
To paid William M'Corkell, for printing, advertising, &c.	69	8	6
To paid William Stewart's account	9	6	2
To paid Roger O'Brien's do.	0	5	0
To paid Timothy Foy, for painting new dials	15	16	3
To paid ditto, for mayor's office	2	1	9
To paid for setting a grate with holdfasts	0	3	4
To paid the bellman, per order	0	16	6
To paid James Colhoun, for minute-hand to the town clock	11	7	6
To paid Andrew Beatty's account	66	8	6
To paid for postage of letters	1	17	6
To paid William Cook, for repairs on town-hall	2	18	4
To paid Alexander Wright, for repairing walls	15	17	2½
Total amount of contingencies	£793	18	3½

The Corporation, for Salaries granted, Dr.

William Alexander, Esq., mayor	300	0	0
Sir G. F. Hill, recorder	60	0	0
Joseph Curry, Chamberlain	100	0	0
Ditto for stationery	11	7	6
Samuel Curry, and Tristram Cary, sheriffs for 1815	100	0	0
Rev. James Knox, master of the free school	20	0	0
Frederick Hamilton, sword-bearer	20	0	0
Robert Maginnis, macebearer	20	0	0
Roger Murray, solicitor	22	15	0
Four serjeants	91	10	10
Bailiffs	20	0	0
Belhour	5	10	0
Michael Harkin, for cleansing the walls	12	0	0
Robert M'Intire, quay-master	30	0	0
Carried forward	£813	3	4

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	£813	3	4
William Shannon, organist	12	0	0
Robert Maginnis, apothecary	11	7	6
Mrs. Blair	4	0	0
James Doherty	1	6	0
Rev. H. Stewart	5	13	9
James Colhoun, for the clock	15	0	0
Six night constables	36	0	0
	£898	10	7

The Worshipful Corporation, for Pensions paid House-keepers, *Dr.*

Mrs. Giles	10	0	0
Miss Madden	3	8	3
Miss Gamble	22	15	0
The Miss Nicholls	15	0	0
Mrs. Gorrell	9	2	0
Mrs. Grant	30	0	0
Mrs. Lemon	6	16	6
Miss Stevenson	10	0	0
	£107	1	9

The Corporation, for Charities granted, and paid by the Chamberlain, *Dr.*

Mrs. Ewing	2	5	6
Mrs. Ann Doherty	3	8	3
Catherine Gubbin	1	2	9
Easter Lindsay	1	2	9
Hannah M'Donald	1	2	9
John Wright	2	5	6
Elizabeth Jameson	1	2	9
Miss Count	2	5	6
Widow M'Cay	1	2	9
Widow Gallon	2	5	6
Widow Coil	1	2	9
Margaret Crawford, to bury her	1	2	9
Widow Boner	2	0	0
Widow Greenslead	2	5	6
Widow Toy	1	2	9
Widow Campbell	2	5	6
Widow Cain	2	5	6
Widow Glen	2	5	6
Widow Tinsley	2	5	6
C. Gilgore	2	5	6
Mary Carregan	1	2	9
Widow Gallinagh	1	2	9
John Church	1	2	9
Widow M. Doherty	2	5	6
Margaret Doak	2	5	6
Widow Kearney, to bury her	1	2	9
Widow Holland	1	2	9
Margaret M'Divitt	2	5	6
Widow Haggerty	1	2	9
Carried forward	£50	18	3

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	£50	18	3
Ann Johnston	1	2	9
Jane Stewart	2	5	6
Catherine Gorman	2	5	6
Widow M'Gowan	2	5	6
Widow Louchry	2	5	6
Widow Sheills	2	5	6
Sarah Early	2	5	6
Widow M'Carter	2	0	0
Jane Gamble	1	2	9
Elizabeth Anderson	2	5	6
Widow M'Gwire	1	2	9
Widow Campbell	1	2	9
Mary M'Cann	2	5	6
Widow Lavinson	2	5	6
Ann Hughes	2	0	0
Widow Martin	2	5	6
Eliza M'Manus	2	5	6
Widow Gillespie	1	2	9
Mary Quin	2	0	0
Widow Dail	2	5	6
Charity Reed	2	5	6
Elinor Doherty	2	5	6
Widow Howard	2	0	0
Catherine Campbell	2	5	6
Jane Buchanan	2	5	6
Widow M'Shane	3	8	3
William Lindsay and wife	3	8	3
Isabella Watson	2	5	6
Isabella Boggs	2	5	6
Catherine Stewart	2	5	6
Jane Jourdan	2	5	6
Widow Hatrick	2	5	6
Widow M'Divitt	2	0	0
Sarah Frew	2	5	6
Catherine Nelson, to bury her	1	2	9
Mrs. Glass	3	8	3
Rachel St. Lawrence	2	5	6
Widow Huey	3	8	3
Miss Millan	3	8	3
Widow Shaw	3	8	3
Widow Harkin	2	0	0
Jane Stevenson, to bury her	1	2	9
Widow Miller	1	10	0
Margaret Kelly	1	2	9
A. Robinson	1	2	9
Ann Moore	1	14	1½
Hannah Lowry, to bury her	1	2	9
Widow M'Cadden	1	14	1½
Bridget Canny	1	14	1½
Widow Nicholson	1	14	1½
Widow Doherty, to bury her	1	2	9
Rev. D. Curry, for Blue school	14	8	0
Mr. Thompson, for Blue boys	12	0	0
	£180	13	6

Dr. *The Corporation of Londonderry, in Account with Joseph Curry, Chamberlain.* *Cr.*

	£	s.	d.
To paid salaries	898	10	7
To paid William Ellis, for scavengers	118	2	3½
To paid pensions to poor housekeepers	107	1	9
To paid ditto to Mrs. Murray	20	0	0
To paid charities	180	13	6
To paid Rev. Mr. Babington, for charitable loan	34	2	6
To amount of contingencies	794	3	4½
To fees on rent, received for houses and fields, £1,180 4*s.* 4*d.*	59	0	2
To amount of disbursements for the bridge	496	7	2
To amount of interest and annuities	4,244	14	2
To amount of bonds paid off	7,477	12	9
To arrears of rent due by Alexander Lecky	£34 3 1½		
To ditto, by heirs of Stephen Bennett	21 4 10		
	£55 7 11½		
To balance due by the chamberlain	308	14	1
	£14,739	2	4

	£	s.	d.
By balance from old account	688	8	2½
By amount received on account of rent	2,237	5	4
By one year's rent of the toll of market	565	0	0
By half-a-year's rent of the bridge, from William Doherty, due 1st January 1817	2,000	0	0
By ditto from Charles Gallagher, 1st July 1816	1,960	0	0
By amount received from Pipe Water Committee, 1st November	456	0	0
By aliens' dues from Mr. Stewart	72	13	7
By tonnage duty from ditto, December 25th, 1816	286	0	3
By amount borrowed on bond	6,473	15	0
	£14,739	2	4

We have examined the foregoing accounts, and find a balance of three hundred and eight pounds, fourteen shillings, and one penny, due by the chamberlain to the corporation, on the 31st December, 1817.

M. S. Hill, Alderman.
John Dysart, Burgess.
John Rea, Burgess.

No. IX. (H.)

Corporation Accounts for the Year ending 1818.

The Corporation, for Contingencies, Dr.

1818.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 1	To paid bell-ringers	1	2	9
17	To paid for coals for mayor's office	2	2	6
Feb. 3	To paid Patrick Meehan, for attending mayor's office	1	0	0
	To paid bell-ringers	1	2	9
4	To paid coals for mayor's office	2	4	6
	To paid Joseph Black half-year's rent of old free school, due 1st Nov. last	45	0	0
11	To paid bill remitted, W. Mossop, for seals and press	19	6	9
	To paid coffin and shovel shafts	0	18	9
	To paid F. Clark, for paving	5	19	6
20	To paid for coals	1	11	0
Mar. 10	Ditto ditto	1	11	10
27	Ditto ditto	1	11	10
28	To paid John Dennison, for masons for mayor's office	2	6	4
April 10	To paid first cost of weighing-machines for the weigh-house (this not paid) £54 10 2			
	To paid duty, freight, and charges on ditto 8 5 5			
	To paid John Sterling, stone-cutter 2 12 10	11	4	11
	To paid labourers 0 6 8			
13	To paid for coals	1	8	10
	To paid for mending form in mayor's seat in the church	0	2	6
27	To paid for rope for the flag-staff	0	7	6
May 9	To paid for coals	1	7	6
June 2	To paid Alexander Wright, mason, for work and materials at weigh-house, and raising the wall	21	15	9½
4	To paid Mr. Crompton, for two mats for mayor's office	0	17	8½
	To paid to Roger O'Brien, for mayor's office	8	1	7
	To paid Robert Booth, for a plate of weighing machine	2	7	2½
10	To paid J. Black, half year's rent of free school	45	0	0
15	To paid for finding a drowned man	0	10	0
	Carried forward	£179	2	0½

		£.	s.	d.
	Brought forward	£179	2	0½
19	To paid Society half-year's rent	21	5	0
20	To paid Livingston, for meal buckets, &c.	6	10	0
July 7	To paid Miss Marshall half-year's rent of weigh-house	22	15	0
Aug. 11	To paid William Huffington, for serjeants' liveries	31	19	4
	To paid Timothy Foy, for lettering toll-boards	20	0	0
20	To paid whitewashing four houses	0	12	6
Sept. 1	To paid for ditto	0	2	6
17	To paid ditto for two houses	0	5	0
	To paid subscription for repairing the organ	12	0	0
25	To paid for coals for mayor's office	1	5	3
Oct. 3	To paid whitewashing two houses	0	5	0
	To paid for finding two drowned men	1	10	0
11	To paid quit-rent	1	11	4
15	To paid Rose Freil, to buy a coffin	0	7	6
22	To paid for coals	1	5	8
Nov. 7	To paid for whitewashing three houses.	0	8	9
11	To paid Joseph Black, due the 1st inst.	45	0	0
13	To paid Daniel M'Divett, for washing lamps	6	16	6
17	To paid bell-ringers	1	2	9
21	To paid for coals	1	7	8
Dec. 1	To paid Andrew Beatty's account, mayor's office	35	7	6
	Ditto ditto ditto	1	5	1½
	To paid for a coffin	0	10	10
8	To paid bell-ringers for the Queen	1	2	9
	To paid Mr. Beresford, for half-year's rent	21	5	0
18	To paid for half a ton of coals	1	8	6
21	To paid William Ellis, for sundries for mayor's office	5	4	4½
	To paid for stamps for bonds for customs	49	8	7½
24	To paid William M'Corkell, for printing, stationery, &c.	77	3	3
	To paid Mr. Thompson, for serjeants' clothes, &c.	58	19	9
	To paid bell-ringers	2	5	6
30	To paid Miss Marshall, for rent of weigh-house	22	15	0
		£638	8	0

Cash Corporation Debit Ledger, 15.

Pensions paid and due 2nd February 1818.

	£.	s.	d.
Mrs. Murray	20	0	0
Mrs. Giles	10	0	0
Miss Madden	3	8	3
Miss Gamble	22	15	0
Miss Nichols	15	0	0
Mrs. Gonell	9	2	0
Mrs. Grant	30	0	0
Mrs Lemnon	6	16	6
Miss Stevinson	10	0	0
	127	1	9
Deduct William Murray, charged in Ledger	20	0	0
	£107	1	9

Salaries paid and due 2nd February 1818.

	£.	s.	d.
William Alexander, mayor	300	0	0
Sir George Hill, recorder	60	0	0
Joseph Curry, chamberlain	100	0	0
Joseph Curry, for stationery	11	7	6
Rev. J. Knox, master of free school	20	0	0
F. Hamilton, swordbearer	20	0	0
Robert Maginess, mace-bearer	20	0	0
Roger Murray, solicitor	22	15	0
Four serjeants	91	10	10
Bailiffs	20	0	0
Belhour	5	10	0
M. Hankin, for cleaning the walls	12	0	0
Rob. M'Intire, quaymaster	30	0	0
William Shannon, organist	12	0	0
Rob. Maginniss, apothecary	11	7	6
Mrs. Blair	4	0	0
James Doherty	1	6	0
Rev. D. Curry	5	13	9
Jas. Colhoun, for the clock	15	0	0
Carried forward	762	10	7

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	762	10	7
Six night constables	36	0	0
	£798	10	7

Carried to Ledger, folio 15.

Charities for 1818.

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Ewing	2	5	6
Mrs. Ann Doherty	3	8	3
Catherine Gubbin	1	2	9
Esther Lindsay	1	2	9
Hannah M'Donald	1	2	9
Eliza Jameson	1	2	9
Miss Count	2	5	6
Widow M'Cay	1	2	9
Widow Gallon	2	5	6
Widow Coil	1	2	9
Widow Bonner	2	0	0
Widow Greenslead	2	5	6
Widow Toy, dead, paid 27th November, 1820	1	2	9
Widow Campbell	2	5	6
Widow Glen	2	5	6
Widow Finslay	2	5	6
Charity Gilgore	2	5	6
Mary Carrigan	1	2	9
Widow Gallinagh, dead, paid 7th October, 1820	1	2	9
John Church	1	2	9
Widow M'Doherty	2	5	6
Margaret Doak	2	5	6
Widow Holland, to bury her	1	2	9
Margaret M'Divitt	2	5	6
Widow Haggarty	1	2	9
Ann Johnston	1	2	9
Catherine Gorman	2	5	6
Widow Loughery	2	5	6
Widow Shields	2	5	6
Sarah Early	2	5	6
Widow M'Carter, paid 19th December 1820	2	0	0
Jane Gamble	1	2	9
Carried forward	£57	9	3

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	57	9	3
Eliza Anderson	2	5	6
Widow Maguire	1	2	9
Widow Campbell	1	2	9
Mary M'Cann	2	5	6
Widow Laviston	2	5	6
Ann Hughes	2	0	0
Widow Martin	2	5	6
Eliza M'Manus	2	5	6
Widow Gillespie	1	2	9
Mary Quin, paid 19th December 1820	2	0	0
Charity Reid, to bury her	1	2	9
Eleanor Doherty	2	5	6
Widow Howard	2	0	0
Catherine Campbell	2	5	6
Jane Buchanan	2	5	6
Widow M'Shane, to bury her	1	2	9
William Lindsay and wife	3	8	3
Isabella Waters	2	5	6
Isabella Boggs	2	5	6
Catherine Stewart	2	5	6
Widow Hatrick	2	5	6
Widow M'Divitt	2	0	0
Sarah Frew, to bury her	1	2	9
Mrs. Glass	3	8	3
Rachel St. Lawrence	2	5	6
Widow Huey, to bury her	1	2	9
Miss Miller	3	8	3
Widow Shaw	3	8	3
Widow Harkin	2	0	0
Widow Miller	1	10	0
Margery Kelly, to bury her	1	2	9
Ann Moore	1	14	1½
Widow M'Cann	1	14	1½
Bridget Canney	1	14	1½
Widow Nicholson	1	14	1½
Ann Robison	1	2	9
Rev. David Curry, for Blue school	14	8	0
John Thompson, Esq., for Blue boys	12	0	0
	£155	13	0

Carried to Ledger, folio

No. IX. (H.)—*continued*,

Dr. *The Corporation of Londonderry, their Account Current with Joseph Curry, Chamberlain.* *Cr.*

1818.		£.	s.	d.
Feb. 2	To paid salaries	798	10	7
	To paid William Ellis for scavengers	113	1	4
	To paid pension to Mr. Murray	20	0	0
	To paid poor housekeepers	107	1	9
	To paid charities	155	13	0
	To paid Mr. Babington, for charitable loan	34	2	6
Dec. 31	To paid contingencies	638	8	0
	To fees on houses and fields for rent received £1,179 15 5	58	19	9
	To amount of disbursements for the bridge	663	16	0
	To amount of interest and annuities paid, per book	3,568	3	8½
	To amount of bonds paid to ditto	5,744	14	5
	To arrears of rent due by Alex. Lecky £40 3 1½			
	To heirs of the late Stephen Bennett 22 5 6			
	£62 8 7½			
	To balance due by the chamberlain to the corporation, carried to the credit of the corporation new account	1,561	2	8½
		£13,463	13	9

1817.		£.	s.	d.
Dec. 31	By balance from old account	308	14	1
	By amount received on account of rent, due 1st November 1817	2,236	16	5½
	By toll of the market, due 2nd Feb. 1818	541	0	0
	By half-year's rent of bridge from Charles Galeaher, due 1st January, 1718	1,960	0	0
	By ditto, from William Doherty, due 1st July	2,025	0	0
	By pipe-water, due 1st November, 1817	456	0	0
	By aliens' due, received from Robert Stewart, due 23rd December, 1817	72	8	5½
	By tonnage duty from ditto, due 25th December, 1817	293	14	9
	By amount borrowed on interest, per book	5,570	0	0
		£13,463	13	9

Audited 31*st December*, 1818.

No. IX. (I.)

Corporation Accounts for the Year ending 1819.

The Corporation, for Contingencies, *Dr.*

1819.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 12	To paid Alexander Wright, for repairs on the guard-house	3	15	8
	To paid for coals for mayor's office	1	12	8
19	To paid for coffin, per mayor's order	5	5	0
23	To paid John Murray, on account of law-suit	45	7	1½
30	To paid for a back for seat in the church	0	3	4
	To paid the dean, for the subscription for the stoves in the church	22	15	0
Feb. 2	To paid bell-ringers	1	2	9
	To paid for coals, mayor's office	1	11	8
	To paid F. Clarke, pavior	9	17	9½
Mar. 20	To paid John Stoakes, carpenter	1	0	9½
	To paid for finding a drowned man	0	10	0
29	To paid for coals for mayor's office	1	10	8
April 23	To paid for coals for mayor's office	1	12	8
	To paid bell-ringers per order	2	5	6
May 31	To paid for coals for mayor's office	1	10	2
June 5	To paid Joseph Black, due 1st May	45	0	0
29	To paid Miss Marshall half-year's rent of the weigh-house	22	15	0
	To paid William Stewart, per mayor's order	2	11	3
	Carried forward	£170	7	0½

		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	170	7	0½
June 29	To paid William Stewart, per mayor's order	1	0	5
Aug. 24	To paid subscription to the races, per order of council	56	17	6
	To paid James Thompson for finding a drowned person	0	15	0
	To paid James Dysart for clock pins	0	9	8
Sept. 11	To paid Mr. Wiley, for dinner to the deputation from the Irish Society, per order of Sir G. Hill	25	0	0
	To paid carriage of a turtle from Belfast	1	0	0
	To paid acceptance of Messrs. Sneyd, French, &c.	36	17	8
16	To paid for coals for mayor's office	1	9	2
	To paid Samuel Barr, for dinner to the deputation from the Irish Society, per order of Sir G. Hill	47	14	5
	To paid John Murray, on account of law-suit	63	0	5
	Ditto Ditto	10	0	0
		414	11	3½
	Deduct overcharged for church stoves, 30th January	11	7	6
		£403	3	9½

Salaries paid and due 2*nd February* 1819.

	£	s.	d.
William Scott, mayor	300	0	0
Sir George Hill, recorder	60	0	0
Joseph Curry, chamberlain	100	0	0
Ditto, for stationery	11	7	6
Rev. Mr. Knox, master of free-school	20	0	0
F. Hamilton, swordbearer	20	0	0
Rob. Maginniss, macebearer	20	0	0
Roger Murray, solicitor	22	15	0
Four serjeants	91	10	10
Bailiffs	20	0	0
Belhour	5	10	0
M. Harkin, for cleaning the walls	12	0	0
Rob. M'Intire, quay-master	30	0	0
Rev. H. Stewart, for organist	20	1	3
Rob. Maginniss, apothecary	11	7	6
Mrs. Blair	4	0	0
James Doherty	1	6	0
Rev. H. Stewart	5	13	9
James Colhoun, for the clock	15	0	0
Six night constables	36	0	0
	£806	11	10

Pensions paid and due 2*nd February* 1819.

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Giles	10	0	0
Miss Madden	3	8	3
Miss Gamble	22	15	0
Miss Nicholls	15	0	0
Mrs. Gurell	9	2	0
Mrs. Grant	30	0	0
Mrs. Lemon	6	16	6
Miss Stevenson	10	0	0
	£107	1	9

Charities for 1818.

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Ewing	2	5	6
Mrs. Ann Doherty	3	8	3
Catherine Gubbin	1	2	9
Esther Lindsay	1	2	9
Hannah M'Donald	1	2	9
John Wright	2	5	6
Elizabeth Jameson	1	2	9
Miss Count	2	5	6
Widow M'Cay	1	2	9
Carried forward	£15	18	6

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	15	18	6
Widow Gallon	2	5	6
Widow Coil	1	2	9
Margaret Crawford, to bury her	1	2	9
Widow Bonner	2	0	0
Widow Greenslead	2	5	6
Widow Toy	1	2	9
Widow Campbell	2	5	6
Widow Glenn	2	5	6
Widow Finlay	2	5	6
Charity Gilgore	2	5	6
Mary Carrigan	1	2	9
Widow Gallinagh	1	2	9
John Church	1	2	9
Widow Mary Doherty	2	5	6
Margaret Doak	2	5	6
Widow Kearney, to bury her	1	2	9
Widow Holland	1	2	9
Margaret M'Divitt	2	5	6
Widow Hegarty	1	2	9
Ann Johnston	1	2	9
Jane Stewart	2	5	6
Catherine Gorman	2	5	6
Carried forward	£54	5	6

No. IX. (I.)—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	54	5	6
Widow M'Gorman	2	5	6
Widow Loughery	2	5	6
Widow Sheilds	2	5	6
Sarah Early	2	5	6
Widow M'Carter	2	0	0
Elizabeth Anderson	2	5	6
Jane Gamble	1	2	9
Widow M'Guire	1	2	9
Widow Campbell	1	2	9
Mary M'Cann	2	5	6
Widow Leviston	2	5	6
Ann Hughes	2	0	0
Widow Martin	2	5	6
Elizabeth M'Manus	2	5	6
Widow Gillespie	1	2	9
Mary Quin	2	0	0
Widow Dail	2	5	6
Charity Reid	2	5	6
Carried forward	£89	17	0

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	89	17	0
Eleanor Doherty	2	5	6
Widow Howard	2	0	0
Catherine Campbell	2	5	6
Jane Buchanan	2	5	6
Mrs. M'Shane	3	8	3
Wm. Lindsay and wife	3	8	3
Isabella Watson	2	5	6
Isabella Boggs	2	5	6
Catherine Stewart	2	5	6
Jane Jourdan	2	5	6
Widow Hatrick	2	5	6
Widow M'Divitt	2	0	0
Sarah Frew	2	5	6
Catherine Nelson, to bury her	1	2	9
Mrs. Glass	3	8	3
Rachel St. Lawrence	2	5	6
Mrs. Huey	3	8	3
Carried forward	£131	7	9

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	131	7	9
Miss Milan	3	8	3
Mrs. Shaw	3	8	3
Widow Harkin	2	0	0
James Stevenson, to bury him	1	2	9
Widow Miller	1	10	0
Margaret Kelly	1	2	9
Ann Robison	1	2	9
Ann Moore	1	14	1½
Hannah Lowery, to bury her	1	2	9
Widow M'Cardelin	1	14	1½
Bridget Canning	1	14	1½
Widow Nicholson	1	14	1½
Widow Doherty, to bury her	1	2	9
Rev. Dr. Curry, for Blue school	14	8	0
John Thompson, for Blue boys	12	0	0
	£180	13	6

Dr. *The Corporation of Londonderry, with the Heirs of the late Joseph Curry,* *Cr.*

1819.		£	s.	d.
Feb. 2	To paid salaries	806	10	11
	To paid pensions to poor housekeepers	107	1	9
	To paid Mr. Babington, for the charitable loan	34	2	6
	To paid contingencies	403	3	9½
	To paid fees on rent received for houses and fields	63	19	5
	To paid amount of disbursements for bridge	1,540	3	1
	To paid amount of interest and annuities	2,436	12	8
	To paid amount of bonds paid off	2,425	0	0
	To paid amount due by Pipe Water Committee to chamberlain	837	6	10½
	To paid nine months' salary, ordered to chamberlain up to 1st Oct. 1819	75	0	0
	To paid nine months' salary, allowed to chamberlain for same period	8	10	7½
	To paid postage due to chamberlain	0	12	9
	To paid balance due by the late chamberlain to the corporation, on 8th February 1819	3,620	11	4½
	(Audited 8th Nov. 1819.)	£12,353	16	7

	£	s.	d.
By balance from old account	1,561	2	8½
By amount received on account of rent due November 1819	1,797	11	4½
By toll of the market-due, 2nd February 1819	525	0	0
By ditto, paid to the 2d of August 1819	250	0	0
By rent of the bridge, from Mr. O'Doherty	1,787	10	0
By half-year's rent of ditto, from C. Gallaher, to 1st July	2,180	0	0
By amount received from ditto, since the 1st July	939	4	7½
By pipe water, due the 1st November 1818	456	0	0
By amount from Mr. Steward, for quayage	585	7	10½
By ditto, received from Rev. Mr. Babington	222	0	0
By ditto, from Rev. Mr. Montgomery, for which a bond is to be executed	250	0	0
By amount received for bonds given	1,800	0	0
	£12,353	16	7

No. IX. (K.)

Corporation Accounts for the Years ending the 2nd of February, 1820 and 1821.

The Corporation, for Contingencies, *Dr.*

1819.		£	s.	d.
Nov. 11	To cash paid Jos. Black, rent of free school	45	0	0
12	To cash paid John Stoakes, per mayor's order	27	14	7½
	To cash paid William Stewart, per ditto	1	6	2½
16	To cash paid Mr. Berresford, Society rent	21	5	0
17	To cash paid R. Nolan, per order of Sir G. Hill	15	12	6
24	To John Murray, for proceedings against Macklin			
	To cash paid, amount of cost allowed him	28	14	11
	To cash paid, the mayor's contingency account	50	0	0
25	To cash paid for one ton of coal for mayor's office	1	8	2
27	To cash paid Mr. Miller, quit rent	1	11	4
	To cash paid William Ellis, sundries for mayor's office	4	14	7½
	To cash paid, his own account	16	17	1
Dec. 29	To cash paid John Murray, for making case	6	0	0
	To cash paid bell-ringers, per receipt	5	13	9
1820.				
Jan. 11	To cash paid for custom bonds	5	0	0
	To cash paid Thomas Hastings, for adjusting weights	0	12	8
12	To cash paid Miss Marshall, for weigh-house	22	15	0
	To cash paid Timothy Foy, per mayor's order	3	14	8½
	To cash paid 21 bell-ringers, per receipt	23	17	9
	To cash paid for repairs of stand for sword and mace	0	3	4
	Carried forward	£282	1	8

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	282	1	8
24 To cash paid William Sterling, per mayor's order	1	10	0
Feb. 2 To cash paid bell-ringers, per ditto	1	2	9
5 To cash paid for finding a dead body, per ditto	0	10	0
8 To cash paid for powder &c., per ditto	4	15	0
9 To cash paid bell-ringers, per ditto	1	2	9
12 To cash paid James Doherty, per order of Sir G. Hill	2	5	6
To cash paid Frederick Clark, per mayor's order	1	19	6
18 To cash paid W. M'Corkell, per ditto	51	2	1
19 To cash paid for two tons of coals for mayor's office	2	15	4
25 To cash paid Roger O'Brien, per mayor's order	7	6	7½
28 To cash paid for finding two dead children, per ditto	0	10	0
To cash paid Mrs. Beaty, per ditto	32	1	8½
Mar. 3 To cash paid J. Thompson, for serjeants' clothes	146	13	6
To cash paid ditto, for black cloth for church	6	18	3
To cash paid Francis Jordan and Co. for weighing machine	54	18	2
To exchange at 14 per cent. (remt. 5th May, 1819)	7	13	9
4 To cash paid Meenan, bellman	0	2	6
To cash paid Levenston, per mayor's order	6	0	0
To cash paid Stoakes, on account of vegetable market	30	0	0
Carried forward	£641	9	1

No, IX. (K.)—*continued.*

			£.	s.	d.
		Brought forward . .	641	9	1
Mar.	7	To bill remitted G. C. Harvey, for amount paid Sir G. F. Hill, with interest, &c., £112 13*s.* 2*d.*—Ex. 8¼	121	19	0
	11	To cash paid Wm. White, per mayor's order	4	14	2
April	1	To cash paid Timothy Foy, per mayor's order	12	19	5½
	3	To cash paid John Stoakes, per mayor's order	50	0	0
	5	To cash paid John Maginniss, for contingency in part	20	0	0
	6	To cash paid John Murray, for a lawyer's opinion	6	0	0
		To cash paid for coals for mayor's office	1	7	11
	18	To cash paid three bell-ringers, per mayor's order	3	8	3
	22	To cash paid John Stoakes, on account of new market	50	0	0
	24	To cash paid bell-ringers, per mayor's order	1	2	9
May	2	To cash paid Patrick Meenan, per ditto	0	11	8
	5	To cash paid John Doherty, for repairing guard-house, per ditto	1	10	0
	6	To cash paid John Stoakes, on account of new market	10	0	0
	10	To cash paid mayor's order of 25th March, favour Mrs. Burch to Mr. John Rea, contingency money in full.	30	0	0
	11	To cash paid Rev. Richard Babington's order for amount of subscription to charitable loan	34	2	6
	11	To cash paid for coals for mayor's office	1	7	8
	12	To cash paid John Murray, amount of costs of leases from Wm. Lecky . .	7	7	6
	20	To cash paid Joseph Black, rent of the old free school	45	0	0
		To cash paid Hugh Foy, for painting King's Arms, per mayor's order . .	9	2	0
	22	To cash paid John Murray, for account of costs of Society leases	5	2	4½
	23	To cash paid Wm. Cook, for repairs done to town hall	6	16	1½
		To cash paid William Cook, for lead for weigh-house	0	19	0
		To cash paid Wm. Cook, for work done in fish-market	2	0	11½
	24	To cash paid John Stoakes, on account of new market	30	0	0
		To cash remitted D. Babington, on account of leases	200	0	0
	30	To cash paid J. Murray, on account of leases	100	0	0
June	7	To cash paid J. C. Berresford, Society rent	21	5	0
	19	To cash paid for coals for mayor's office	0	15	6
	24	To cash paid John Stoakes, on account of new market	20	0	0
	27	To cash remitted J. Murray, for D. Babington, in full of costs for society leases	184	2	6
July	3	To cash paid J. Nicholson, amount of T. Foy's account for numbering doors	14	17	2½
		To cash paid bell-ringers	1	19	9
	5	To cash paid R. O'Brien, for work done in mayor's office	10	4	3
	6	To cash paid J. Stoakes, in full of new markets, &c.	219	4	6
	7	To cash paid John Brown, for taking care of lamps for two years, at four guineas	9	2	0
		To cash paid Miss Marshall, one half-year's compensation money . . .	22	15	0
	12	To cash paid bell-ringers.	0	16	0
	22	To cash paid John Haveland, per mayor's order	10	0	0
		Carried forward . . £1907	2	1½	

			£.	s.	d.
		Brought forward . .	1907	2	1½
Aug.	4	To cash paid John Murray, for account of leases	5	5	0
	5	To cash paid Pat. Meenan, per mayor's order	0	13	4
	8	To cash paid bell-ringers, per mayor's order	1	2	9
	12	To cash paid M. S. Hill, for subscription to Londonderry races	56	17	6
Sept.	17	To cash paid per mayor's order . . .	0	7	7
		To cash paid Borland, per mayor's order	0	4	1
	25	To cash paid for coal, per mayor's order	1	3	8
Oct.	7	To cash paid Boyle, for post horses, per mayor's order	1	7	9
	17	To cash paid John Murray, to get lawyer's opinion	4	11	0
		To cash paid bell-ringers, per mayor's order	1	2	9
Nov.	3	To cash paid J. C. Berresford, Society's rent, half year	310	0	0
	4	To cash paid bell-ringers, for four days, per order	4	11	0
		To cash paid William Levingston, per mayor's order	5	6	8
	23	To cash paid for coal for mayor's office.	2	10	1
Dec.	3	To cash paid Joseph Black	45	0	0
		To cash paid William Levingston, for lamps, per order	3	16	0
	6	To cash paid John Bradley, repairs of guard-house	1	5	2
		To cash paid John Dennison, per order .	0	15	0
	18	To cash paid bell-ringers, per order, for two days	2	5	6
1821.					
Jan.	8	To cash paid Miss Marshall, for weigh-house	22	15	0
		To cash paid Andrew Moore, per mayor's order	0	14	8
		To cash paid Wm. Levingston, per ditto	4	6	8
		To cash paid James Gilmour and Co., per ditto	4	1	3
		To cash paid Patrick Meenan, per ditto.	0	10	0
		To cash paid bell-ringers, per ditto . .	8	0	0
		To cash paid for gaol for mayor's office.	2	10	2
		To cash paid William Ellis, per mayor's order	12	7	5½
		To cash paid William Ellis, per mayor's order, for scavengers	139	8	6
		To cash paid ditto for stamps for bonds	18	13	11
		Ditto. Ditto	35	19	2
		To cash paid William M'Corkell . .	82	18	5
	27	To cash paid for a coffin for late bellman, per order	1	0	0
		To cash paid John Stoakes, per order .	1	4	7
		To cash paid R. H. Nolan	0	6	8
		To cash paid Warren Mount Garrett, per order of common council . . .	30	0	0
		To cash paid Timothy Foy, per mayor's order	17	7	1
		To cash paid Mr. Frears, for cooking dinner given to Lord Lieutenant . .	17	1	3
		To cash paid Charles M'Garry, for attendance at same	4	11	0
		To cash paid Daniel Longan, for taking care of wine at same	2	5	6
		To cash paid Thomas Ramsay, for wine for same	116	8	1
		To cash remitted Snyd. French, and Bartor, for wine for same	45	12	1
		To cash remitted William Wiber, for poultry for same	12	6	10
		To Francis Jordan and Co., Liverpool, for a turtle got 4th August, 1819, £17 2*s.* 4*d.*—Brit. Ex. par	18	10	0
		Total amount of contingencies	£2,959	5	2½

No. IX. (K.)—*continued.*

Dr. *The Bridge, for Expenditure.*

1819.		£.	s.	d.
Nov. 10	To cash paid Messrs. Harvey, for timber	795	0	0
13	To cash paid James and John Stirling	15	0	0
20	To cash paid James Adamson, for carpenters, &c.	4	11	0
	To cash paid ditto, for labourers, &c.	11	14	0
	To cash paid ditto, for paper to toll-house	0	18	0
	To cash paid Carlan and Deeney	30	0	0
Dec. 4	To cash paid James Adamson, for carpenters, &c.	19	4	7
	To cash for watchmen, &c.	4	7	0
11	To cash paid Carlan and Deeney, masons	30	0	0
	To cash paid James and John Stirling	15	0	0
	To cash paid James Adamson, for carpenters, labourers, &c.	23	3	1
23	To cash paid Tom Waugh, for auctioning bridge	6	16	6
24	To cash paid James and John Stirling	10	0	0
	To cash paid James Adamson, for carpenters, &c.	7	19	0
	To cash paid Wm. Ellis, for bonds for toll of bridge	29	13	6
	To cash paid Thos. Cooper, whitesmith	15	3	11½
1820.				
Jan. 1	To cash paid J. Adams, for carpenters, &c.	9	13	6
	To cash paid Thomas Greenslead, for spikes, &c.	51	14	7
8	To cash paid James and John Stirling	15	0	0
11	To cash paid Deeny and Carlan, masons	30	0	0
15	To cash paid J. Adamson, for carpenters, &c.	23	12	2½
29	To cash paid ditto, for watchmen	4	0	0
	To cash paid ditto, for carpenters, labourers, &c.	18	6	1½
	To cash paid James and John Stirling	15	0	0
Feb. 1	To cash paid Wm. Nevins, for painting and glazing	3	0	0
12	To cash paid J. Adamson, for carpenters, &c.	18	5	4
	To cash paid Deeny and Carlan, masons	30	0	0
18	To cash paid A. Crompton	38	14	1½
19	To cash paid James and John Stirling	10	0	0
21	To cash paid John Downing, on account of toll-gate	10	0	0
26	To cash paid J. Adamson, for carpenters, labourers, &c.	14	18	6
Feb. 29	To cash paid Wm. Nevins	2	0	0
Mar. 3	To cash paid John Thompson, account for coals to bridgemen	8	15	2
9	To cash paid R. Booth	1	10	6
	To cash paid J. Adamson, for carpenters, labourers, &c.	15	4	2
25	To cash paid J. and J. Stirling, balance of account	58	13	10½
	To cash paid John M'Colley, for gravel	5	0	0
	To cash paid county cess, on store at bridge	1	2	6
	To cash paid J. Adamson, for watchmen	4	0	0
	To cash paid ditto, for carpenters and labourers	14	17	11½
April 1	To cash paid Wm. Nevins, for repairs on lamps	2	14	10
	To cash paid Wm. Nevins, on account of toll-house	2	0	0
	To cash paid Carlan and Deeny, masons	20	10	2
6	To cash paid Mathew Rolston, for fees and measuring mason work	8	0	0
	To cash paid James Adamson, for carpenters and labourers, &c.	21	5	2½
22	To cash paid James Adamson, for ditto	11	12	1½
	To cash paid ditto, for watchmen	4	0	0
	To cash paid Carlan and Deeny, in full of account	37	2	5
May 6	To cash paid James Adamson, for carpenters	10	3	5
20	To cash paid ditto, for carpenters and labourers	8	18	0
	To cash paid ditto for watchmen	4	0	0
	To cash paid Alexander Major, for his interest in the tenement next adjoining north side of the bridge	56	17	6
23	To cash paid William Cook, for work done to toll-house	27	13	11½
	To cash paid William Cook, for ditto	25	0	2
	To cash paid William Cook, for ditto	5	17	0
24	To cash paid John Downing, in full of toll-gate	54	6	4½
29	To cash paid Thomas Greenslead	20	0	0
30	To cash paid church cess, for turf store	0	2	6
June 3	To cash paid James Adamson, for carpenters and labourers	7	13	3
17	To cash paid James Adamson, for ditto	7	13	9
	To cash paid ditto, for watchmen	4	0	0
	Carried forward	£1761	9	10

Cr.

1819.		£.	s.	d.
Nov. 20	By sale of old timber, per Jas. Adamson	57	0	9
1820.				
Mar. 11	By sale of old timber	9	5	6
	By cash from William Doherty, on account of rent due 1st January, 1819	209	10	0
	By cash from C. Gallagher, for rent due from 1st November 1819 to 1st January 1820	1,240	15	4½
	By cash from C. Gallagher, for rent due 1st November 1820	3,379	3	4
		£4,895	14	11½

£4,895 14 11½

No. IX. (K.)—*continued.*

(*Appendix.*)

Dr. *The Bridge for Expenditure—continued.*

		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward . .	1,761	9	10
June 21	To cash paid Thomas Cooper . . .	5	13	8
July 1	To cash paid James Adamson, for carpenters	4	11	0
	To cash paid Timothy Foy, per J. Nicholson	56	11	2
15	To cash paid Jas. Adamson, for watchmen	4	0	0
	To cash paid ditto, for carpenters . .	4	11	0
	To cash paid J. O'Brien, for county cess of store	0	19	7
	To cash paid Thomas and W. S. Harvey, for plank	360	0	0
22	To cash paid Thomas Quinn, for plastering toll-house	11	19	4
25	To cash paid J. O'Brien, for pipe water cess on store	3	10	10
29	To cash paid Jas. Adamson, for carpenters	4	7	4½
Aug. 12	To cash paid ditto, for watchmen . .	4	0	0
	To cash paid ditto, for carpenters . .	4	7	3
26	To cash paid ditto, for carpenters and bricklayers	6	11	10
Sept. 9	To cash paid ditto, for bricklayers and plasterers	12	6	0
	To cash paid ditto, for watchmen . .	4	0	0
23	To cash paid ditto, for carpenters and masons, &c.	11	4	7
Oct. 4	To cash paid Thomas and W. S. Harvey for plank	90	0	0
7	To cash paid James Adamson, for carpenters, slaters, &c.	18	0	7½
	To cash paid ditto, for watchmen . .	4	0	0
12	To cash paid W. Levinston, for hinges, &c.	0	7	2
28	To cash paid James Adamson, for carpenters, &c.	7	10	5
Nov. 4	To cash paid ditto, for ditto. . . .	1	10	1
	To cash paid ditto, for watchmen . .	4	0	0
18	To cash paid ditto, for carpenters . .	2	5	6
	To cash paid William Lecky, per J. M'Cluer, for rent of house and yard .	22	15	0
	To cash paid Thomas Cooper, amount of account for iron work	4	6	1½
Dec. 10	To cash paid Jas. Adamson, for watchmen	5	0	0
16	To cash paid ditto, for carpenters and labourers	5	4	3
25	To cash paid John Nicholson, for plank	45	0	0
	To cash paid F. Clerk, for paving . .	20	19	10
1821.				
Jan. 16	To cash paid Jas. Adamson, for watchmen	4	11	0
20	To cash paid ditto, for carpenters . .	4	2	0
	To cash paid James and John Stirling .	0	15	6
	To cash paid Thomas Quinn . . .	1	5	6
	To cash paid Thomas Greenslead . .	27	2	3
	To cash paid A. Crompton, per order .	29	16	5½
	To cash paid Tim. Foy, for toll-board, &c.	13	15	10
	To cash paid James Adamson, for one and a half year's salary due 10th December 1820	341	5	0
	To balance carried to general account	1,981	18	9½
		£4,895	14	11½

Contra. *Cr.*

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward .	£4,895	14	11½
	£4,895	14	11½

Annuities for 1820 *and* 1821.

	£	s.	d.
Catherine Boyd, for money sunk	25	0	0
Rebecca Civil, ditto . . .	45	0	0
Mrs. Giles	10	0	0
Miss Gamble	22	15	0
Mrs. Gurrel	9	2	0
Mrs. Grant	30	0	0
Mrs. Lemon	6	16	6
Miss Madden	3	8	3
Miss Nichols	15	0	0
Miss Stevenson	10	0	0
	£177	1	9

2d Feb. 1821.	£	s.	d.
One year and three months due Miss Boyd . . .	31	5	0
Ditto, ditto, Miss Civil. . . .	54	16	6
One year due the yearly pensioners, as above .	107	1	9
	193	3	3
	£370	5	0

Salaries paid and due 2nd February 1820 *and* 1821.

	£	s.	d.
William Scott, mayor, 1820, one year . £300 J. Maginniss, mayor, 1821, one year . £300	600	0	0
Sir George Hill, recorder, two years	120	0	0
William Curry, chamberlain, one year and four months	133	6	8
Ditto for stationery ditto .	15	3	4
Rev. Mr. Knox, master of the free school, two years .	40	0	0
Frederick Hamilton, sword-bearer, ditto	40	0	0
Mr. A. Maginniss, mace-bearer, ditto	40	0	0
John Murray, solicitor, ditto	45	10	0
Four serjeants at mace, ditto	183	1	8
Two bailiffs, ditto . . .	40	0	0
Belhour, ditto	11	0	0
Michael Harkin, for cleaning the wall, ditto . . .	24	0	0
Robt. M'Intire, quaymaster, ditto	60	0	0
Rev. H. Stewart, for organist, ditto	45	10	0
Carried forward	£1,397	11	8

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	1,397	11	8
Mrs. Blair, ditto . . .	8	0	0
James Doherty, ditto . .	2	12	0
Rev. H. Stewart and Rev. C. Galway, curates, ditto	11	7	6
Jas. Colhoun, for the clock, ditto	30	0	0
Six night constables, ditto .	72	0	0
William Brown, keeper of town hall, 1½ year . .	17	10	0
Robert Maginniss and Alex. Skipton, apothecaries, two years'	22	15	0
	£1,561	16	2

Charities due and paid 2d Feb. 1820.

	£	s.	d.
Widow Ewing	2	5	6
Ann Dougherty	1	2	9
Catherine Gubbin . . .	1	2	9
Esther Lindsay	1	2	9
Hannah M'Donald . .	1	2	9
Elizabeth Jameson . .	1	2	9
Miss Count	2	5	6
Widow M'Cay	1	2	9
Widow Loughery . . .	2	5	6
Widow Coil	1	2	9
Carried forward .	£14	15	9

No. IX. (K.)—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	14	15	9
Widow Boner	2	0	0
Widow Greenslead	2	5	6
Widow Toy	1	2	9
Widow Campbell	2	5	6
Widow Glen	2	5	6
Widow Tinsley	2	5	6
Charity Gilgore	1	2	9
Widow Gallinagh	1	2	9
John Church	1	2	9
Widow M'Doherty	2	5	6
Margaret Doak	2	5	6
Margaret M'Divitt	2	5	6
Widow Hagherty	1	2	9
Ann Johnston	1	2	9
Catherine Gorman	2	5	6
Widow Loughery	2	5	6
Widow Shields	2	5	6
Sarah Early	2	5	6
Widow M'Carter	2	0	0
Jane Gamble	1	2	9
Elizabeth Anderson	2	5	6
Widow M'Guire	1	2	9
Widow Campbell	1	2	9
Ann Hughes	2	0	0
Widow Martin	2	5	6
Elizabeth M'Manus	2	5	6
Widow Gillespie	1	2	9
Mary Quinn	2	0	0
Elinor Dougherty	2	5	6
Widow Howard	2	0	0
Catherine Campbell	2	5	6
W. Lindsay and wife	3	8	9
Isabella Watson	2	5	6
Isabella Boggs	2	5	6
Catherine Stewart	2	5	6
Carried forward	£82	16	0

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	82	16	0
Widow Hatrick	2	5	6
Widow M'Divitt	2	0	0
Mrs. Glass	3	8	3
Rachel St. Laurence	2	5	6
Miss Millan	3	8	3
Widow Shaw	3	8	3
Widow Harkin	2	0	0
Widow Millar	1	10	0
Catherine Robinson	1	2	9
Ann Moore	1	2	9
Widow M'Cadden	1	14	1½
Bridget Canny	1	2	9
Widow Nicholson	1	14	1½
Rev. H. Stuart	14	8	0
Mr. John Thomson	12	0	0
	£136	6	3

Charities due and paid 2d Feb. 1821.

Mary Shaw	3	8	3
To bury James Gamble	1	2	9
Ann Miller	1	10	0
Catherine Gubbin	1	2	9
Rachel St. Laurence	2	5	6
Esther Lindsay	1	2	9
Isabella Glass	3	8	3
Hannah M'Donald	1	2	9
Betty Hatrick	2	5	6
To bury E. Jameson	1	2	9
Kitty Harkin	2	0	0
Miss Count	2	5	6
Margaret M'Cay	1	2	9
Mary Loughery	2	5	6
Elizabeth M'Divitt	2	0	0
Catherine Robinson	1	2	9
Carried forward	£29	7	9

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	29	7	9
Margaret Bonner	2	0	0
Isabella Greenslead	2	5	6
To bury widow Toy	1	2	9
Mary Campbell	2	5	6
Mary Nicholson	1	14	1½
Lilly Glen	2	5	6
Eleanor Tinsley	2	5	6
To bury widow Gallinagh	1	2	9
John Church	1	2	9
Mary Dougherty	2	5	6
Margaret Doak	2	5	6
Margaret M'Divett	2	5	6
Ann Johnstone	1	2	9
Catherine Gorman	2	5	6
Mary Loughery	2	5	6
Nelly Sheilds	2	5	6
Sarah Early	2	5	5
Widow M'Carter	2	0	0
Eliza Anderson	2	5	6
Betty Maguire	1	2	9
Ann Hughes	2	0	0
Ann Martin	2	5	6
Elizabeth M'Manus	2	5	6
Gillespie	1	2	9
Elin. Dougherty	2	5	6
Mary Quin	2	0	0
Sally Howard	2	0	0
Catherine Campbell	2	5	6
Matthew M'Caudin	1	14	1½
Miss Millan	3	8	3
Isabella Watson	1	2	9
Isabella Boggs	2	5	6
Catherine Stewart	2	5	6
Rev. H. Stuart	14	8	0
John Thompson	12	0	0
	£121	10	6

Dr. *The Corporation of Londonderry, in Account with William Curry, Chamberlain.* *Contra.* *Cr.*

1821.		£	s.	d.
Feb. 2	To paid salaries	1,561	16	2
	To paid pensions and annuities	370	5	0
	To paid charities	257	16	9
	To paid Rev. Mr. Babington for charitable loan	68	5	0
	To paid contingencies	2,959	5	2½
	To paid fees on a rent for houses and fields	95	10	3
	To amount of interest due up to 2d February, 1821	6,833	11	5½
	To postages	1	5	9
		£12,147	15	7

1821.		£	s.	d.
Feb. 2	By balance due by late chamberlain	3,620	11	4½
	By amount of rent received	2,832	19	7½
	By toll of markets, due 2d Feb. 1820	250	0	0
	By ditto, 2d November 1820	435	0	0
	By balance of bond account	1,148	0	0
	By balance of bridge account	1,981	18	9½
	By amount received from Pipe Water Committee	456	0	0
	By amount received from R. Stewart, for quayage, &c.	857	3	0
	By balance due by the corporation to the chamberlain, on 2d Feb. 1821.	566	2	9½
		£12,147	15	7

Pursuant to an order of the common council of the 2d November last, we have examined the foregoing accounts, and compared them with the different vouchers and receipts, and find a balance of five hundred and sixty-six pounds, two shillings, and ninepence halfpenny, due by the corporation to the chamberlain, on the 2nd of February 1821.

John Maginniss, Mayor.
M. S. Hill, Alderman.
John Dysart, Burgess.
James Gregg, Burgess.

No. IX. (L.)

Corporation Accounts for the Year ending the 2nd of February 1822.

The Corporation, for Contingencies, *Dr.*

1821.		£	s.	d.
Feb. —	To paid John Murray, balance of his account up to 13th Jan. 1821	51	15	6
	To cash paid John Murray, on account of cases	10	0	0
20	To cash paid for coals, per mayor's order	3	4	7
	To cash paid William Stewart, per order of James Gregg	5	13	9
Mar. 12	To cash paid William Huffington, per order of common council	107	19	4
	To cash paid R. H. Noland, for surveying fields	0	5	0
16	To cash paid Millar and Franks's taxed costs of Joseph Alexander against Paul Gillespie	32	15	8
	To cash paid Mr. Farrell, on account of market-house	18	0	0
	To cash paid R. H. Noland, per order	2	5	0
22	To cash paid William Hagarty, per mayor's order	0	17	2
	Carried forward	£232	16	0

		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	232	16	0
Mar. 28	To cash paid Charles Stewart, per order of Sir G. F. Hill and the mayor, for advertising addresses in the Gazette, &c., £6 exchange par	6	10	0
31	To cash paid for coals, per mayor's order	1	13	0
April 3	To cash paid John Murray, for feeing counsel	40	9	6
6	To cash paid Pat. Meenan, per mayor's order	0	10	0
19	To cash paid for coals for mayor's office	1	4	5
	To cash paid Charles Gallagher, per mayor's order	19	4	0
27	To cash paid Mrs. Burch, for dinner to Lord Lieutenant, per order of committee	125	2	6
	To cash paid Mrs. Burch, for dinner to deputation from Irish Society in 1819	65	16	
28	To cash paid Mr. Farrell, on account of market-house	50	0	0
May 3	To cash paid for finding a dead body, per mayor's order	0	16	3
	Carried forward	£544	1	8

No. IX. (L.)—*continued.* (*Appendix.*)

Dr.		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward . .	544	1	8
May 5	To cash paid for hire for a watch-house, per mayor's order	1	2	9
	To cash paid J. C. Beresford, Society rent	300	0	0
9	To cash paid for coals for mayor's office	1	6	7
11	To cash paid Joseph Black, one-half year's rent of old free school . . .	45	0	0
22	To cash paid for finding a dead body .	0	16	0
24	To cash paid John Murray, for carrying on lawsuits	6	16	6
26	To cash paid Mr. Farrel, on account of market-house, per order	50	0	0
June 1	To cash paid O'Brien, for copying corporation account	4	5	0
	To cash paid M'Menemy, for the like .	2	5	0
2	To cash paid for coals for mayor's office, per order	1	3	10
19	To cash paid John Murray, for carrying on lawsuits	100	0	0
	To cash paid for repairing the city fire-arms.	0	10	0
	To cash paid H. Elliott, per mayor's order	0	4	7
22	To cash paid J. C. Beresford, one-half year's rent of Slob	15	0	0
30	To cash paid William Brown, for taking care of lamps	4	11	0
July 3	To cash paid Matilda Marshall, compensation money	22	15	0
	To cash paid Andrew Beatty & Co., per mayor's order	8	2	6
4	To cash paid William Millar, for one year and a half's quit rent . . .	2	7	0
5	To cash paid Patrick Meenan, per mayor's order	0	10	0
14	To cash paid Mr. Farrel, on account of market-house	100	0	0
	To cash paid John Daly, per mayor's order	0	10	0
21	To cash paid William Brown, per ditto	0	15	10
26	To cash paid William Levingston, per ditto	2	16	0
	To cash paid Mr. Farrel, for market-house	50	0	0
Aug. 15	To cash paid M. S. Hill, Esq., per Mr. Scott, subscription to Londonderry races	56	17	6
18	To cash paid Mr. Farrel, on account of market-house	50	0	0
Sept. 1	To cash paid Meenan, per mayor's order	0	10	0
4	To cash paid John Murray	30	0	0
8	To cash paid R. O'Brien, per mayor's order	2	1	2½
15	To cash paid for coals for mayor's office	1	14	2
	To cash paid A. Campbell, per mayor's order	0	2	6
	To cash paid R. O'Brien, per ditto . .	23	6	3½
Oct. 10	To cash paid J. C. Beresford, balance of rent due 25th March	10	0	0
19	To cash paid for coals for mayor's office	1	11	8
22	To cash paid William Hunter, per ditto	9	18	4
	To cash paid ditto, per ditto . . .	14	15	10
	To cash paid John Murray, for suits	120	0	0
Nov. 6	To cash paid ditto, for ditto	40	0	0
8	To cash paid for coals for mayor's office	1	5	5
	To cash paid H. Corr, per mayor's order	4	3	7
	To cash paid C. Burch, per ditto . .	1	3	2
10	To cash paid H. Saunders & Hugh Foy, per order of common council . . .	17	1	3
14	To cash paid Joseph Black, rent of free-school	45	0	0
	Carried forward . .	£1,694	10	2

Dr.		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward . .	1,694	10	2
Nov. 17	To cash paid Mr. Farrel, on account of market-house	50	0	0
24	To cash paid John Chambers, per order of Mr. M. S. Hill, mayor for 1815 .	24	6	10
	To cash paid Mr. Farrel, on account of market-house	50	0	0
	To cash paid for cleaning city fire-arms, per order	12	2	6
	To cash paid expenses of deputation to wait on His Majesty King George IV., on his arrival in Ireland . . .	533	1	0
	To cash remitted Mr. William Boyd, to pay expenses of addresses to His Majesty, &c.	13	13	6
29	To cash paid J. M'Clure, one year's rent due William Lecky, for holding near the bridge	22	15	0
30	To cash paid J. C. Beresford, Society rent due 29th September . . .	310	0	0
	To cash paid ditto, ditto, from Slob.	15	0	0
	To cash paid ditto, for his trouble and expense in preparing maps and seven leases, per order of common council	150	0	0
	To cash paid for coals for mayor's office	1	10	0
Dec. 3	To cash paid bellmen, per mayor's order	0	10	0
	To cash paid John Gillespie, per order of common council	10	0	0
14	To cash paid collector of excise, one-half year's quit rent	0	15	8
15	To cash paid for coals for mayor's office	1	12	11
19	To cash paid Thomas Scott, Esq. for John Cunningham, per order of common council	10	1	9
	To cash paid William Caulfield, per order	3	8	3
29	To cash paid Mr. Farrel, on account of market-house	32	0	0
1822.				
Jan. 3	To cash paid for coals for mayor's office	1	5	8
8	To cash paid Thomas Ramsay, per mayor's order	21	0	8
	To cash paid Miss M. Marshall . . .	22	15	2
	To cash paid Mrs. Burch, for dinner to Sir G. F. Hill, on presenting the piece of plate to him, per order	30	10	0
	To cash paid J. Boyd, for printing address	0	15	5
24	To cash paid John Murray, on account of law proceedings	57	0	0
	To cash paid for coals, per mayor's order	1	11	8
31	To cash paid bell-ringers, amount of sixteen orders for one guinea each, one for half-a-guinea	18	15	4½
	To cash paid bell-ringers for Christmas bells, per order	8	0	0
Feb. 1	To cash paid James Huffington, of Dublin, for sixteen new gowns, per order	227	13	4
	To cash paid William M'Corkell, per order	78	17	1
	To cash paid H. Foy, per mayor's order	1	2	9
	To cash paid Mr. Farrel, for market-house	50	0	0
	To cash paid Sir John Maginniss's contingency money, for the year commencing 2nd February 1821 . . .	50	0	0
	To cash paid R. H. Noland, for plans of new pork and butter markets, per order	4	11	0
	To cash paid T. Foy, per mayor's order	0	14	7
	To cash paid John Thompson, per order of common council	62	18	8
		£3,572	18	9½

1821.	*Contra.*	*Cr.*	£	s.	d.
Feb. 3	By cash from John Murray, being amount of taxed costs against Mr. Boggs . . .		51	9	2
	By bridge account for amount of rent paid J. M'Clure, on 19th Nov.		22	15	0

Coffin Fund. *Cr.*

Feb. 20	By cash received from gaoler, being amount of fines levied at late city sessions	£8	6	8

Dr.

Mar. 15	To cash paid for a coffin, per mayor's order	£0	9	6		
June 23	To cash paid John Havlin, per ditto	2	5	6		
Oct. 26	To cash paid Frederick Clarke, per mayor's order	0	8	4		
	To cash paid ditto, ditto	0	8	4—3	11	8
	By balance of coffin fund				4 15 0	78 19 2
	By balance carried to general account					£3,493 19 7½

No. IX. (L.)—*continued.*

Dr. *The Bridge for Expenditure.* *Cr.*

1821.		£	s.	d.
Feb. 3	To cash paid James Adamson, for carpenters	3	16	8
	To cash paid ditto watchmen	4	2	8
10	To cash paid ditto carpenters	1	18	4
Mar. 3	To cash paid ditto watchmen	4	0	0
31	To cash paid ditto ditto	4	19	4
April 28	To cash paid ditto ditto	4	9	3
May 26	To cash paid ditto ditto	4	0	0
June 23	To cash paid ditto ditto	4	10	11
July 21	To cash paid ditto ditto	4	4	2
Aug. 18	To cash paid ditto carpenters	5	7	6
Sept. 15	To cash paid ditto watchmen	6	11	10½
Oct. 12	To cash paid ditto ditto	4	13	4
Nov. 10	To cash paid ditto ditto	5	4	2
Dec. 8	To cash paid ditto carpenters	11	6	1
29	To cash paid Thomas Waugh, for auctioning bridge	6	16	6
	To cash paid Thomas Greenslead, for nails	0	12	6
1822.				
Jan. 5	To cash paid James Adamson, for carpenters	10	15	3½
23	To cash paid Adam Crompton, for oil	34	3	5½
	To cash paid John Nicholson, for plank	47	10	0
	To cash paid T. Cooper, for bolts, &c.	5	9	1½
Feb. 2	To cash paid James Adamson, for carpenters, &c.	9	3	9
	To cash paid ditto one year's salary, due 10th Dec., 1821	227	10	0
	To cash paid J. M'Clure one year's rent, house and yard	22	15	0
	To cash paid William Ellis, for county cess, &c.	3	17	0
	To cash paid T. Foy, for lamps, &c.	2	12	8
	To cash paid John Thompson, for watch-coats	7	5	4
	To balance carried to general account	3,694	13	1
		£4,142	8	0

	£	s.	d.
By cash received from Charles Gallagher, being amount of rent due from 1st November to 1st January 1821	675	16	8
By cash received from Paul Gillespie, being amount of rent due from 1st Jan. 1821 to 1st November 1821	3,462	10	0
By cash received from James Adamson, for old timber, &c., sold by him	4	1	4
	£4,142	8	0

Annuities for 1822.

	£	s.	d.
Catharine Boyd, for money sunk	25	0	0
Rebecca Civil, for ditto	45	0	0
Mrs. Giles's pension	10	0	0
Miss Gamble	22	15	0
Mrs. Gorrel	9	2	0
Mrs. Grant	30	0	0
Mrs. Lemon	6	16	6
Miss Madden	3	8	3
Miss Nichols	15	0	0
Miss Stevenson	10	0	0
Amount carried to general account	£177	1	9

Salaries paid and due 2d February 1822.

	£	s.	d.
Sir John Maginniss, mayor	300	0	0
Right Hon. Sir G. F. Hill, recorder	60	0	0
William Curry, chamberlain	100	0	0
William Curry, for stationery	11	7	6
Rev. James Knox, master of free school	20	0	0
Frederick Hamilton, sword-bearer	20	0	0
Andrew Maginniss, mace-bearer	20	0	0
John Murray, solicitor	22	15	0
Four serjeants-at-mace	91	10	10
Two bailiffs	20	0	0
Belhour	5	10	0
Carried forward	£671	3	4

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	671	3	4
M. Harkin, for cleaning city wall	12	0	0
Robert M'Intire, quay-master	30	0	0
Rev. H. Stewart, for organist	22	15	0
Mrs. Blair	4	0	0
James Dougherty	1	6	0
Rev. Mr. Haydyn, curate	5	13	9
James Colhoun, for the clock	15	0	0
Six night constables	36	0	0
William Brown	14	0	0
Messrs. Maginniss and Skipton, apothecaries	11	7	6
Amount carried to general account	£823	5	7

Charities due and paid 2d February 1822.

	£	s.	d.
Mary Shaw	3	8	3
Ann Miller	1	10	0
Catherine Gubbin	1	2	9
Rachel St. Laurence	2	5	6
Esther Linsday	1	2	9
Isabella Glass	3	8	3
Hannah M'Donald	1	2	9
Betty Hatrick	2	5	6
Kitty Harkin	2	0	0
Miss Count	2	5	6
Margaret M'Cay	1	2	9
Mary Loughery	2	5	6
Elizabeth M'Divett	2	0	0
Carried forward	£25	19	6

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	25	19	6
Catherine Robinson	1	2	9
Margaret Bonner	2	0	0
Isabella Greenslead	2	5	6
Mary Campbell	2	5	6
Mary Nicholson	1	14	1½
Lilly Glen	2	5	6
Elinor Tinsley	2	5	6
John Church	1	2	9
Mary Dougherty	2	5	6
Margaret Doak	2	5	6
Margaret M'Divitt	2	5	6
Ann Johnstone	1	2	9
Mary Loughery	2	5	6
Nelly Sheilds	2	5	6
Sarah Early	2	5	6
Widow M'Carter	2	0	0
Eliza Anderson	2	5	6
Betty Maguire	1	2	9
Ann Hughes	2	0	0
Ann Martin	2	5	6
Widow Gillespie	1	2	9
Elin. Dougherty	2	5	6
Mary Quinn	2	0	0
Sally Howard	2	0	0
Catherine Campbell	2	5	6
William Lindsay and wife	3	8	3
Isabella Boggs	2	5	6
Catherine Stewart	2	5	6
Rev. H. Stuart	14	8	0
John Thompson	12	0	0
	£109	11	7½

No. IX. (L.)—*continued.*

(*Appendix.*)

Dr. *The Corporation of Londonderry, in account with William Curry, Esq., Chamberlain.* *Cr.*

		£	s.	d.
Feb. 2	To balance from old account	566	2	9½
	To cash paid salaries	823	5	7
	To cash paid pensions and annuities	177	1	9
	To cash paid charities	109	11	7½
	To cash paid Rev. R. Babington, for charitable loan	34	2	6
	To cash paid contingencies (balance)	3,493	19	7½
	To fees on rent received for house and fields	44	18	3
	To amount of interest due up to 2nd February 1822	3,767	13	9
	To cash paid John Nicholson, for plank for wharf	67	10	0
	To postages	0	12	3
		£9,084	18	1½

		£	s.	d.
Feb. 2	By amount of rent received	1,384	4	6
	By toll of markets due 2nd Feb. 1821	145	0	0
	By ditto ditto 2nd Nov.	525	0	0
	By balance of bond account	850	0	0
	By balance of bridge account	3,654	13	1
	By received from ballast office, per Robert M'Intire	443	18	1
	By amount from R. Stewart, being balance of account for rent of quays, tonnage duty, and town customs, per his account	1,156	7	6½
	By balance due by the corporation to the chamberlain, on 2d Feb. 1822	885	14	11
		£9,084	18	1½

Pursuant to an order of common council of the 2nd November last, we have examined the foregoing accounts, and compared them with the different receipts and vouchers, and find a balance of eight hundred and eighty-five pounds fourteen shillings and elevenpence, due by the corporation to the chamberlain, on the 2nd February 1822.

JOHN DYSART, Mayor.
WILLIAM SCOTT, Alderman.
WILLIAM MACKY, JAMES GREGG, } Burgesses.

No. IX. (M.)

Corporation Accounts for the Year ending the 2nd of February 1823.

Contingencies Account of the Corporation of Londonderry. *Dr.*

1822.		£	s.	d.
	To cash paid John Murray, (18th Sept. last,) for carrying on lawsuits	32	0	0
	Ditto, ditto, (in December last,) ditto	20	0	0
Feb. 4	To cash paid H. Elliot, per order of mayor	0	12	3
18	To cash paid for coals, per ditto	1	12	11
	To cash paid Wm. Levingston, per ditto	2	10	0
23	To cash paid J. Clark, per ditto, on account of repairs of city walls	5	0	0
26	To cash paid J. Murray, on account of costs	10	0	0
March 1	To cash paid P. Meenan, per order of mayor	0	10	0
	To cash paid W. Ellis, for scavengers	133	11	8
	To cash paid ditto, for stamps for bonds to sundry persons	33	10	10
	To cash paid ditto, for ditto bridge and customs	35	5	3
	To cash paid ditto, per order of mayor	9	4	11
13	To cash paid ditto, for coals, per ditto	1	12	8
16	To cash paid J. Clark, per ditto, for repairs of city walls	10	0	0
21	To cash paid J. Havelin, per ditto	2	0	0
23	To cash paid J. Clark, per ditto	10	0	0
	To cash paid Grierson and Co., per ditto	8	8	1
31	To cash paid J. Havelin, per ditto, for repairs of city walls	2	10	0
April 3	To cash paid E. Doherty, per ditto	9	2	0
6	To cash paid J. Havelin, per ditto, for repairs of city walls	6	19	0
	To cash paid J. Clark, per ditto, ditto	7	11	9½
	To cash paid ditto, per ditto, Black-hole	1	5	8½
13	To cash paid John Murray, on account of costs	50	0	0
	To cash paid for finding two dead bodies, per order of mayor	1	12	6
	To cash paid Thomas Harvey, subscription towards repairing meeting-house	50	0	0
20	To cash paid W. Caulfield, per order of mayor	7	2	0
22	To cash paid for coals, per ditto	1	12	11
27	To cash paid James Sterling, on account of alteration in the market-house	25	0	0
	To cash paid W. Farrel, for same	25	0	0
May 11	To cash paid J. Dougherty, per mayor's order	0	19	0
	To cash paid J. Love, per ditto	1	16	9
	To cash paid E. Devlin, per order of late mayor	0	7	7
28	To cash paid C. Gallagher, for lighting lamps during assizes	14	18	4
	To cash paid Joseph Black, rent of old free school	45	0	0
June 1	To cash paid Wm. Colhoun, per mayor's order	11	7	6
4	To cash paid J. Murray, for fees	19	6	6
	To cash paid P. Meenan, per order of mayor	0	10	0
12	To cash paid John Murray, on account of costs	50	14	9
	Carried forward	£648	14	1

Dr.

		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	648	14	1
June 13	To cash paid ditto, for stamps	4	1	8
	To cash paid J. Clark, for repairs of shambles	8	13	6
23	To cash paid J. M'Guire, for finding a dead body, per order	0	16	3
27	To cash paid for oil for cleaning city fire-arms, per order	0	10	0
July 3	To cash paid J. Stoakes, for repairs of fish-market, per order	1	13	5
	To cash paid Widow Early, per mayor's order	2	5	6
	To cash paid for finding a dead body, per ditto	0	16	3
6	Ditto ditto ditto	0	16	3
	To cash paid Miss Marshall, compensation money	22	15	0
13	To cash paid for repairs of city walls, per order	10	0	3
	To cash paid M. Rolstone, per order	0	6	8
Aug. 8	To cash paid William Boyd, Esq., for expenses on plate presented to Sir G. F. Hill	4	0	2
13	To cash paid for repairs of sword and mace, per mayor's order	6	19	6
15	To cash paid John Murray, for fees	10	0	0
	To cash paid William Scott, subscription to races	56	17	6
Sept. 3	To cash paid P. Meenan, per mayor's order	0	10	0
7	To cash paid T. Foy, for painting custom-boards, per order	25	0	0
13	To cash paid for coals, per mayor's order	1	12	6
Oct. 10	To cash paid John Murray, on account of case of weights	4	0	0
11	To cash paid T. Foy, per order of mayor	2	5	6
	To cash paid William Cook, for cistern in fish-market	24	18	4
	Ditto ditto ditto, in shambles	6	17	10
26	To cash paid P. M'Donagh, for entering judgment on bonds for Mrs. A. Broomhall	14	8	7
	To cash paid R. Foster, per order of mayor and recorder	5	0	0
Nov. 4	To cash paid for coals, per mayor's order	1	11	6
	To cash paid for bill remitted, G. C. Harvey, Esq., London	287	19	8½
19	To cash paid Havelin, on account of repairs of city walls, per order	2	0	0
	To cash paid J. Sterling, per mayor's order, for shambles	6	19	6
	To cash paid J. C. Beresford, half-year's rent	325	0	0
	To cash paid H. Coyle, per mayor's order	1	14	1½
21	To cash paid J. Black, half-year's rent of free school	45	0	0
	To cash paid William Miller, quit-rent	1	11	4
	To cash paid J. Elliot, per order of mayor	0	2	6
23	To cash paid Havelin, per ditto, for repairs of city walls	3	0	0
	Carried forward	£1,538	18	5

No. IX. (M.)—*continued.*

Dr.		£	*s.*	*d.*
	Brought forward . .	1,538	18	5
Nov. 25	To cash paid for oil for city arms . .	0	5	0
30	To cash paid M'Keown, for cleaning same, per order	1	10	0
	To cash paid Havelin, for repairs of city walls, per order	6	12	0
Dec. 2	To cash paid for coals, per mayor's order	1	13	4
3	To cash paid Downing, per ditto . .	1	13	6
	To cash paid P. Meenan, per ditto . .	0	10	0
11	To cash paid Tasker, per order of council	4	6	6
13	To cash paid William Ellis, per mayor's order	24	6	10½
	To cash paid ditto, expenses of entering judgment	11	10	7
	To cash paid ditto, for stamps for bonds	13	5	4
16	To cash paid John Murray, for stamps for deeds	6	0	0
	To cash paid J. C. Beresford, half-year's rent.	325	0	0
19	To cash paid O. M'Dade, for finding a dead body, per order	0	16	3
	To cash paid for coals, per mayor's order	1	13	8
28	To cash paid R. Freeman, on account of paving, per order	3	0	0
1823.				
Jan. 4	To cash paid Wm. Ellis, for scavengers	135	13	4½
11	To cash paid C. Shields, per mayor's order	2	0	10
	To cash paid R. Freeman, per ditto, on account of paving	4	0	0
	Carried forward .	£2,082	15	8

Dr.		£	*s.*	*d.*
	Brought forward . .	2,082	15	8
Jan. 17	To cash paid G. Franks, costs, D. Cannon *v.* J. Alexander	79	9	8
	To cash paid Miss Marshall, compensation money	22	15	0
21	To cash paid for coals, per mayor's order	1	12	8
Feb. 1	To cash paid J. Clark, per ditto . . .	1	13	10
	To cash paid John Dysart, contingency money for 1822	50	0	0
	To cash paid J. Clark, per mayor's order	2	1	2½
	To cash paid William Ellis, for stamps for quayage bonds	7	15	1
	To cash paid J. Thompson, per order of council	89	15	3
	To cash paid A. Crompton, per mayor's order	6	3	11½
	To cash paid Wm. M'Corkell, per ditto	70	11	10
	To cash paid F. Clark, per ditto. . .	9	13	7
	To cash paid bell-ringers, amount of sixteen orders, at one guinea . . . £18 4 0 To cash paid for Christmas bells 8 0 0	26	4	0
	To cash paid J. Clark, amount of seven orders for coffins, at 8*s.* 4*d.*	2	18	4
	To cash paid, amount of sundry payments on account of alteration of market-house	335	6	6
	To cash paid, per mayor's order, for repairs of city walls	6	18	4
	Amount carried to general account	£2,795	14	11

Coffin Fund.

Dr.		£	*s.*	*d.*
1823.				
Feb. 1	To cash paid as above	2	18	4
	To balance	1	17	8
		£4	15	0

Cr.		£	*s.*	*d.*
1822.				
Feb. 2	By balance from old account . . .	4	15	0
		£4	15	0
1823.				
Feb. 2	By balance at mayor's disposal . . .	£1	17	8

The Bridge for Expenditure.

Dr.			£	*s.*	*d.*
1822.					
Mar. 1	To cash paid O'Brien, county cess on store		0	17	6
2	To cash paid J. Adamson, month's account		8	0	0
30	To cash paid ditto	ditto	5	11	8
April 27	To cash paid ditto	ditto	7	9	2
May 25	To cash paid ditto	ditto	7	0	0
June 22	To cash paid ditto	ditto	7	11	3
July 20	To cash paid ditto	ditto	15	5	6
Aug. 3	To cash paid ditto	ditto	16	6	1
14	To cash paid J. Young, for timber .		104	1	4
17	To cash paid J. Adamson, for carpenters and watchmen		10	17	10
	To cash paid J. Nicholson, for plank .		55	6	8
31	To cash paid J. Adamson, for carpenters and watchmen		11	18	0
Sept. 14	To cash paid ditto	ditto	7	6	8
28	To cash paid ditto	ditto	16	19	2
	To cash paid T. Foy, for repairs of lamps, &c.		5	0	8
Oct. 26	To cash paid J. Adamson, for carpenters, &c.		10	9	4
	To cash paid T. Cooper, iron work .		14	9	2½
Nov. 9	To cash paid J. Adamson, for carpenters, &c.		7	0	4
23	To cash paid ditto	ditto	14	14	4
Dec. 7	To cash paid William Lecky, one year's rent of store and yard . .		22	15	0
	To cash paid J. Adamson, for carpenters, &c.		21	16	6
	To cash paid E. Doherty, for auctioning bridge		6	16	6
	To cash paid P. Meenan		0	2	6
	To cash paid for taxes on store and yard		3	11	3½
21	To cash paid Jas. Adamson's account		39	0	4
	To cash paid William Ellis, for stamps for bonds		29	13	6
1823.					
Jan. 4	To cash paid J. Adamson's account .		17	6	3½
18	To cash paid ditto	ditto	35	6	8½
	To cash paid Jos. Young, for timber .		3	6	8
	To cash paid A. Crompton, for oil, &c.		25	4	8
	To cash paid William Corkell and Co. for timber		66	13	0
Feb. 1	To cash paid J. Adamson's account .		5	13	7
	To cash paid ditto, one year's salary due 10th Dec. 1822		227	10	0
	To cash paid J. Thompson, for watch-coats		3	0	0
	To balance carried to general account		4,193	3	9
			£5,027	10	0

Contra.

Cr.	£	*s.*	*d.*
By rent from 1st Nov. 1821, to 1st Jan. 1822; renter, P. Gillespie	692	10	0
By rent from 1st Jan. 1822, to 1st Jan. 1823; renter, John Lithgow	4,335	0	0
	£5,027	10	0

No. IX. (M.)—*continued.*

Annuities for 1823.

	£	s.	d.
Catherine Boyd, for money sunk to the day of her death	24	13	0
Rebecca Civil, ditto	45	0	0
Mrs. Giles's pension	10	0	0
Miss Gamble	22	15	0
Mrs. Gorrel	9	2	0
Mrs. Grant	30	0	0
Mrs. Lemon	6	16	6
Miss Nichols	15	0	0
Amount carried to general account	£163	6	6

Salaries paid and due 2d February 1823.

	£	s.	d.
John Dysart, Esq., mayor	300	0	0
Right Hon. Sir G. F. Hill, recorder	60	0	0
William Curry, chamberlain	100	0	0
William Curry, for stationery	11	7	6
Rev. James Knox, master of free school	20	0	0
Fred. Hamilton, swordbearer	20	0	0
Andrew Maginniss, mace-bearer	20	0	0
John Murray, solicitor	22	15	0
Four serjeants at mace	91	10	10
Two bailiffs	20	0	0
Belhour	5	10	0
M. Harkin, for cleaning city walls	12	0	0
Carried forward	£683	3	4

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	683	3	4
Robert M'Intire, quay-master	30	0	0
Rev. C. Galway, for organist	22	15	0
Mrs. Blair	4	0	0
James Dougherty	1	6	0
Rev. C. Galway, curate	5	13	9
James Colhoun, for the clock	15	0	0
Six night constables	36	0	0
William Brown	14	0	0
Messrs. Maginniss and Skipton, apothecaries	11	7	6
Amount carried to general account	£823	5	7

Charities due and paid 2d February 1823.

	£	s.	d.
Ann Miller	1	10	0
Catherine Gubbin	1	2	9
Rachel St. Laurence	2	5	6
Esther Lindsay	1	2	9
Isabella Glass	3	8	3
Hannah M'Donald	1	2	9
Betty Hatrick	2	5	6
Kitty Harkin	2	0	0
Miss Count	2	5	6
Margaret M'Cay	1	2	9
Mary Loughery	2	5	6
Eliz. M'Divitt	2	0	0
Catharine Robinson	1	2	9
Margaret Bonner	2	0	0
Carried forward	£25	14	0

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	25	14	0
Isabella Greenslead	2	5	6
Mary Campbell	2	5	6
Mary Nicholson	1	14	1½
Lilly Glen	2	5	6
Elinor Tinsley	2	5	6
John Church	1	2	9
Mary Dougherty	2	5	6
Margaret Doak	2	5	6
Robert M'Keevor	3	8	3
Jane Rosin	2	5	6
Margaret M'Divitt	2	5	6
Ann Johnstone	1	2	9
Mary Loughery	2	5	6
Nelly Sheilds	2	5	6
Sarah Early	2	5	6
Widow M'Carter	2	0	0
Eliza Anderson	2	5	6
Betty Maguire	1	2	9
Ann Hughes	2	0	0
Ann Martin	2	5	6
Widow Gillespie	1	2	9
Elin. Dougherty	2	5	6
Mary Quinn	2	0	0
Catharine Campbell	2	5	6
Wm. Lindsay and wife	3	8	3
Isabella Boggs	2	5	6
Catharine Stewart	2	5	6
Rev. C. Galway	14	8	0
John Thompson	12	0	0
Amount carried to general account	£109	17	1½

Dr. *The Corporation of Londonderry, in Account with William Curry, Chamberlain.* *Cr.*

1823.		£	s.	d.
Feb. 2	To balance from old account, as corrected	429	14	11
	To paid salaries	823	5	7
	To paid pensions and annuities	163	6	6
	To paid charities	109	17	1
	To paid Mr. Babington, for charitable loan	34	2	6
	To paid contingencies	2,795	14	11
	To fees on rent received for houses and fields	61	17	7½
	To amount of interest due 2nd Feb. 1823	3,749	4	6½
	To balance of bond account	690	0	0
		£8,857	3	8

1823		£	s.	d.
Feb. 2	By amount of rent received	1,723	10	11½
	By tolls of markets, due 2nd Feb. 1822 . £175 0 0			
	Less amount allowed by order of common council . . 145 7 4½	29	12	7½
	By tolls of markets to 2nd Feb. 1823	361	19	6
	By balance of bridge account	4,193	3	9
	By amount received from Pipe Water Committee, for 1821	456	0	0
	By amount received from R. Stewart, on account of quayage, tonnage duty, and town's customs	1,056	0	0
	By balance due by corporation to the chamberlain, on 2nd February 1823	1,036	16	10
		£8,857	3	8

Pursuant to an order of the common council, on the 2nd November last, we have examined the foregoing accounts, and find a balance due by the corporation to the chamberlain of one thousand and thirty-six pounds, sixteen shillings, and tenpence, on the 2nd February last.

JOHN DYSART, mayor.
WILLIAM SCOTT, alderman.
JOHN REA, alderman.
WILLIAM MACKY, burgess.
JAMES GREGG, burgess.

Derry 17th March, 1823.

No. IX. (N.)

Corporation Accounts for the Year ending the 2nd of February 1824.

Contingencies Account of the Corporation of Londonderry. *Dr.*

1823.		£.	s.	d.
Feb. —	To cash paid Richard Freeman, for a shore grate, per mayor's order	1	3	10
10	To cash paid John Murray, on account of lawsuits	5	0	0
11	To cash paid for coal for mayor's office.	1	12	8
14	To cash paid Henry Dunbar, per mayor's order	3	8	11
20	To cash paid H. Corr, for shore grate in William-street, per mayor's order	1	17	4
21	To cash paid Pat. Meenan, per ditto	0	5	0
Mar. 1	To cash paid Pat. Meenan, per ditto	0	10	0
	To cash paid John Clark, on account of repairs of the city walls	2	0	0
6	To cash paid for coals for mayor's office	1	10	8
10	To cash paid John Murray, on account of lawsuit	5	0	0
14	To cash paid James Gregg, for transfer of judgments	11	18	11
	Carried forward	£34	7	4

Dr.		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	34	7	4
Mar. 14	To cash paid ditto, for leases of old free school	13	5	1
17	To cash paid John Clark, for repairs of city walls	12	12	6½
29	To cash paid T. Foy, per mayor's order.	6	12	4½
April 8	To cash paid for coals for mayor's office	2	3	6
12	To cash paid T. Bradley, for paving on city wall.	1	3	6
	To cash paid R. H. Nolan, per order	0	14	6
18	To cash paid T. Foy, per mayor's order.	11	7	6
May 1	To cash paid Pat. Menan, per ditto	0	10	0
8	To cash paid for matting, per ditto	2	8	6
14	To cash paid D. M'Cannon, for finding a dead body	0	16	3
24	To cash paid John Clark, on account of old school-house	5	0	0
June 6	To cash paid A. Beatty, per mayor's order	8	16	2
10	To cash paid T. Porter, for rent of cellar for night constables	1	12	6
	Carried forward	£101	9	9

No. IX. (N.)—*continued.*

Dr.		£	*s.*	*d.*
	Brought forward . .	101	9	9
June 10	To cash paid for finding a dead body .	0	10	0
	To cash paid rent of old free school .	45	0	0
18	To cash paid John Murray, towards satisfying judgments	11	7	6
	To cash paid Paul Gillespie, for rent of a house for lamps	6	16	6
26	To cash paid for a bill remitted. Rundell, Bridge, and Rundell, in full of their accounts. £700 6*s.* 6*d.* at 8¼ per cent.	758	2	0
July 4	To cash paid William Brown, for taking care of the city lamps	4	11	0
6	To cash paid John Murray, towards satisfying judgments	13	10	0
	To cash paid Miss Marshall, compensation	22	15	0
	To cash paid Society rent . . .	325	0	0
	To cash paid the several persons for surrender of their houses and tenements, in Cowbog and Bulwark, viz.			
	William Ward . . £50 0 0			
	Roger Dougherty . 34 2 6			
	Patrick Harkin . . 10 0 0			
	Thomas Lecky . . 10 0 0			
	Edward M'Divitt . 10 0 0			
	Catherine M'Corriston 10 0 0			
	Milly Ross, alias M'Sheffry . . . 5 0 0			
	Thomas M'Ghee . 5 0 0			
	Peter Murray . . 2 0 0			
	Patrick Bresland . 5 0 0			
	James M'Auley . . 5 0 0			
	Richard M'Divitt . 5 0 0—151	2	6	
18	To cash paid for finding a dead body .	0	16	3
Aug. 1	To cash paid Pat. Meenan, per mayor's order	0	10	0
2	To cash paid John Clark, for repairing the city wall	5	0	0
9	To cash paid John Stoakes, for taking down houses at Bulwark	2	3	0
20	To cash paid M. S. Hill, subscription to races.	56	17	6
22	To cash paid for coals for mayor's office	3	5	4
Sept. 5	To cash paid Wm. Leviston, per mayor's order	3	12	0
10	To cash paid for saving Patrick Barr from being drowned	1	14	1½
11	To cash paid for finding a dead body .	0	16	3
20	To cash paid Henry Brown, per mayor's order	0	16	3
27	To cash paid Wm. Miller, for one year's crown rent	1	11	4
	To cash paid J. Montgomery, per mayor's order	1	12	1·
Oct. 10	To cash paid P. Rogers, per ditto . .	0	17	4
26	To cash paid John Murray, on account of costs of satisfying judgments . .	40	0	0
Nov. 1	To cash paid Pat. Meenan, per mayor's order	0	10	0
8	To cash paid A. Beatty and Co., for beam, scales, weights, &c. for shambles, per order	38	1	3½
12	To cash paid for coals for mayor's office	1	15	8
15	To cash paid John Murray, for counsel.	12	0	0
22	To cash paid for saving Henry Madden from drowning	0	16	3
28	To cash paid M'Munn, for repairing the roof of the shambles	5	13	5
	To cash paid ditto, to Dunlap . . .	0	11	10½
	Carried forward .	£1,619	5	2½

Dr.		£	*s.*	*d.*
	Brought forward . .	1,619	5	2½
Dec. 1	To cash paid for saving John M'Ghee from drowning	0	16	3
	To cash paid James Gillespie, ditto . .	3	5	0
	To cash paid Jos. Black, for half year's rent of the old free school . . .	45	0	0
6	To cash paid John Montgomery, per mayor's order	3	17	3½
	To cash paid William Ellis, for stamps for bonds	18	10	5
	To cash paid ditto, per mayor's order .	6	19	1½
	To cash paid ditto, scavenger's account	122	17	1½
11	To cash paid for coals for mayor's office	1	17	10
30	To cash paid John Murray, for stamps .	4	0	0
	To cash paid J. C. Beresford, rent due to the Irish Society, 29th Sept. 1823 .	310	0	0
	To cash paid ditto ditto . . .	15	0	0
1824.				
Jan. 1	To cash paid for coals for mayor's office	1	17	4
	To cash paid Edw. Doherty, per mayor's order	11	7	6
	To cash paid M. Brannon, per ditto . .	0	15	6
4	To cash paid Miss Marshall, compensation	22	15	0
	To cash paid Wm. Ellis, for half year's rent of watchhouse	5	0	0
	To cash paid John Murray, on account of lawsuits	10	0	0
	To cash paid W. C. Babington, for his interest in the lease of the Slob, adjoining the Quay (on 10th April 1820)	300	0	0
22	To cash paid for coals for mayor's office	1	16	8
	To cash paid Messrs. Walker, for lime .	3	10	0
	To cash paid P. Meenan, per mayor's order	0	5	0
	To cash paid Boyd and Hill, per ditto .	9	0	0
	To cash paid Thomas M'Keon, per order of Mr. Gregg	1	0	0
	To cash paid George Franks, bill of costs in Robinson's case, per order . . .	49	13	1½
	To cash paid William M'Corkell, per mayor's order	54	19	9
	To cash paid A. Beatty, per ditto . .	0	12	10½
	To cash paid B. Stewart, per ditto . .	0	16	3
	To cash paid T. Foy, per ditto . .	9	14	0
	To cash paid ditto, per ditto . .	3	1	11½
	To cash paid additional night constables	11	13	4
	To cash paid William Ellis, for stamps for bonds	9	14	6½
	To cash paid ditto, for shambles . .	3	8	4
	To cash paid ditto, for customs . . .	5	13	10½
	To cash paid Pat. Meenan, per mayor's order	0	10	0
	To cash paid John Thompson, per order of council	61	18	2
	To cash paid amount ordered by common council to persons for practising engines and attending fires . . .	45	0	0
	To cash paid Thomas Cooper, for lamp-irons	5	4	6
	To cash paid Wm. Leviston, for lamps .	9	12	0
	To cash paid bell-ringers, amount of sixteen orders, for one guinea each . .	18	4	0
	To cash paid ditto for Christmas bells .	8	0	0
	To cash paid Clark, for coffins, per order	3	9	4
	To cash paid Messrs. Henry, Mullins, and M'Mahon, on account of work done at old market-house, per order	1,000	0	0
	Amount carried to general account	£3,820	0	3½

No. IX. (N.)—*continued.*

Dr. *The Bridge for Expenditure.* *Contra,* *Cr.*

1823.		£	s.	d.
Feb. 15	To cash paid Jas. Adamson's account	15	14	8
Mar. 1	To cash paid ditto	15	13	11½
15	To cash paid ditto	6	17	6
29	To cash paid ditto	4	9	8
April 12	To cash paid ditto	4	14	9
May 10	To cash paid ditto	4	13	4
June 7	To cash paid ditto	7	0	0
	To cash paid A. Beatty and Co., per order	9	11	1
July 5	To cash paid James Adamson	7	19	0
	To cash paid O'Brien, taxes of store	3	18	9½
18	To cash paid Jas. Adamson, for plank	3	0	0
Aug. 2	To cash paid ditto ditto	10	11	1
	To cash paid John Nicholson, for timber	115	12	6
30	To cash paid Jas. Adamson's account	9	13	0
Sept. 27	To cash paid ditto	12	2	0
Oct. 25	To cash paid ditto	12	14	8
	To cash paid Wm. Levingston, lamp account	8	5	7
Nov. 12	To cash paid Jas. Adamson's account	12	16	5
	To cash paid T. Foy, for painting and glass	6	8	9
Dec. 10	To cash paid James Adamson, one year's salary	227	10	0
	To cash paid John M'Clure, rent of store	22	15	0
	To cash paid John Kelso, for timber	58	3	0
20	To cash paid Jas. Adamson's account	16	1	4½
24	To cash paid John Nicholson, for timber	16	17	6
	To cash paid Jas. Adamson's account	11	19	4
	To cash paid William Ellis, stamps for bonds	29	15	9
	To cash paid A. Beatty and Co., per order	17	13	9
	To balance carried to general account	3,476	1	6½
		£4,148	14	0

1823.		£	s.	d.
Oct. 29	By cash for old materials, sold per J. Adamson	8	14	0
	By cash from Charles Gallagher, being one year's rent due 1st Jan. 1824	4,140	0	0
		£4,148	14	0

Annuities for 1824.

	£	s.	d.
Rebecca Civil, for money sunk	45	0	0
Mrs. Giles's pension	10	0	0
Miss Gamble	22	15	0
Mrs. Gorrel	9	2	0
Mrs. Grant	30	0	0
Mrs. Lemon	6	16	6
Miss Nichols	15	0	0
Mrs. Wellington	10	0	0
Mr. Robert M'Intire, for service as quaymaster (for half-a-year)	15	0	0
Misses Cairns' pension (two years)	13	13	0
Mrs. Chambers, Widow Steen, Widow Kerr, Chas. Gallagher — For surrender of their houses in Cowbog.	3	8	3
	3	8	3
	3	8	3
	3	8	3
Mary Johnson, pension	3	8	3
	£194	7	9

Salaries paid and due 2d February 1824.

	£	s.	d.
John Dysart, Esq., mayor	450	0	0
Right Hon. Sir G. F. Hill, recorder	60	0	0
Wm. Curry, chamberlain	100	0	0
Wm. Curry, for stationery	11	7	6
Rev. James Knox, master of the free school	20	0	0
Fred. Hamilton, swordbearer	20	0	0
Andrew Maginniss, macebearer	20	0	0
John Murray, solicitor	22	15	0
Four serjeants at mace	91	10	10
Two bailiffs	20	0	0
Belhour	5	10	0
Carried forward	£821	3	4

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	821	3	4
M. Harkin, for cleaning city walls	12	0	0
Robert M'Intire, quaymaster (half a-year)	15	0	0
Charles Stewart, quaymaster (half-a-year)	15	0	0
Rev. C. Galway, for organist	22	15	0
Mrs. Blair	4	0	0
James Dougherty	1	6	0
Rev. John Hayden, curate	5	13	9
James Colhoun, for the clock	15	0	0
Six night constables	45	0	0
William Brown	14	0	0
Messrs. Maginnis and Skipton, apothecaries	11	7	6
C. Bradley, for sweeping fish and vegetable markets	12	0	0
Wm. Ellis, as mayor's clerk (1¼ years)	62	10	0
Treasurer of infirmary, due 1st January	100	0	0
Amount carried to general account	£1,156	15	7

Charities due and paid 2d February 1824.

	£	s.	d.
Catherine Gubbins	1	2	9
Esther Lindsay	1	2	9
Hannah M'Donald	1	2	9
Miss Count	2	5	6
Widow M. M'Cay	1	2	9
Widow M. Loughery	2	5	6
Widow M. Bonner	2	0	0
Widow J. Greenslead	2	5	6
Widow M. Campbell	2	5	6
Widow L. Glenn	2	5	6
Widow E. Tinsley	2	5	6
John Church	1	2	9
Carried forward	£21	6	9

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	21	6	9
Widow M. Dougherty	2	5	6
Widow M. Doak	2	5	6
M. M'Divitt	2	5	6
Ann Johnson	1	2	9
Widow Loughery	2	5	6
Widow N. Sheilds	2	5	6
Widow S. Early	1	2	9
Widow M'Carter	2	0	0
Eliza Anderson	2	5	6
Widow E. M'Guire	1	2	9
Ann Hughes	2	0	0
Widow A. Harkin	2	5	6
Ann Gillespie	1	2	9
Widow M. Quinn	2	0	0
Widow E. Dougherty	2	5	6
Widow S. Howard	2	0	0
C. Campbell	2	5	6
Widow Lindsay	3	8	3
J. Boggs	2	5	6
Catherine Stewart	2	5	6
Widow B. Hatrick	1	2	9
Widow B. M'Divitt	2	0	0
Widow J. Glass	3	8	3
R. St. Laurence	2	5	6
Mrs. Ewing (four years)	9	2	0
Widow K. Hatrick	2	0	0
Widow A. Millar	1	2	9
Widow C. Robinson	1	2	9
Widow M. Nicholson	1	14	1½
Robert M'Keever	3	8	3
Widow Jane Rosin	2	5	6
Widow C. Davis	3	8	3
Widow M. Blair	2	5	6
Hanah Weir	2	5	6
Widow M'Guigan	2	5	6
Blue boys, per Rev. C. Galway	14	8	0
Ditto, per Mr. J. Thompson	12	0	0
Amount carried to general account	£128	11	1½

No. IX. (N.)—*continued.*

Dr. *The Corporation of Londonderry, in Account with William Curry, Chamberlain.* *Cr.*

1824.		£	s.	d.	1824.		£	s.	d.
Feb. 2	To balance from old account	1,036	16	10	Feb. 2.	By amount of rent received	1,823	6	1½
	To paid salaries	1,126	15	7		By tolls of market, received to 2d Feb. 1824	260	10	7½
	To paid pensions and annuities	194	7	9		By balance of bridge account	3,476	1	6½
	To paid charities	128	11	1½		By amount received from Pipe Water Committee for 1822	456	0	0
	To paid Mr. Babington, for charitable loan	34	2	6		By amount received from R. Stewart, for quayage	880	0	0
	To paid contingencies	3,820	0	3½		By tonnage duty and town customs	350	0	0
	To fees on rent received for houses and fields	66	17	4½		By amount received on account of one year's rent of shambles, due 1st January 1824	50	0	0
	To amount of interest due 2d Feb. 1824	3,821	19	6		By balance of bond account	2,610	0	0
	To paid repairs done to quays	123	17	10		By balance due by the corporation to the chamberlain, on the 2d Feb. 1824	447	10	6
		£10,353	8	9½			£10,353	8	9½

Pursuant to an order of the common council, on the 3d November last, we have examined the foregoing accounts, and find a balance due by the corporation to the chamberlain of four hundred and forty-seven pounds ten shillings and sixpence.

JOHN REA, Mayor. WILLIAM SCOTT, Alderman.
JOHN DYSART, Mayor of the Staple. JAMES GREGG, Burgess.
Derry, 14*th February* 1824. M. S. HILL, Alderman. WILLIAM MACKY, Burgess.

No. IX. (O.)

Corporation Accounts for the Year ending the 2d of February 1825.

Contingent Account of the Corporation of Londonderry, *Dr.*

1824.		£	s.	d.
Mar. 4	To cash remitted A. Tomlins, per order of council	22	15	0
13	To cash paid sundry orders, as per journal	14	16	6
18	To ditto	16	10	3
24	To paid costs of assignment of judgment	9	7	6½
May 21	To paid sundry orders	30	15	6½
	To paid rent of old free school	90	0	0
	To paid John Murray to retain counsel	5	13	9
27	To paid Society rent	652	13	4
	To paid John Murray, solicitor	15	0	0
	To paid sundry orders	24	9	5½
31	To paid J. Colhoun, for new dial for town clock, &c.	28	8	9
	To paid Henry, Mullins, and M'Mahon, on account of various public works, per order	2,805	3	4
June 30	To paid A. Tomlins draft for sundries expended in London	110	0	0
	To paid costs of assignment of judgment, executors of S. Curry to Miss Currys	11	7	10
	To paid Miss Marshall, compensation, £22 15*s.*, and John Boyd, printer, £7 10*s.* 7*d.*	30	5	7
	To paid sundry orders	38	15	4
Aug. 7	To paid subscription to races	56	17	6
25	To paid J. C. Beresford, Esq. expenses for attending two records	10	0	0
	To paid expenses of packing picture of King William	1	16	8
27	To paid H. Schulty, Esq., his expenses coming from London to attend trials of two records	108	6	8
	To paid Dixon Brown, bang-beggar, 16 weeks' wages	4	16	0
Sept. 25	To paid sundry orders	66	7	5
	To paid quit rent	1	11	4
	To paid Mrs. Christie, cost of judgment	3	1	6
	Carried forward	£4,158	19	3½

		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	4,158	19	3½
Oct. 14	To paid subscription to N. W. Farming Society	20	0	0
25	To paid sundry orders	24	12	7
Nov. 4	To cash paid Boyd and Hill, for officers' clothing, per order of council	97	9	0
20	To paid sundry orders	14	17	10
	To paid Rev. Mr. Hayden, per order of council	12	0	0
23	To paid Wm. Ellis sundry orders	239	15	3
	To paid Mrs. Watt, for clothing poor children	5	0	0
29	To paid Messrs. Stirling, stone-cutters, per order of council	250	0	0
Dec. 16	To paid sundry orders	68	12	4½
22	To paid Wm. M'Corkell and Co. for timber for herring markets	36	19	0
31	To paid sundry orders	23	8	0½
	To paid treasurer of County Infirmary one year's grant	100	0	0
1825.				
Jan. 1	To paid Captain Renwick, cost of judgment	3	1	5
3	To paid sundry orders	43	14	4½
6	To paid A. Crompton for covers for blocks in shambles	2	1	0
8	To paid J. Adamson balance due for herring markets	45	16	11½
16	To paid Chas. O'Doherty for damages and costs, in case of M'Laughlin against mayor of Derry	161	17	5
31	To paid Wm. Ellis, for scavengers	20	0	0
	To paid Mrs. Beatty her account for beams, scales, &c.	62	18	8½
Feb. 2	To paid sundries, per order	27	12	9
	To paid Mrs. Beatty for water cart	32	18	1½
	To paid sundry orders for mayor's office	47	1	5
	To paid D. Brown, bang-beggar	1	10	0
	To paid bellringers, per sundry orders	10	4	9
		£5,510	10	3

No. IX. (O.)—*continued.*

Dr. *Bridge for Expenditure.* *Contra.* *Cr.*

1824.		£	s.	d.
Mar. 13	To paid J. Adamson two months' account	43	15	1
24	To paid J. M'Crea, for timber and plank	89	9	6
May 8	To paid J. Adamson two months' account	42	1	10½
June 5	To paid ditto, and Wm. Levingston	41	1	4½
Aug. 28	To paid ditto three months' account	80	7	9½
31	To paid Wm. M'Corkell and Co., for timber	153	8	0
Sept. 25	To paid J. Adamson one month's account	30	14	2
29	To paid J. Nicholson, for plank	52	17	6
Oct. 23	To paid J. Adamson one month's account	21	4	4
29	To paid J. Young, for slates for toll-gate	9	16	10½
Nov. 19	To paid C. Gallagher, for lamps, per order	61	10	0
	To paid J. Adamson, for one month's account	11	3	10
Dec. 10.	To paid William Ellis, for stamps for bonds, for 1825	28	1	0
11	To paid T. Foy, for repairing lamps	4	16	0
1825.				
Jan. 6	To paid A. Crompton, for sundries	10	1	9
15	To paid J. Adamson, for two months' account	24	6	10
31	To paid A. M'Cleish, for plank	28	3	9
	To paid C. Lecky, for one year's rent of store	22	15	0
	To paid Mrs. Beatty per account	28	15	7½
Feb. 2	To paid Wm. Leathem, for watch-coats	3	0	0
	To paid J. Adamson one year's salary, due 10th January	227	10	0
	To balance carried to general account	3,134	19	8½
		£4,150	0	0

1824.		£	s.	d.
	By one year's rent of bridge, due 1st January 1825	4,150	0	0
		£4,150	0	0

Salaries paid and due 2d Feb. 1825.

	£	s.	d.
John Rea, Esq., mayor	420	0	0
Right Hon. the recorder	60	0	0
J. Gregg, chamberlain	100	0	0
Ditto for stationery	11	7	6
Rev. James Knox, master of free school	20	0	0
F. Hamilton, swordbearer	20	0	0
A. Maginnis, macebearer	20	0	0
John Murray, solicitor	22	15	0
Four serjeants at mace	91	10	10
Two bailiffs	20	0	0
Belhour	5	10	0
M. Harkin, for keeping city walls clean eight months	8	0	0
C. Stewart, quaymaster	30	0	0
Organist	22	15	0
Mrs Blair	4	0	0
James Doherty	1	6	0
Rev. C. Galway, curate	5	13	9
J. Colhoun, for town clock	15	0	0
Night constables	46	18	8
Wm. Brown	14	0	0
Messrs. Maginniss and Skipton, apothecaries	11	7	6
Catherine Bradley, for sweeping fish and vegetable markets, two years	12	0	0
Wm. Ellis, mayor's clerk	50	0	0
	£1012	4	3

Annuities for 1824.

Rebecca Civil, for money sunk	69	0	0
Mrs. Giles	10	0	0
Miss Gamble	22	15	0
Mrs. Gorrel	9	2	0
Carried forward	£110	17	0

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	110	17	0
Mrs. Grant	30	0	0
Mrs. Lemon	6	16	6
Miss Nicholls	15	0	0
Mrs. Wellington	10	0	0
Mr. R. M'Intire, for service as quaymaster	30	0	0
Misses Cairns	6	16	0
Mrs. Chambers, for surrender of house in Cowbog	3	8	3
Widow Steen, for ditto	3	8	3
Widow Kerr, for ditto	3	8	3
C. Gallagher, for ditto	3	8	3
Mary Johnson, pension	3	8	3
Miss O'Hara	12	0	0
	£238	10	9

Charities due and paid 2d February, 1825.

Catherine Gubbins	1	2	9
Eliza Anderson	2	5	6
Margaret Bonner	2	0	0
Isabella Boggs	2	5	6
Mary Blair	2	5	6
Neal Boyle	3	8	3
Miss Count	2	5	6
Mary Campbell	2	5	6
John Church	1	2	9
Catherine Campbell	2	5	6
James Coyle	2	5	6
Mary Doherty	2	5	6
Margaret Doak	2	5	6
Ellen Doherty	2	5	6
Charles Doherty	2	5	6
Catherine Davies	3	8	3
Sarah Earley	2	5	6
Mrs. Ewing	2	5	6
Isabella Glass	3	8	3
Carried forward	£44	1	9

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	44	1	9
Isabella Greenslead	2	5	6
Lilly Glen	2	5	6
Widow Gillespie	1	2	9
Biddy Hatrick	2	5	6
Kitty Harkin	2	0	0
Ann Hughes	2	0	0
Sally Howard	2	0	0
Ann Johnson	1	2	9
William Jameson	2	0	0
Mary Loughery	2	5	6
William Lindsay and wife	3	8	3
Ann Miller	1	10	0
Wm. M'Keever, including cash for funeral	4	11	0
Margaret M'Divitt	2	5	6
Widow M'Carter	2	0	0
Ann Martin	2	5	6
Hannah M'Donald	1	2	9
Elizabeth M'Divitt	2	0	0
Betty M'Guire	1	2	9
Widow M'Guigan	2	5	6
Widow Lindsay	1	2	9
Mary Nicholson	1	14	1½
Neal Powell	2	0	0
Mary Quinn	2	0	0
C. Robinson, including 11*s.* 4½*d.* for funeral	1	14	1½
Jane Rosin	2	5	6
Rachel St. Laurence	1	2	9
Nelly Shields	2	5	6
Catherine Stewart	2	5	6
Hannah Weir	2	5	6
Elinor Tinsley	2	5	6
John Thompson, for Blue boys	12	0	0
Rev. Charles Galway, for do.	14	8	0
	£133	9	9

No. IX. (O.)—*continued.*

Dr. *The Corporation of Londonderry, in Account with James Gregg, Chamberlain.* *Cr.*

1824.		£	s.	d.
Mar. 12	To balance paid the late chamberlain.	1,765	13	8
	To amount of bonds paid off	15,808	12	3
	To paid salaries	1,012	4	3
	To paid fees on receiving rent and arrears	125	14	0
	To paid annuities	238	11	3
	To paid charities	133	15	3½
	To paid Charitable Loan	34	2	6
	To paid solicitor's account for taxed costs	489	13	7
	To paid contingent account	5,510	10	3
	To paid interest account	2,522	5	4½
		£27,641	2	5

1824.		£	s.	d.
	By amount borrowed on bond	19,705	0	0
	By one year's interest received from Pipe Water Committee	456	0	0
	By rent and arrears	2,514	0	0
	By amount received on account of tolls of markets and shambles	391	3	2
	By balance of bridge account	3,134	19	9
	By quayage from R. Stewart	800	0	0
	By amount received from ditto, on account of town customs and tonnage duty	150	0	0
	By balance carried to new account	489	18	5½
		£27,641	2	5

Pursuant to an order of the common council, on the 2d day of November last, we have examined the foregoing accounts, and find a balance due by the corporation to the chamberlain of four hundred and eighty-nine pounds eighteen shillings and fivepence halfpenny, on the 2d of February 1825.

JOHN REA, Mayor. JOHN NICHOLSON, Alderman.
M. S. HILL, Alderman. RICHARD YOUNG, Alderman.
Londonderry, 8th March 1825. WILLIAM SCOTT, Alderman.

No. IX. (P.)

Corporation Accounts for the Year ending the 2d of February 1826.

Contingent Account of the Corporation of Londonderry, *Dr.*

1825.		£	s.	d.
Mar. 11	To paid for widow M'Guigan's coffin, 8*s.*; and J. Campbell, slating fish-market, £3 18*s.* 6½*d.*	4	6	6½
12	To paid for fire-engines, £3 2*s.* 10*d.*; whitewashing shambles, £1 16*s.*	4	18	10
May 3	To paid Mr. Deering, for opinion on widening the streets	3	8	3
16	To paid William Brown, for taking care of city lamps, and sundry mayor's orders	20	17	0
24	To paid J. C. Beresford, Esq., one-half year's chief rent, due 25th Nov.	325	6	8
28	To paid J. C. Beresford, Esq., arrears of rents, fines, and fees on county-house.	254	2	0
	To paid Stirling, painting fish-market	4	12	11
30	To paid scavengers, £28; and sundry orders, £29 18*s.* 7*d.*	57	18	7
June 1	To paid J. Black, one-half year's rent of old free school	45	0	0
	To paid Mr. H. Gardiner, for plate, per order	12	11	2
3	To paid sundries, £8 0*s.* 4½*d.*; and Dickson Brown, bang-beggar, £2 8*s.*	10	8	4½
July 13	To paid Miss Marshall, one-half year's compensation	22	15	0
27	To paid Carrigan, watering streets, at sundries	1	15	0
Aug. 8	To paid subscription to races	56	17	6
27	To paid J. Adamson, for city wall	11	8	2
Sept. 21	To paid John A. Smyth, one year's subscription to Farming Society	20	0	0
30	To paid D. Brown, bang-beggar	3	1	0
Oct. 1	To paid J. Adamson, for city wall, £11 5*s.* 6*d.*; and fire engines, £2 19*s.* 2*d.*	14	4	8
	To paid W. Ellis, stamps for flag contract, £1 11*s.* 10*d.*; and sundry mayor's orders, £12 3*s.* 9*d.*	13	15	7
	To paid scavengers, £66 5*s.* 6*d.*; and for brooms, £6 8*s.* 10*d.*	72	14	4
3	To paid three town serjeants watching Bailey's goods, seized for rent	1	0	0
7	To paid C. Gallagher, balance of lamp contract	10	17	9
22	To paid J. Adamson, repairing city walls, £24 9*s.* 2*d.*; repairing roof of shambles, 19*s.* 1½*d.*	25	18	3½
28	To paid J. Dorrington, clerk of the House of Commons, for passing two Acts of Parliament; and Messrs. Rundell and Bridge balance of their account	126	6	11
Nov. 1	To paid D. Brown, bang-beggar	1	11	0
8	To paid J. Adamson, on account of city walls	40	3	11½
10	To paid R. Corscaden and Mrs. Smith, for their interest in vaults under market-house	58	0	0
	To paid Mrs. Knox grant to Penny Society	20	0	0
16	To paid sundries, per journal	22	9	10½
22	To paid William Ellis, for scavengers	20	0	0
29	To paid J. Murray, cost of judgment and execution against D. Coll	6	8	2
	Carried forward	£2,427	17	6½

		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	2,427	17	6½
Dec. 3	To paid W. Graham, for serjeants' and constables' hats	16	10	4
5	To paid W. Ellis, rent of lamp store and sundry orders	36	0	0
9	To paid J. Black, for one half-year's rent of old free school	45	0	0
10	To paid sundries, per orders	6	10	0
15	To paid Society chief rent to 29th Sept.	325	6	8
	To paid one year's quit rent to collector of Excise, to Michaelmas, 1825	1	11	4
17	To paid J. Adamson, for city wall	28	10	5
	To paid Lady Hill and Mrs. Watt, for poor shop, per order	20	0	0
21	To paid E. Doherty, auctioneer, for tolls of market	4	11	0
27	To paid sundries, per order	12	4	4
29	To paid R. Freeman, for paving gutter of vegetable market	0	6	8
	To paid Miss M. Marshall, half-year's compensation for weigh-house	22	15	0
1826.				
Jan. 5	To paid sundry orders, viz., serjeants' clothing, £58 19*s.* 2*d.*; bell-ringers, £8; and measuring flagging of streets, £3 9*s.* 2*d.*	70	8	4
7	To paid T. Hastings, for repairing locks in corporation seats in church	0	13	5
23	To paid Rev. C. Galway, one year's grant to infirmary	100	0	0
24	To paid W. Ellis, for expenses of Farrell's funeral	4	4	3½
25	To paid A. and P. Skipton, for interest of their lease in corporation-hall vaults	100	0	0
	To paid A Beatty and Co., for beams, scales, &c., for new markets	104	6	6
27	To paid G. Hegarty, for timber and work in court-house, 18th December, 1825	9	8	4
	To paid Stirling, for repairing city wall gate, £3 17*s.* 6*d.*; and lime for ditto, 5*s.*	4	2	6
30	To paid Henry Mullins and M'Mahon, per order	666	13	4
	To paid Jos. Black, subscription for new library	100	0	0
	To paid sundries, per Jrl.	16	2	5
31	To paid J. Adamson, for permanent supports to vegetable market	12	8	2½
Feb. 2	To paid sundries, per Jrl., viz., W. Ellis, for bonds, scavengers, &c.	40	11	1
	To paid Bishop of Meath, for interest in vaults under market-house	88	0	0
	To paid sundries, per Jrl., £20 17*s.* 8*d.*; bellringers, eighteen orders, £20 9*s.* 6*d.*;	41	7	2
	To paid John Boyd, for binding, and W. K. M'Clintock, per order	5	8	8
	To paid G. Hegarty, for corporation press, for books	2	16	10½
	To paid the Stirlings, on account of flagging	300	0	0
	To paid William Ellis, for scavengers	20	0	0
	To paid J. Adamson, on account of repairing city walls	10	16	8
	To paid George Hegarty, for press, for preserving church cushions	3	0	0
	Carried forward	£4,647	11	1

No. IX. (P.)—*continued.*

1826.	*Dr.*	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward . .	4,647	11	1
Feb. 2	To paid Chamberlain, on account of salary, per order	100	0	0
	To paid sundries, for mayor's office, per orders	20	18	0
	To paid D. Brown, for quarter's salary, as bailiff	2	10	0
	To paid William M'Corkell, for printing, stationery, &c. &c.	147	5	7½
	To paid D. Brown, bang-beggar, and Dennison, for lanterns	1	9	6
		£4,919	14	2½

1826.	*Contra,* Cr.	£	s.	d.
		£4,919	14	2½
Feb. 2	By cash from W. Waugh, for fines imposed at city sessions . . . . £ 16 6 0	433	15	3
	By cash at sundries from collectors of flagging tax 417 9 3			
	Balance carried to debit of corporation	£4,485	18	11½

Dr. *Bridge for Expenditure.* *Contra,* *Cr.*

1825.		£.	s.	d.
Mar. 11	To paid J. Adamson, one month's account, ending 12th February 1825	15	8	1
12	To paid J. Adamson, ending 12th March	16	8	5
19	To paid William Nevins, for painting and glazing	10	8	7
April 9	To paid J. Adamson, one month .	13	10	10
May 28	To paid ditto ditto . .	9	12	0
31	To paid William Cook, per order .	3	6	7
June 4	To paid J. Adamson, one month .	8	2	6
July 4	To paid ditto ditto . .	7	11	6
30	To paid ditto ditto . .	16	1	0
Aug. 27	To paid ditto ditto . .	13	14	8½
Sept. 21	To paid ditto ditto . .	20	12	8
Oct. 8	To paid C. Callagher, for lighting lamps and oil	82	10	6
22	To paid J. Adamson, one month .	39	16	5½
Nov. 19	To paid ditto ditto . .	34	9	9½
Dec. 15	To paid Robert M'Intire, for plank, per order	103	17	2
	To paid J. Nicholson, for ditto . .	23	1	5
17	To paid J. Adamson, one month .	17	1	7
21	To paid Edward Doherty, auctioneer	6	16	6
28	To paid William Ellis, for stamps for bonds, for 1826	28	1	0
29	To paid F. Clark, for paving south-eastern end of bridge	15	14	11
1826.				
Jan. 7	To paid J. Adamson one year's salary	227	10	0
23	To paid J. Adamson one month's account, including lamps, painting, and manure	44	11	2
	To paid workmen and boats removing ice	38	3	8
	To paid constables, for ditto . . .	1	2	6
24	To paid Con. Lecky, Esq., one year's rent of store	22	15	0
25	To paid A. Beatty and Co., on account of iron work	24	2	7
31	To paid M'Corkell and Co., on account of timber, per order . . .	262	10	0
Feb. 2	To paid J. Adamson, one month, to 11th February 1826	20	0	0
	To balance as opposite	3,027	18	11
		£4,155	0	0

1826.		£.	s.	d.
Feb. 3	By Pitt Skipton, Esq., for one year's rent, commencing 1st January, and ending 31st December, 1825 . .	4,155	0	0
		£4,155	0	0

Salaries paid and due 2d February 1826.

	£.	s.	d.
John Rea, Esq, mayor .	420	0	0
Rt. Hon. Sir G. F. Hill, recorder	60	0	0
James Gregg, chamberlain	200	0	0
Ditto, for stationery . .	11	7	6
Rev. J. Knox, master of free school	20	0	0
F. Hamilton, sword-bearer .	20	0	0
— Maginniss, macebearer.	20	0	0
John Murray, solicitor .	22	15	0
Four serjeants at mace .	91	10	10
Two bailiffs	20	0	0
Belhour	5	10	0
C. Stewart, quay-master, one year	40	0	0
Organist	22	15	0
Mrs. Blair	4	0	0
James Doherty	1	6	0
Rev. John Hayden, curate .	5	13	9
J. Colhoun, clock-maker .	16	2	9
Night constables . . .	79	10	4
William Brown . . .	14	0	0
Messrs. Maginniss and Skipton, apothecaries .	11	7	6
C. Bradley, for taking care of fish and vegetable markets	6	0	0
William Ellis, mayor's clerk	50	0	0
	£1,141	18	8

Annuities for 1826.

	£.	s.	d.
Miss Civil, for money sunk	93	0	0
Mrs. Giles	10	0	0
Miss Gamble	22	15	0
Mrs. Gorrell	9	2	0
Mrs. Grant	30	0	0
Mrs. Lemon	6	16	6
Mrs. Wellington	10	0	0
R. M'Intire, late quay-master	30	0	0
Miss Raines	6	0	0
Misses Cairnes	6	16	6
Mrs. Chambers, for house in Cow-bog	3	8	3
Widow Steen, for ditto . .	3	8	3
Widow Kerr, for ditto . .	3	8	3
C. Gallagher, for ditto . .	3	8	3
Mary Johnston	3	8	3
Miss O'Hara	12	0	0
Widow of John Brown, bailiff	6	0	0
Miss Nicholls	15	0	0
	£274	9	3

Charities due and paid 2d February 1826.

	£.	s.	d.
Elizabeth Anderson . . .	2	5	6
Margaret Bonner . . .	2	0	0
Neal Boyle	3	8	3
Carried forward . .	£7	13	9

	£	s.	d
Brought forward .	7	13	9
Isabella Boggs	2	5	6
Hugh Brown	1	2	9
Alexander Boyle . . .	3	0	0
Catherine Campbell . . .	2	5	6
Miss Count	2	5	6
Mary Campbell	2	5	6
James Coyle	2	5	6
Jane Cannon	1	2	9
Peter Carrigan	2	0	0
Henry Coyle	2	5	6
Mary Doherty	2	5	6
Charles Doherty . . .	2	5	6
Eleanor Doherty	2	5	6
Catherine Davis	3	8	3
Margaret Doak, and to bury her	1	2	9
Mrs. Ewing	2	5	6
Catherine Gubbin . . .	1	2	9
Isabella Glass	3	8	3
Isabella Greenslead . .	2	5	6
Lilly Glenn	2	5	6
Widow Gillespie . . .	1	2	9
Betty Hatrick	2	5	6
Catherine Harkin . . .	2	0	0
Ann Hughs, and to bury her	3	0	0
Sally Howard	2	0	0
Ann Johnston	1	2	9
William Jameson . . .	2	0	0
Carried forward .	£64	18	3

(*Appendix.*)

No. IX. (P.)—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	64	18	3
Mary Loughry	2	5	6
William Lindsay and wife	3	8	3
Widow Loughry, and to bury her	3	9	7
Widow Lacy	1	2	9
Ellen Montgomery	2	0	0
Margaret M'Quilken	2	5	6
Mary M'Blain	2	5	6
Widow E. M'Davitt	2	0	0
Elizabeth Maguire	1	2	9
Hannah M'Donald	1	2	9
Widow M'Carter	2	0	0
Margaret M'Cay	1	2	9
Ann Miller	1	10	0
Margaret M'Davitt	2	5	6
Ann Martin	2	5	6
Hannah M'Ginley	2	0	0
Samuel M'Kain	2	0	0
Ann M'Bay	2	0	0
Mary M'Ilmunn	1	2	9
Mary Maginniss	1	10	0
Carried forward	£103	17	4

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	103	17	4
Sarah M'Cready	2	0	0
Martha Moore	1	2	9
Mary Nicholson	1	14	1½
Neal Powell	2	0	0
Mary Quinn	2	0	0
Jane Rosin	2	5	6
Martha Robinson	1	2	9
Rachel St. Lawrence	2	5	6
Mary Shields, and to bury her	3	8	3
Catherine Stewart, and to bury her	2	5	6
Eleanor Tinsley	2	5	6
William Turbett	2	0	0
Hannah Wier	2	5	6
John Thompson, for Presbyterian Blue boys	12	0	0
Mr. Galwey, for Church ditto	14	8	0
	£157	0	8½

Salaries, Annuities, and Charities, which have dropped in 1825.

ANNUITIES.

	£.	s.	d.
R. M'Intire, late quay-master	30	0	0

SALARIES.

Michael Harkin	12	0	0

CHARITIES.

John Church	1	2	9	
Margaret Doak	2	5	6	
Sarah Eardly	2	5	6	
Wm. M'Keever	3	8	3	
Widow M'Guigan	2	5	6	
Widow Lindsay	1	2	9	
Cath. Robinson	1	2	9	
Cath. Stewart	2	5	6	
Ann Hughes	2	0	0	
Mary Loughry	2	5	6	
Nelly Shields	2	5	6	
Isabella Boggs	2	5	6	
Isabella Glass	3	8	3	3–28 3 3
				£70 3 3

Dr. *The Corporation of Londonderry in Account with James Gregg, Chamberlain.* *Cr.*

1825.	£.	s.	d.
Feb. 2 To balance of old account	489	18	5½
1826.			
Feb. 2 To amount of bonds paid off	3,682	10	0
To salaries	1,141	18	8
To annuities and pensions*	304	9	3
To charities	157	0	8
To charitable loan	34	2	6
To solicitor's account	131	19	4
To balance of contingent account	4,485	18	11½
To interest account	3,333	3	3
To fees on receiving rent and arrears	104	4	0
	£13,865	5	1

1826.	£.	s.	d.
Feb. 2 By amount borrowed on bond	5,083	0	0
By one year's interest from Pipe Water Committee	380	0	0
By amount of rent and arrears	2,084	0	8
By amount received from tolls of markets	300	0	0
By ditto, on account of shambles	100	0	0
By balance of bridge account	3,027	18	11
By amount received from R. A. Stewart, on account of old arrears of quayage and tonnage	250	0	0
By amount received for tonnage duty and town customs for 1825	361	19	10
By amount received from R. A. Stewart, for quayage for 1825	650	0	0
By balance carried to new account	1,628	5	8
	£13,865	5	1

Pursuant to an order of council, of the 2d of November last, we have examined the foregoing accounts, and find a balance due by the corporation to the chamberlain of one thousand six hundred and twenty-eight pounds five shillings and eightpence, on the 2d of February 1826.

RICHARD YOUNG, Mayor.
WILLIAM SCOTT, Alderman.
JOHN DYSART, Alderman.
JOHN NICHOLSON, Alderman.
HARVEY NICHOLSON, Burgess.

* R. M'Intire's (late quay-master) annuity being here entered in error, credit has been given to corporation for same in present year's accounts.

No. IX. (Q.)

Corporation Accounts for the year ending the 2d of February 1827.

Contingent Account of the Corporation of Londonderry, Dr.

1826.	£	s.	d.
Mar. 11 To paid J. Adamson, on account of walls of city and markets	20	0	0
16 To paid sundries, per journal	103	10	0
25 To paid J. Adamson, for repairs of city walls	60	0	0
April 8 Ditto			
10 To paid D. Brown, bang-beggar	1	1	0
12 To paid sundries	8	16	3
22 To paid David Gilmour, for velvet, &c. for church cushions for seat	43	18	3
24 To paid sundries, per journal	4	3	0
29 To paid J. Adamson, for repairs to fire-engine, and for new pump in Rose-mary-lane	6	5	11½
May 3 To paid Henry, Mullins, and M'Mahon, per order	615	7	8
6 To paid John and James Sterling, on account of flagging	152	11	9
13 To paid treasurer of Mendicity Association, one year's subscription	18	9	2½
To paid D. Brown, bangbeggar	0	13	0
17 To paid for stamps for receipts	3	18	11½
18 To paid James Adamson, balance in full, for city walls and markets	36	3	9
June 1 To paid A. Morrison, his account, per order of council	27	13	10
To paid Jacob West, ditto	16	16	0
23 To paid Carrigan, for watering the streets at sundry times	3	4	0
26 To paid Miss Marshall, one year's rent of weigh-house	21	0	0
Carried forward	£1,143	11	7½

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	1,143	11	7½
July 4 To paid sundries, per journal	16	8	6
6 To paid Henry, Mullins, and M'Mahon, per order	615	7	8
To paid sundries, ditto	0	19	7
7 To paid Andrew M'Laughlin, for making sewers in shambles	0	8	4
15 To paid sundries, per journal	7	17	6
17 To paid for 12 meat baskets	1	16	11
Aug. 7 To paid subscription to races	52	10	0
8 To paid A. M'Laughlin, for whitewashing shambles	4	10	11½
15 To paid William M'Faden, on account of furniture for corporation hall	28	0	0
26 To paid John and James Sterling, on account of flagging	146	3	1
To paid sundries, per journal	10	10	2
Sept. 6 To paid William M'Faden, balance of furniture account	57	12	6
13 To paid William Brown, for scouring corporation hall	0	7	8
22 To paid sundries, per journal	24	6	0
26 Ditto, ditto	49	3	6
Oct. 14 To paid J. C. Beresford, Esq., one and a half year's rent of county-house	16	11	6
To paid for coals for corporation hall, and fitting up tables for corporation dinner	5	5	9
19 To paid sundries for corporation dinner to deputation	3	13	0
Nov. 6 To paid sundries, per order	5	18	0
16 To paid sundries, per journal	32	18	3½
Carried forward	£2,224	0	6½

No. IX. (Q.)—*continued.*

		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward . .	2,224	0	6½
Nov. 18	To paid D. Baird, for furniture for corporation hall	52	10	4
	To paid Joseph Black half a year's rent of old free-school	41	10	9
Dec. 5	To paid David Gilmour, for carpeting for corporation hall.	25	0	0
7	To paid E. Doherty, for auctioning tolls of market, quayage, &c.	4	4	0
	To paid Mr. Harvey wine account . .	52	17	6
	Do paid W. Ellis half a year's rent of lamp store, to June, 1826	4	12	4
	To paid ditto, pipe-water tax for corporation property in shambles, markets, &c.	18	9	2
	To paid ditto his account of stamps, for bonds and filing, for the year . . .	42	5	4
	To paid for scavengers, 44 weeks .	112	8	6
	To paid William Ellis, at sundries, per journal	17	10	0
11	To paid Johnston Smyth, for lamp-irons and fixtures.	17	1	2
13	To paid J. Massaroon, for making up mats for corporation hall, £1, and to J. Adamson, for markets	6	13	2
16	To paid W. Ellis sundry accounts, per order.	31	19	7½
29	To paid Miss Marshall half a year's annuity for weigh-house	21	0	0
	To paid William Ellis, on account of scavengers, for present year . . .	20	0	0
1827.				
Jan. 3	To paid William M'Faden, on account of furniture for corporation hall . . .	26	3	1
	To paid Rev. C. Galway one year's grant to infirmary, for 1826	92	6	1½
8	To paid Samuel M'Clintock, sundry accounts for corporation hall . . .	30	12	11
26	To paid William Graham his account, for hats for officers of corporation. .	16	10	4
	Carried forward .	£2,857	14	10½

		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward . .	2,857	14	10½
Feb. 1	To paid P. Wylie, one quarter's allowance for corporation hall	25	0	0
2	To paid William Gardiner, for opening and taking care of spring, at Rev. Mr. Knox's, for two months	2	12	6
	To paid A. M'Laughlin, £1 10*s.* 6*d.*, J. Clarke, 8*s.*, and A. Crompton, £2 10*s.* 6*d.*, for sundries.	4	9	1½
	To paid bell-ringers 16 orders, and Christmas bells, £7 7*s.* 8*d.*	24	3	8
	To paid W. Leathem's account for officers' clothing.	65	12	1
	To paid William M'Corkell, for printing, stationery, and advertisements . .	65	13	8½
	To paid T. Foy sundry accounts for painting, glazing, repairing lamps, &c.	54	3	5½
	To paid John and James Sterling, at sundries, for flagging streets . .	147	7	5
	To paid William Ellis half a year's rent of lamp store, to December 1826 . .	4	12	4
	To paid for coals for mayor's office . .	11	19	1
	To paid Joseph Black half a year's rent of old free-school, to May 1826 (omitted)	41	10	9
	To paid bell-ringers, for ringing for Duke of York's funeral	1	1	0
	To paid William Ellis, for stamps for bonds, for quayage, customs, &c. . .	14	1	4
		£3,320	1	4
1827.	*Cr.*			
Feb. 2	By cash received from collector of flagging tax, at sundries £236 14 0	260	14	0
	By error in charging solicitor's salary second time last year 21 0 0			
	By ditto to Gallagher, who keeps walls clean . . 3 0 0			
		£3,059	7	4

Dr. *Bridge Account for Expenditure.* *Contra,* *Cr.*

1826.		£.	s.	d.
Mar. 11	To J. Adamson, one month's account, due this day	11	0	0
April 1	To William M'Corkell and Co., for timber	97	13	8
8	To J. Adamson, one month's account	11	8	11
22	To ditto, one quarter's salary, due 10th March	52	10	0
May 13	To ditto, one month's account, due 6th May	14	1	2
June 24	To ditto, one quarter's salary, due 10th June	52	10	0
July 6	To ditto, two months' account, to 1st July	34	8	7
Aug. 7	To Joseph Young, for timber . . .	81	18	9
15	To A. Moore, his account, per order .	13	12	8½
16	To James Adamson, one month, to 29th July.	20	17	6½
26	To ditto, one month	19	16	4
Sept. 23	To ditto, ditto	15	2	3
Nov. 3	To ditto, one quarter's salary, to 10th September	52	10	0
	To ditto, one month's account. . .	11	0	0
18	To ditto, ditto, due this day .	14	1	1
Dec. 7	To E. Doherty, fees for auctioning bridge tolls	6	6	0
16	To J. Adamson, one month's account, due this day	17	11	4½
1827.				
Jan. 3	To C. Lecky, Esq., one year's rent of store	21	0	0
26	To J. Adamson, one quarter's salary, due 10th December	52	10	0
	To ditto, one month's bridge account, due 13th January	14	11	0
	To Jos. Young, his account for timber	140	0	0
Feb. 2	To A. Crompton, on account of oil and sundries	29	19	0½
	To T. Foy, for sundry repairs of lamps, glazing, &c.	5	19	2
	To William Ellis, for stamp for bond for bridge	7	6	10
	To balance	3,002	5	7
		£3,800	0	0

1827.		£.	s.	d.
Feb. 3	By P. Skipton, Esq., one year's rent, commencing 1st January 1826, and ending 31st December 1826 . .	3,800	0	0
		£3,800	0	0

No. IX. (Q.)—*continued.*

Salaries for 1826.

	£.	s.	d.
R. Young, Esq., mayor	387	13	10
Sir George Hill, recorder	55	7	8¼
James Gregg, chamberlain	184	12	3
Ditto, for stationery	10	10	0
Rev. J. Knox, master of free school	18	0	2¾
F. Hamilton, swordbearer	18	0	2¾
R. Maginniss, macebearer	18	0	2¾
J. Murray, solicitor	21	0	0
Four town serjeants	84	10	0
Two bailiffs	18	0	2¾
Belhour	5	1	6½
C. Stewart, quay-master	46	3	1
Organist	21	0	0
Mrs. Blair	3	13	10¾
James Doherty	1	4	0
Rev. C. Galway, curate	5	5	0
J. Colhoun, clock-maker	14	17	11
Night constables	85	5	4
William Brown	12	18	5½
Messrs. Maginniss and Eames, apothecaries	10	10	0
Cath. Bradley, for taking care of fish and vegetable markets	5	10	9¾
Wm. Ellis, mayor's clerk	46	3	1
Hugh Gallagher, for city walls	12	0	0
	£1,085	7	9

Annuities for 1826.

	£.	s.	d.
Miss Civil, for money sunk	85	16	10½
Mrs. Giles	9	4	7½
Miss Gamble	21	0	0
Mrs. Gorrel	8	8	0
Mrs. Grant	27	13	10½
Carried forward	£152	3	4½

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	152	3	4½
Mrs. Lemon	6	6	0
Mrs. Wellington	9	4	7½
Miss Rains	5	10	9¾
Miss Cairns	6	6	0
Mrs. Chambers, for house in Cow-bog	3	3	0
Widow Steen, ditto	3	3	0
Widow Kerr, ditto	3	3	0
C. Gallagher, ditto	3	3	0
Mary Johnston	3	3	0
Miss O'Hara	11	1	6½
Widow of John Brown, bailiff	5	10	9¾
Misses Nicholls	13	16	11
Mrs. Howard	9	4	7½
J. Gillespie and wife	4	12	3¼
	£239	12	0

Charities for 1826.

	£.	s.	d.
Elizabeth Anderson	2	2	0
Margaret Bonner	2	0	0
Neal Boyle	3	3	0
Hugh Brown	1	1	0
Alexander Boyle	3	0	0
Miss Count	2	2	0
Mary Campbell	2	2	0
James Coyle	2	2	0
Peter Carrigan	2	0	0
Jane Cannon	1	1	0
Henry Coyle	2	2	0
Mary Doherty	2	2	0
Charles Doherty	2	2	0
Eleanor Doherty	2	2	0
Catherine Davis	3	3	0
Mrs. Ewing	2	2	0
Catherine Gubbin	1	1	0
Carried forward	£35	7	0

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	35	7	0
Isabella Glass, and to bury her	1	1	0
Isabella Greenslead	1	1	0
Lilly Glen	2	2	0
Widow Gillespie	1	1	0
Catherine Harkin	2	0	0
Sally Howard	2	0	0
W. Jameson, and to bury him	3	1	0
Mary Loughry	2	2	0
Widow Lacy	1	1	0
Mary M'Blain	2	2	0
Widow E. M'Divitt	2	0	0
Elizabeth M'Guire	1	1	0
Widow M'Carter	2	0	0
Margaret M'Coy	1	1	0
Margaret M'Davitt	2	2	0
Ann Martin	2	2	0
Hannah M'Ginley	2	0	0
Samuel M'Kain	2	0	0
Ellen M'Gomery	2	0	0
Bridget M'Quilken	2	2	0
Ann M'Bay, and to bury her	3	0	0
Mary M'Ilmun	1	1	0
Mary Maginniss	1	10	0
Sarah M'Cready	2	0	0
Martha Moore	1	1	0
Catherine M'Laughlin	2	2	0
Mary Nicholson	1	11	6
Neal Powell	2	0	0
Mary Quinn	2	0	0
Jane Rosin	2	2	0
Martha Robinson	2	2	0
Rachel St. Laurence	2	2	0
Eleanor Tinsley	2	2	0
William Turbett	2	0	0
Hannah Weir	2	2	0
Mr. Thompson, for Blue boys	11	1	6½
Mr. Galway, ditto	13	5	10¼
	£124	8	10¾

Dr. *The Corporation of Londonderry, in Account with James Gregg, Chamberlain.* *Cr.*

1827.		£.	s.	d.
Feb. 2	To balance of old account, £1,628 5s. 8d. (Irish)	1,503	1	5
	To amount of bonds paid off	4,147	18	1
	To salaries	1,085	7	9
	To annuities and pensions	239	12	0
	To charities	124	8	10½
	To charitable loan	31	10	0
	To solicitor's account	53	12	6
	To balance of contingent account	3,059	7	4
	To interest account	3,280	3	10½
	To fees on receiving rent and arrears	86	18	6
		£13,612	0	4

1827.		£.	s.	d.
Feb. 2	By amount borrowed on bond	5,567	12	10
	By cash from Denis Coll, for last year's tolls and customs	134	15	6
	By annuity to R. M'Intire, charged last year in error	27	13	10
	By one year's interest from Pipe Water Committee	350	15	7
	By balance of rent and arrears after paying chief rent	1,136	6	0
	By amount received for tolls of markets	265	0	0
	By ditto for shambles	150	0	0
	By balance of bridge account	3,002	5	7
	By balance of tonnage duty	283	6	10
	By amount of quayage from R. Stewart	610	0	0
	By balance carried to new account	2,084	4	2
		£13,612	0	4

Pursuant to an order of the common council, of the 2d November last, we have examined the foregoing accounts, and find a balance due to the chamberlain by the corporation of two thousand and eighty-four pounds, four shillings, and twopence, on the 2d of February 1827, exclusive of interest, to be ascertained.

RICHARD YOUNG, Mayor.
WILLIAM SCOTT, Alderman.
JOHN DYSART, Alderman.
JOHN NICHOLSON, Alderman.
ANDREW KNOX, Burgess.
R. A. FERGUSON, Burgess.
H. NICHOLSON, Burgess.

No. IX. (R.)

Corporation Accounts for the Year ending the 2d of February 1828.

Contingent Account of the Corporation of Londonderry, *Dr.*

1827.		£.	s.	d.
Feb. 19	To paid sundries, per journal	22	0	10
Mar. 10	To paid fire-engines at two fires, and for oil, &c.	2	2	0
	13 To paid for brass screws and new hose for ditto	27	10	0
	14 To paid Andrew Moore sundries for corporation hall	29	12	3
	16 To paid William M'Faden balance of account for furniture for ditto	69	11	3
	31 To paid sundries, per journal	4	15	0
April	6 To paid four additional night constables, struck off this day	1	3	10
	Carried forward	£156	15	2

		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	156	15	2
April	7 To paid P. Skipton premium of insurance for corporation-hall	10	10	5
	11 To paid R. Ferguson, for repairs of corporation-hall chimnies	0	13	7¼
	14 To paid W. Brown, for one year's care of lamps	4	4	0
	19 To paid sundries, per journal	14	9	6
May	1 To paid J. M'Auley, for wheelbarrow for city walls	1	0	0
	2 To paid D. Henry and Co, for public works, being balance due after bonds executed	209	8	2
	To paid P. Wyly one quarter's allowance for corporation-hall	25	0	0
	Carried forward	£422	0	10¼

No. IX. (R.)—*continued.*

		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward . .	422	0	10½
May 7	To paid Francis M'Laughlin purchase-money of house and premises at water-side, next the bridge	200	0	0
	To paid P. Skipton additional charge on insurance of corporation-hall . . .	1	6	2
30	To paid Rev. H. Brook, per mayor's order, on account of sheds	7	13	4
June 19	To paid carriage of chandelier for corporation hall	2	14	5
23	To paid Samuel M'Clintock and Co. account for corporation hall . . .	57	4	8
July 11	To paid Joseph Black one half-year's rent of old free school	41	10	9
20 / Aug. 4 / 11	To paid sundries for walls at bridge, to A. M'Loughlin	36	5	10
	To paid George Hegarty, for rebuilding front of Mrs. Hibbetts's house . .	21	1	0
	To paid for whitewashing markets . .	3	1	6
25	To paid A. M'Laughlin, for wall at bridge	4	19	0
	To paid for weights and measures . .	8	14	0
	To paid C. Doherty, for the Rev. H. Brook's costs	20	0	0
Sept. 8	To paid J. M'Ilhinny, for filling up turf-house wharf	2	5	0
	To paid A. M'Laughlin, on account of new wharf at bridge	50	0	0
11 / 15	To paid sundries, per journal . . .	5	7	0
17	To paid D. Baird, for furniture for corporation hall	146	10	0
22	To paid T. Harvey subscription for Mendicity	20	0	0
Oct. 18	To paid J. C. Beresford one half-year's rent of county-house	5	16	1½
Nov. 3	To paid subscription to races . . .	52	10	0
	To paid ditto to testimonial	50	0	0
5	To paid William Sherwood, for gravel for turf-house quay	6	19	0
7	To paid P. Wyly one half-year's allowance for corporation hall	50	0	0
	To paid Mrs. Hibbetts sum awarded for taking down front of her house .	20	0	0
Nov. 10 / 22 / Dec. 4	To paid sundries, per journal . . .	18	2	1
	To paid for scavengers, brooms, &c.	126	0	8
	To paid Dixon Brown, bang-beggar .	16	5	10
	To paid William Ellis, for stamps for bonds, and filling	30	14	11
	Carried forward .	£1,427	2	2

		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward .	1,427	2	2
Dec. 4	To paid William Ellis, one year's rent of lamp store, £9 4*s.* 8*d.*; pipe water tax for public works, £20; and for attending sales of bridge, markets, &c., for two years, £2 3*s.*	31	6	8
7	To paid Johnston Smyth, for new lamp-irons and repairs to lamp-posts . .	6	18	0
8	To paid A. M'Laughlin, for water wall at bridge, and J. Sterling, for flagging	25	2	7
12	To paid Joseph Black one half-year's rent of old free school	41	10	9
15	To paid sundries, per journal . . .	26	6	8
18	To paid stamps for bonds for quayage, tolls, &c.	11	7	1
22	To paid J. Thistle for taking down front of house	4	0	0
26	To paid E. Doherty, for auctioning of quayage and customs	5	5	0
29	To paid sundries, per journal . . .	6	7	6
1828. Jan. 2	To paid one year's grant to infirmary, for 1827	92	6	1½
21	To paid night constables, extra duty, per order	3	12	0
25	To paid P. Wyly one quarter's allowance for corporation hall	25	0	0
	To paid Moss. Hempton his account, per order	3	19	10
31	To paid William Levingston, for lamp repairs	12	6	2½
	To paid T. Foy his account, per order	28	12	7
Feb. 2	To paid Andrew Moore his account, for sundries	28	0	5
	To paid John and James Sterling, on account of flagging city . . .	135	0	0
	To paid for coals and sundries for mayor's office, for 1827	15	8	10
	To paid bellringers, 17 orders, and £8 for Christmas bells	25	17	0
	To paid William Leathem his account of serjeants' and officers' clothing .	45	19	0
	To paid William Graham his account for serjeants' and officers' hats . .	16	10	4½
	To paid William M'Corkell account to Feb. 1827	62	2	0
		£2,079	19	8½

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1828. Feb. 2	*Cr.* By cash received from collector of flagging tax	450	0	0			
	By ditto from lamp contractor, for sundries .	40	9	2½	490	9	2½
					£1,589	10	6

Bridge Account for Expenditure.

Dr. 1827.		£.	s.	d.
Feb. 10	To cash to J. Adamson one month's bridge account	12	2	4
Mar. 10	To ditto ditto	13	9	7
14	To A. Moore and Co., for iron work, per contract	16	4	2
April 7	To J. Adamson one month's account	14	13	11
May 5	To ditto ditto . . .	14	3	1½
June 2	To ditto ditto . . .	12	0	0
19	To Joseph Young, on account of timber	65	3	0
30	To J. Adamson one month's account	16	18	5
July 28	To ditto ditto	12	3	0
Aug. 24	To ditto one quarter's salary . . .	52	10	0
25	To ditto one month's account . . .	14	17	4
Sep. 11.	To A. Moore and Co., for sundry works, per contract	25	8	7
	To J. Adamson one quarter's salary .	52	10	0
22	To ditto one month's account . . .	13	19	8
Oct. 20	To ditto ditto	19	8	11
Nov. 17	To ditto ditto	15	3	0
Dec. 14	To William Ellis, for stamps for bonds, and filling same	7	16	0
15	To J. Adamson one month's account .	20	15	3
22	To A. Crompton, for oil for lamps, and sundries	31	6	1
26	To Edward Doherty, for auctioning tolls for 1828	5	5	0
28	To Joseph Young, for timber for bridge	122	9	10
1828. Jan. 12	To J. Adamson one month's account	24	8	3
31	To T. Foy, for repairs of lamps . .	3	18	4½
Feb. 2	To J. Adamson three quarters' salary to 10th March 1828, when he was discontinued	157	10	0
	To ditto one month's account . . .	23	16	8
	To Andrew Moore his account according to contract	17	6	0
	Balance carried to corporation credit	3,014	13	6
		£3,800	0	0

1828.		£.	s.	d.
Feb. 3	By P. Skipton, Esq., one year's rent, ending 31st December, 1827 .	3,800	0	0
		£3,800	0	0

No. IX. (R.)—*continued.*

Salaries for 1827.

	£	s.	d.
Richard Young, Esq., mayor	337	13	10
Sir George Hill, recorder	55	7	8¼
James Gregg, Esq., chamberlain	184	12	3
Ditto, for stationery	10	10	0
Rev. James Knox, master of free school	18	0	2¾
F. Hamilton, swordbearer	18	0	2¾
R. Maginniss, macebearer	18	0	2¾
J. Murray, solicitor	21	0	0
Four town serjeants	84	10	0
Two bailiffs	18	0	2¾
Belhour	5	1	6½
C. Stewart, quay-master	46	3	1
Organist	21	0	0
Mrs. Blair	3	13	10¾
James Doherty	2	10	0
Curate of Derry	5	5	0
J. Colhoun, clock-maker	14	17	11
Night constables	89	14	0
William Brown	12	18	5
Messrs. Maginniss and Eames	10	10	0
Cath. Bradley, for fish and vegetable markets	5	10	9¾
William Ellis, mayor's clerk	46	3	1
H. Gallagher, for city walls	12	0	0
	£1,091	2	4½

Salaries expired, 1827.

Mrs. Blair	3	18	10¾

Annuities.

Miss Civil, for money sunk	85	16	10½

Pensions.

Mrs. Giles	9	4	7½
Miss Gamble	21	0	0
Miss Marshall	42	0	0
Mrs. Gorrell	8	8	0
Mrs. Grant	27	13	10
Mrs. Lemon	6	6	0
Carried forward	£114	12	5½

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	114	12	5½
Mrs. Wellington	9	4	7½
Misses Raines	5	10	9½
Misses Cairnes	6	6	0
Mrs. Chambers	3	3	0
Widow Steen	3	3	0
Widow Kerr	3	3	0
Mary Johnston	3	3	0
Miss O'Hara	11	1	6½
Widow of J. Brown, bailiff	5	10	9½
Misses Nicholls	13	16	11
J. Gillespie and wife	4	12	3½
Mrs. Harward	9	4	7½
Miss Gifford, one year and a half	9	0	0
James M'Quigg, two years, last year being omitted	16	0	0
	£303	8	11

Annuities expired in 1827.

Mrs. Chambers	3	3	0
Charles Gallagher	3	3	0
	£6	6	0

Charities for 1827.

E. Anderson	2	2	0
Margaret Bonner	2	0	0
Neal Boyle	3	3	0
Hugh Brown	1	1	0
Alexander Boyle	3	0	0
Miss Count	2	2	0
Mary Campbell	2	2	0
James Coyle	2	2	0
Peter Carrigan	2	0	0
Jane Cannon	1	1	0
Henry Coyle	2	2	0
Mary Doherty	2	2	0
Charles Doherty, £2 2s., and to bury him, £1 1s.	3	3	0
Eleanor Doherty	2	2	0
Catharine Davis	3	3	0
Carried forward	£33	5	0

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	£33	5	0
Mrs. Ewing, £2 2s., and to bury her, £1	3	2	0
Isabella Greenslead	1	1	0
Lilly Glen	2	2	0
Widow Gillespie	1	1	0
Catherine Harkin	2	0	0
Sally Howard	2	0	0
Mary Loughery	2	2	0
Widow Lacy	1	1	0
Margaret M'Davit, to bury her	1	1	0
Mary M'Blain	2	2	0
Widow E. M'Devitt	2	0	0
Eliza M'Guire	1	1	0
Widow M'Carter	2	0	0
Margaret M'Coy	1	1	0
Anne Martin	2	2	0
Hanna M'Ginley	2	0	0
Samuel M'Kain	2	0	0
Ellen Montgomery	2	0	0
Bridget M'Quilken	2	2	0
Mary M'Ilmunn	1	1	0
Mary Maginness	1	10	0
Sarah M'Cready	2	0	0
Martha Moore	1	1	0
Catherine M'Laughlin	2	2	0
Mary Nicholson	1	11	6
Neal Powell	2	0	0
Mary Quinn	2	0	0
Jane Rosen	2	2	0
Martha Robinson	2	2	0
Rachel St. Laurence	2	2	0
Eleanor Tinsley	2	2	0
William Turbett	2	0	0
Hanna Weir	2	2	0
Mr. Thompson, for blue Boys	11	1	6½
Rev. Mr. Galwey, for ditto	13	5	10½
	£117	5	11

Charities expired in 1827.

Charles Doherty	2	2	0
Mrs. Ewing	2	2	0
Margaret M'Davitt	2	2	0

Dr. *The Corporation of Londonderry in Account with James Gregg, Chamberlain.* *Cr.*

1828.		£	s.	d.
Feb. 2	To balance of old account, including interest	2,171	5	3
	To salaries	1,091	2	4½
	To annuities and pensions	303	8	11
	To charities	117	5	11
	To charitable loan	31	10	0
	To solicitor's account	72	7	2
	To balance of contingent account	1,589	10	6
	To interest account	3,393	5	1
	To fees on receiving rent and arrears	94	16	0
	To interest due chamberlain, as ascertained	108	7	0
		£8,972	18	2½

1828.		£	s.	d.
Feb. 2	By balance of bond account	333	2	0½
	By cash from John M'Bride, for tolls of markets	360	0	0
	By ditto from ditto, for tolls of shambles	163	0	0
	By interest from Pipe Water Committee, less fees	350	15	7
	By balance of rent and arrears, after paying chief rent	1,294	16	2½
	By balance of bridge account	3,014	13	6
	By balance of tonnage duty	290	2	3
	By amount of quayage	855	0	0
	By balance due chamberlain, carried to new account	2,311	8	7½
		£8,972	18	2½

Pursuant to an order of the common council of the 2d of November last, we have examined the foregoing accounts, and find a balance due by the corporation to the chamberlain of two thousand three hundred and eleven pounds, eight shillings and seven-pence halfpenny, on the 2d day of February, 1828.

C. Skipton, Mayor.
John Dysart, Alderman.
John Nicholson, Alderman.
Andrew Knox, Burgess.
R. A. Ferguson, Burgess.
H. Nicholson, Burgess.

No. IX. (S.)

Corporation Accounts for Year ending the 2d day of February 1829.

Contingent Account of the Corporation of Londonderry, *Dr.*

1828.		£	s.	d.
Feb. 22	To paid Johnston Smyth and T. Havlin, per order	1	6	9
Mar. 21	To paid Mrs. Reed, for taking down houses on the strand road	10	0	0
29	To paid John Havlin, for sundry repairs done to corporation hall	5	9	8
April 9	To paid J. West, for four boxes for deputation of society with freedom of city	42	0	0
	Carried forward	£58	16	5

1828.		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	58	16	5
April 9	To paid William C. Babington, Esq., expenses of coming to Derry, as witness in the case of corporation of Derry against Darcus	26	5	0
10	To paid J. Stirling, for coping to corporation hall, per order	35	19	8
	To paid one year's insurance for ditto	10	10	5
28	To paid J. C. Beresford, half year's rent of county inn, due March 25th 1829	5	16	3
	Carried forward	£137	7	9

No. IX. (S.)—*continued.*

(*Appendix.*)

1828.		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward . .	137	7	9
May 3	To paid sundries, viz. to W. M'Ilmunn, for one year's care of leads on corporation hall, £1 10*s.*; J. Havlin, for repairs at quays, £2 10*s.*; and to James M'Ilhinny, for repairing pipe in Sugar-house-lane, £1 1*s.* 6½*d.*	5	1	6½
10	To paid J. Mackie, for oiling hose of fire engine, and drawing same to a fire, 16*s.*; night constables, six weeks and three days, to May 1st, £9 15*s.* 4*d.*; and J. Havlin, in full, for finishing quays, £4 5*s.* 11*d.* .	14	17	3
17	To paid William Brown, for one year taking care of lamps, £4 4*s.*; and J. M'Ilhinny, for repairing roof and raising wall of fish and vegetable markets, and for iron grate, £8 15*s.* 8*d.*	12	19	8
June 14	To paid A. M'Laughlin, on account of a wall at gullet on strand . . .	20	0	0
28	To paid J. Havlin, for repairing roof of shambles, 10*s.*; and also for rebuilding wall and repairing sewer in fish market, £1 10*s.*	2	0	0
July 19	To paid B. Bradley, for making road end of bridge	10	5	0
	To paid J. Rea, Esq., per order . .	100	0	0
	To paid subscription to Mendicity .	20	0	0
Aug. 8	To paid J. M'Ilhinny, for white-washing shambles	4	1	6
	To paid I. Colhoun costs in cases of Rankin against corporation . .	21	3	9
Sept. 1	To paid William M'Ilmunn, for repairing wall at shambles, and water pipes	1	10	0
3	To paid executors of James M'Crea, cost of judgment	3	2	8½
8	To paid night constables, during assizes and races	4	18	9
24	To paid R. Young, Esq., sum voted towards a piece of plate . . .	21	0	0
	To paid A. M'Laughlin balance of account for walls at gullet on strand	33	16	8
	To paid Hugh Lyle, Esq., subscription to races	50	0	0
29	To paid Mark Robinson, for wire lattices for shamble windows . .	0	15	8
Oct. 8	To paid Mr. Creighton, for engrossing five tickets of freedom to Lord Lieutenant, &c.	3	3	0
	To paid repairs to market buckets and balances	0	9	0
Nov. 6	To paid R. Nolan, for measuring slob, £1; and R. Freeman, for paving and flagging, 10*s.*	1	10	0
8	To paid W. M'Ilmunn, for building a butment and sewer outside mall-wall	3	5	0
	To paid James Clarke, for works done by his late father, per order . .	23	2	1
	To paid Daniel Rodgers, for six rattles for nightwatch	2	0	0
25	To paid Joseph Black, one year's rent of old free school, due Nov. 1st, 1828	83	1	6
26	To paid Isaac Colhoun, his taxed costs in Rankin against corporation . .	36	18	7½
Dec. 1	To paid W. Ellis, pipe water tax for public markets	20	0	0
	To paid ditto, for stamps and filling bonds	31	4	5
	To paid ditto, for rent of lamp store .	9	4	8
	To paid Hugh Lyle, Esq., subscription to races	50	0	0
	(This charged in error, and credited in Account Current.)			
	To paid William Ellis, one year for scavengers and brooms	122	0	4
	To paid D. Brown, late bang-beggar, to May 1828	6	15	0
	Carried forward . .	£855	13	10½

1828.		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward . .	855	13	10½
Dec. 4	To paid William Ellis county cess for corporation hall, for spring and summer assizes	4	11	2
5	To paid I. Colhoun costs taxed in seven causes	225	0	5
	To paid E. Doherty, for auctioning shambles, &c.	5	0	0
6	To paid William Ellis, for quarry stones for new quay	32	10	0
7	To paid Green, Ward, and Green, sum voted J. Rea, Esq., for plate .	52	10	0
10	To paid nightly watch one month, due this day from 13th November	13	6	0
1829.				
Jan. 7	To paid night watch one month, due 7th January	15	4	0
10	To paid the constables, for extra duty, per mayor's order	3	10	0
	To paid R. Maxwell, for great coats for night watch, £5 4*s.*; and E. Lowry, for keeping city wall clean, £1	6	4	0
Feb. 2	To paid P. Wylie one year's allowance for corporation hall	100	0	0
	To paid night watch one month, to 4th February 1829	14	5	0
	To paid A. Moore his account for sundries, per order	14	4	4
	To paid for preparing petitions to Parliament, and addresses to King and Parliament	1	10	0
	To paid for two volumes of imperial statutes for mayor's office . . .	2	19	0
	To paid for making new quay on strand road, to 1st Nov. 1828 . .	367	4	8
	To paid for repairing of wooden wharf and middle quay	141	4	2
	To paid James Carrigan, quay constable, one year's allowance . .	6	6	0
	To paid T. Foy, his account for painting and colouring corporation hall .	45	2	11
	To paid John Porter, for making plans for markets, per mayor's order . .	1	5	0
	To paid chamberlain so much charged less in error, for salaries of Rev. J. Knox; swordbearer; macebearer; and bailiffs for 1826 and 1827, being charged £18 0*s.* 2¾*d.* instead of £18 9*s.* 2¾*d.*	3	12	0
	To paid W. M'Corkell and Co., for printing and advertising for year 1828	27	5	0
	To paid disbursements and expenses of deputation to London . . .	282	14	3
	To paid William Leathem his account of officers' and night constables' clothing	80	3	0
	To paid Robinson and Paul, for officers' hats	11	7	6
	To paid for coals, for mayor's office and night watch, for one year . .	18	2	4
	To paid bell-ringers, for sixteen orders	16	16	0
	To paid sundry postages for the year	0	18	10
	To paid Rev. C. Galwey one year's grant to infirmary	92	6	1½
		£2,440	15	7

1828.	*Cr.*			
April 28	By cash received from J. C. Beresford, Esq., Society's allowance for taking down Brooks' and Hibbits' sheds, £206 10*s.* 6*d.*			
1829.				
Feb. 2	By cash from James Burch, for one year's rent of county house, due November 1st 1828, £100.	406	10	6
	By cash from Pipe Water Committee, their proportion of gas light Act of Parliament, £100.			
		£2,034	5	1

No. IX. (S.)—*continued.*

Dr. *Bridge Expenditure.* *Contra.* *Cr.*

1828.	£	s.	d.
Mar. 8 To paid J. M'Ilhinny one month, due this day	22	9	10½
21 To paid Con. Lecky, Esq., one year's rent of store at bridge, due 1st November last	21	0	0
April 5 To paid J. M'Ilhinny one month, due this day	21	13	1½
May 3 Ditto ditto	21	4	0
27 To paid Joseph Young, on account of timber for bridge	60	0	0
31 To paid J. M'Ilhinny one month, due this day	25	5	8½
June 28 Ditto ditto	26	3	11
Aug. 11 Ditto ditto, 26th July	25	4	0
Sept. 1 Ditto ditto, 21st August	27	1	4
8 To paid Joseph Young, balance of timber account	20	0	0
24 To paid J. M'Ilhinny one month, due 28th September	29	11	11
Nov. 6 Ditto ditto, 18th October	27	9	6
26 To paid Messrs. M'Corkell and Co., for timber account	247	17	3
Dec. 4 To paid J. M'Ilhinny one month, due 6th November	35	10	4
5 To paid E. Doherty, for auctioning tolls of the bridge	5	0	0
17 To paid J. M'Ilhinny one month, due 13th December	27	1	2
1829.			
Jan. 10 Ditto ditto, 10th January	27	8	5
To paid William Ellis, for stamps, for one year's bond for toll	6	0	0
24 To paid John Murray, for stamp for deed of appointment and filling	4	0	0
Feb. 2 To paid J. M'Ilhinny one month, due 7th February	34	5	7
To paid Andrew Moore his account, per contract and order	36	1	3
To paid C. Lecky one year's rent of stores, due 1st November 1828	21	0	0
To paid A. Crompton amount of his account for sundries	25	10	5
To paid William Ellis, for stamps (This charged in error and credited in Account Current.)	6	0	0
To balance carried to corporation credit	3,047	2	3
	£3,850	0	0

1829.	£	s.	d.
Feb. 3 By one year's rent of bridge, ending 31st December 1828	3,850	0	0

Salaries paid and due 2d February 1829.

	£	s.	d.
Conolly Skipton, Esq., mayor	387	13	10
Ditto, for stationery	10	0	0
Recorder	55	7	8
Chamberlain	184	12	3
Ditto, for stationery	10	10	0
Rev. J. Knox, master of free school	18	9	2
R. Maginnis, macebearer	18	9	2
John Murray, solicitor	21	0	0
Four town serjeants	84	10	0
Two bailiffs	18	9	2
Belhour	5	1	6
C. Stewart, quay master	46	3	1
Organist	21	0	0
Curate of Derry	5	5	0
J. Doherty, for corporation seats	2	10	0
J. Colhoun, clock-maker, for town clock, and mayor's office	14	17	11
William Brown, for care of corporation hall	12	18	5
Public dispensary	10	10	0
Catharine Bradley, for taking care of the fish and vegetable markets	5	10	9
William Ellis, mayor's clerk	46	3	1
Night constables, one quarter's salary, due 22d March 1828	19	18	8
	£998	19	8

Annuities and Pensions, for 1829.

	£	s.	d.
Miss Civil, for money sunk	85	16	10
Mrs. Giles	9	4	7
Miss Gamble	21	0	0
Misses Marshall, for old weigh-house	42	0	0
Carried forward	£158	1	5

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	158	1	5
Mrs. Gorrell	8	8	0
Mrs. Grant	27	13	10
Mrs. Lemon	6	6	0
Mrs. Wellington	9	4	7
Misses Raines	5	10	9
Misses Cairnes	6	6	0
Widow Steen, for surrendering house at corn-market	3	3	0
Widow Kerr, ditto	3	3	0
Mary Johnston	3	3	0
Miss O'Hara	11	1	6
Widow of John Brown, bailiff	5	10	9
Misses Nicholls	13	16	11
John Gillespie and wife	9	4	7
Mrs. Harward	9	4	7
Miss Gifford	6	0	0
James M'Quigg	8	0	0
	£293	17	11

Charities due and paid 2d February 1829.

	£	s.	d.
Elizabeth Anderson	2	2	0
Margaret Bonner	2	0	0
Neal Boyle	3	3	0
Hugh Brown	1	1	0
Alexander Boyle	3	0	0
Miss Count	2	2	0
Mary Campbell	2	2	0
James Coyle	2	2	0
Peter Carrigan	2	2	0
Jane Cannon	1	1	0
Henry Coyle	2	2	0
Mary Doherty	2	2	0
Elinor Doherty	2	2	0
Catharine Davis	3	3	0
Isabella Greenslead	1	1	0
Lilly Glen	2	2	0
Widow Gillespie	1	1	0
Catharine Harkin	2	0	0
Carried forward	£36	8	0

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	36	8	0
Sally Howard	2	0	0
Mary Loughry	2	2	0
Widow Lacy	1	1	0
Mary M'Blain	2	2	0
Widow M'Divitt	2	0	0
Elizabeth Maguire	1	1	0
Widow M'Carter	2	0	0
Margaret M'Coy	1	1	0
Ann Martin	2	2	0
Hannah M'Ginley	2	0	0
Samuel M'Kain, £2, and to bury him, £1	3	0	0
Ellen Montgomery	2	0	0
Bridget M'Quilken	2	2	0
Mary M'Ilmunn	1	1	0
Mary Maginniss	1	10	0
Sarah M'Cready, £2, and to bury her, £1	3	0	0
Martha Moore	1	1	0
Catharine M'Laughlin	2	2	0
Mary Nicholson	1	11	6
Neal Powell	2	0	0
Mary Quinn	2	0	0
Jane Rosin	2	2	0
Martha Robinson	2	2	0
Rachel St. Lawrence	2	2	0
Eleanor Tinsley	2	2	0
William Turbett	2	0	0
Hannah Weir	2	2	0
Mr. Thompson, for Blue boys of meeting-house	11	1	6½
Rev. Mr. Galwey, for ditto of church	13	5	10½
	£111	19	10½

Salaries, Annuities, and Charities, which have dropped in 1828.

	£	s.	d.
Isabella Greenslead	2	2	0
Samuel M'Kain	2	0	0
Sarah M'Cready	2	0	0

(*Appendix.*)

No. IX. (S.)—*continued.*

Dr. *The Corporation of Londonderry in Account Current with James Gregg, Chamberlain.* *Cr.*

1829.		£	s.	d.
Feb. 2	To balance of old account	2,311	2	7½
	To salaries	998	19	8
	To annuities and pensions	293	17	11
	To charities	111	19	10½
	To charitable loan	31	10	0
	To solicitor's account	199	6	4½
	To balance of contingent account	2,034	5	1
	To interest account	3,424	10	6½
	To chief rent to Society	600	12	3
	To fees on receiving rent and arrears	94	9	6
	To interest due chamberlain, as ascertained	86	16	1
		£10,187	9	11

1829.		£	s.	d.
Feb. 2	By balance of bond account	1,102	17	3
	By cash from P. Gillespie, on account of tolls of markets and shambles	422	10	0
	By interest from Pipe Water Committee (less fees)	350	15	7
	By amount of rent received	1,889	13	6
	By balance of bridge account	3,047	2	3
	By amount of tonnage duty	474	8	7
	By amount received from R. A. Stewart, on account of old balance due for tonnage and quayage	200	0	0
	By amount received from William Scott, for quayage	525	0	0
	By error in twice charging race subscription and stamps	56	0	0
	By balance due chamberlain, carried to new account	2,119	2	9
		£10,187	9	11

Pursuant to an order of the common council, of the 3d of November last, we have examined the foregoing accounts, and find a balance, due by the corporation to the chamberlain, of two thousand one hundred and nineteen pounds, two shillings, and ninepence, on the 2d of February 1829.

Conolly Skipton, Mayor.
John Dysart, Alderman.
John Nicholson, Alderman.
Robert A. Ferguson, Alderman.
Andrew Knox, Burgess.
John Murray, Burgess.
Harvey Nicholson, Burgess.

No. IX. (T.)

LONDONDERRY.

Corporation Accounts for the Year ending the 2d of February 1830.

Contingent Account of the Corporation of Londonderry, *Dr.*

1829.		£	s.	d.
Feb. 5	To paid night watch one month, to 9th March 1829	13	6	0
April 5	To paid ditto one month, to 5th April	14	14	0
11	To paid William M'Ilmunn, for keeping leads clean on corporation hall, two years	1	10	0
16	To paid Pitt Skipton, Esq., one years' insurance for corporation hall	10	10	5
	To paid for emblazoning address of corporation to Lord Anglesea	2	5	6
	To paid for publishing address to Judge Torrens, in the Mail and Evening Post	4	10	0
22	To paid J. C. Beresford, Esq., one year's rent of county-house	11	12	7
May 4	To paid William Huffington, for costs of judgment on bond	2	3	6
8	To paid for 50 eightpenny-stamps, for interest	1	13	4
21	To paid J. Stirling, for flagging in front of Forsythe's house	1	16	11
23	To paid W. Hunter, for repairs to potato-market buckets	0	11	0
25	To paid W. Brown, for one year's care of city lamps	4	4	0
June 26	To paid Anderson M'Causland, for damages sustained on premises in Rosemerry-lane, by erection of markets	40	0	0
27	To paid J. M'Ilhinny, for opening and repairing a sewer in Fountain-street, £5 15*s.* 6*d.*; J. Hastings, for repairs in shambles and markets, £1 1*s.* 3*d.*	6	16	9
31	To paid Joseph Black half year's rent of old free-school	41	10	9
Sept. 5	To paid J. Boyd, for printing corporation accounts	2	5	0
14	To paid Moss Hempton, for a rent-book	1	1	4
16	To paid John Murray, to procure stamps for deed of appointment for L. Gillespie to collect tolls	5	0	0
19	To paid Wylie half year's allowance for corporation hall	50	0	0
Oct. 23	To paid Henry, Mullins, and Macmahon, costs of two judgments on bonds paid off	3	16	6
28	To paid J. M'Elrevy, for advertising application to Parliament for Local Bill	2	0	6
Nov. 13	To paid for 120 twopenny-stamps, for interest receipts.	1	0	0
	To paid for candles for night watch	0	16	4
Dec. 5	To paid E. Edbrooke, for repairing corporation Prayer Books	0	10	6
	To paid Wm. Ellis, for rent of lamp store	9	4	8
	To paid William Ellis, for one year's county cess for corporation hall	5	9	0
	To paid William Ellis, for pipe water for ditto	1	16	2
	To paid sundry mayor's orders, per accounts	2	16	6
	Carried forward	£243	1	3

1829.		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	243	1	3
Dec. 5	To paid pipe-water tax, for public markets	20	0	0
	To paid scavengers, for one year, ending 7th Nov. 1829	109	4	0
	To paid for brooms for one year	8	2	5½
	To paid William Ellis, for keeping scavengers' accounts for one year	10	0	0
	To paid William Ellis, for stamps and filling bonds	18	14	2
	To paid for stamps and filling bond for shambles, for 1829	1	3	5
	To paid for stamps and filling bond for customs and tolls, for 1829	0	15	4
12	To paid William Ellis, for scavengers	13	0	0
19	To paid Edward Doherty, for auctioning tolls of markets, &c.	5	5	0
21	To paid Samuel Mitchell one year's subscription to Mendicity	20	0	0
24	To paid William Porter, for making map and plan of gate in Magazine-street	3	3	0
	To paid night watch for extra duty, per order	6	17	6½
	To paid Robert Nolan, for making and drawing a plan of corporation hall, court house, &c., to take to London	5	0	0
	To paid for stamps for bonds for town customs and shambles	3	0	4
1830.				
Jan. 1	To paid William Ellis, for scavengers	10	0	0
	To paid J. Ferguson, for altering and raising door of shambles	2	0	0
4	To paid the Dean of Derry, amount granted for new organ	50	0	0
Feb. 2.	To paid William Ellis, for scavengers	3	0	0
	To paid for stamps for bonds for £200 and £100	2	10	0
	To paid Rev. C. Galwey one year's grant to infirmary	92	6	1½
	To paid for car to Ninlimavady with witnesses on trial of ejectment for rent	0	15	0
	To paid William Ellis, for scavengers, at sundries, per accounts	12	0	0
	To paid William Ellis, £2 5*s.*; John Hastings, for sundry works at shambles; and William M'Ilmunn, for repairs to roof and sewers of same, £2 4*s.* 2½*d.*	4	9	2½
	To paid Robinson and Paul, for serjeants' and bailiffs' hats, for 1829	11	7	6
	To paid P. Wylie half-year's allowance for corporation hall	50	0	0
	To paid for coals for mayor's office and night watch	15	17	6
	To paid bell-ringers, for twelve orders	12	12	0
	To paid James Carrigan, quay constable, one year's allowance	6	6	0
	Carried forward.	£740	9	10

No. IX. (T.)—*continued.*

		£	s.	d.
1830.	Brought forward . .	740	9	10
Feb. 2	To paid William Clark, for sweeping quays for one year	11	1	6
	To amount disbursed for making new quay, on Strand road, to the 1st Nov. 1829	381	1	1½
	To paid for wooden wharf and middle quay	60	5	0½
	Carried forward. . .	£1,192	17	6

		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward . .	1,192	17	6
1830.	*Cr.*			
Feb. 2	By cash received from James and David Burch, for one year's rent of the county house	100	0	0
		£1,092	17	6

Dr. *Bridge Expenditure.* *Contra.* *Cr.*

1829.		£.	s.	d.
Feb. 7	To paid J. M'Ilhinny, one month, due 7th March 1829	26	13	0
April 16	Ditto ditto 4th April .	27	7	0½
May 3	Ditto ditto 2d May . .	25	6	6
23	Ditto ditto 30th May .	31	13	11
28	To paid Messrs. M'Corkell and Co., on account of Memel timber . .	40	0	0
June 27	To paid J. M'Ilhinny one month, due 27th June	30	19	7½
Aug. 31	Ditto ditto 25th July .	32	12	6½
Sept. 21	Ditto ditto 22d August .	27	3	9½
	Ditto ditto 19th Sept. .	30	1	3½
Oct. 29	Ditto ditto 17th Oct. .	26	4	0
Nov. 13	Ditto ditto 14th Nov. .	33	7	3
Dec. 5	Paid for stamp for bond, and filling, for 1829	8	0	0
12	To paid A. Crompton his account for oil and sundries	26	2	5
19	To paid Edward Doherty, for auctioning tolls	5	5	0
24	To paid for stamp for bridge toll bond, £6 0*s.* 2*d.* for 1830; filling, 13*s.* 4*d.*; stamp for deed of appointment to Mr. Skipton, £1 0*s.* 2*d.* . . .	7	13	8
1830.				
Jan. 1	To paid J. M'Illhinny, for one month, due 14th December 1829 . . .	26	14	0
6	To paid Conolly Lecky, one year's rent of store at bridge, due 1st Nov. 1829	21	0	0
Feb. 2	To paid J. M'Ilhinny, for one month, ending 9th January 1830 . . .	31	6	3
	To paid Messrs. M'Corkell and Co., on account of timber for bridge .	114	15	4½
	To balance to the credit of the corporation	3,377	14	4
		£3,950	0	0

1830.		£.	s.	d.
Feb. 2	By Pitt Skipton, Esq., for one year's rent, commencing 1st January, 1829, and ending 31st December 1829	3,950	0	0
		£3,950	0	0

Salaries due and paid 2d February 1830.

	£	s.	d.
Conolly Skipton, Esq., mayor	387	13	10
Ditto for stationery . .	10	0	0
Rt. Hon. Sir George F. Hill, recorder	55	7	8
J. Gregg, chamberlain. .	184	12	3
Ditto for stationery . .	10	10	0
Rev. James Knox, master of free school. . . .	18	9	2
F. Hamilton, swordbearer, for two years, last being omitted	36	18	4
R. Maginniss, macebearer.	18	9	2
John Murray, solicitor. .	21	0	0
Four town serjeants . .	84	10	0
Two bailiffs	18	9	2
Belhour	5	1	6
Charles Stewart, quay-master	46	3	1
Organist, for corporation seat money	21	0	0
Curate of Derry . . .	5	5	0
J. Colhoun, clock-maker, for town clock, and mayor's office	14	17	11
Dispensary	10	10	0
Catherine Bradley, for taking care of the fish and vegetable markets .	5	10	9
William Ellis, mayor's clerk	46	3	1
	£1,000	10	11

Annuities and Pensions due and paid 2d Feb. 1830.

Miss Civil, for money sunk .	85	16	11
Carried forward .	£85	16	11

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward .	85	16	11
Matilda Marshall, for the old weigh-house . . .	42	0	0
Widow Steen, for surrendering house at corn market	3	3	0
Widow Kerr, ditto . . .	3	3	0
Mrs. Giles	9	4	7
Miss Gamble	21	0	0
Mrs. Gorrell	8	8	0
Mrs. Grant	27	13	10
Mrs. Lemon	6	6	0
Mrs. Wellington	9	4	7
Misses Raines	5	10	0
Misses Cairnes	6	6	0
Miss O'Hara	11	1	6
Widow of the late John Brown, bailiff	5	10	9
Misses Nicholls	13	16	11
John Gillespie and wife .	9	4	7
Mrs. Harward	9	4	7
Miss Gifford	6	0	0
James M'Quigg	8	0	0
	£290	14	3

Charities due and paid Feb. 1830.

Elizabeth Anderson . . .	2	2	0
Margaret Bonner	2	0	0
Neal Boyle, £3 3*s.*, and £1 1*s.* to bury him	4	4	0
Hugh Brown.	1	1	0
Alexander Boyle. . . .	3	0	0
Miss Count	2	2	0
Mary Campbell	2	2	0
James Coyle, £2 2*s.*, & £1 1*s.* to bury him	3	3	0
P. Carrigan, £2 2*s.*, and £1 to bury him	3	2	0
Carried forward .	£22	16	0

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward .	22	16	0
Jane Cannon	1	1	0
Henry Coyle	2	2	0
Mary Doherty	2	2	0
Eleanor Doherty . . .	2	2	0
Catherine Davis	3	3	0
Lilly Glen	2	2	0
Widow Gillespie . . .	1	1	0
Catharine Harkin . . .	2	0	0
Sally Howard	2	0	0
Mary Loughry	2	2	0
Widow Lacy	1	1	0
Mary M'Blain	2	2	0
Mary Johnston	3	3	0
Widow M'Divitt . . .	2	0	0
Elizabeth M'Guire . . .	1	1	0
Widow M'Carter . . .	2	0	0
Margaret M'Cay . . .	1	1	0
Ann Martin	2	2	0
Hannah M'Ginley . . .	2	0	0
Ellen Montgomery . . .	2	0	0
Bridget M'Quilken . . .	2	2	0
Mary M'Illmunn	1	1	0
Mary Maginniss, £1 10*s.*, and £1 to bury her . .	2	10	0
Martha Moore	1	1	0
Catharine M'Laughlin . .	2	2	0
Mary Nicholson	1	11	6
Neal Powell, £2, and £1 to bury him	3	0	0
Mary Quinn, £2, and £1 to bury her	3	0	0
Jane Rosen	2	0	0
Martha Robinson . . .	2	2	0
Rachel St. Lawrence . .	2	2	0
Eleanor Tinsley	2	2	0
William Turbett . . .	2	0	0
Hannah Weir	2	2	0
Carried forward .	£89	18	6

No. IX. (T.)—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	89	18	6
Mr. Thompson, for Blue-coat boys of the meeting-house	11	1	6½
Rev. C. Galwey, for ditto of church	13	5	10½
	£114	5	11

Salaries, Annuities, and Charities, which have dropped in 1829.

	£.	s.	d.
Neal Boyle	3	3	0
James Coyle	2	2	0
Peter Carrigan	2	2	0
Mary Maginniss	1	10	0
Neal Powell	2	0	0
Mary Quinn	2	0	0
Mrs. Harward	9	4	7
Ann Martin	2	2	0
Isabella Greenslead	1	1	0
Henry Coyle	2	2	0
Catherine Gubbin	1	1	0

Dr. *The Corporation of Londonderry, in Account with James Gregg, Chamberlain.* *Cr.*

1830.		£.	s.	d.
Feb. 2	To balance of old account	2,119	2	9
	To salaries	1,000	10	11
	To annuities and pensions	290	14	3
	To charities	114	5	11
	To solicitor's account	236	2	0
	To balance of contingent account	1,092	17	6
	To interest account	3,584	0	8
	To chief rent to society	600	12	3
	To fees on receiving rent and arrears	86	1	0
	To amount lodged in provincial bank, in name of John T. Thorpe, Esq., and chamberlain, being first instalment of fund for a new bridge	500	0	0
	To interest due chamberlain	89	17	1
		£9,714	4	4

1830.		£	s.	d.
Feb. 2	By balance of bond account	904	12	5
	By cash from P. Gillespie, on account of tolls of markets and shambles	320	0	0
	By interest from Pipe Water Committee, less fees	350	15	7
	By amount of rent received	1,804	8	3
	By balance of bridge account	3,377	14	4
	By amount of tonnage duty	442	5	7
	By amount received from representatives of R. A. Stewart, by order of council, in full, for old balance on tonnage and quayage	175	0	0
	By amount received from William Scott, for quayage	400	0	0
	By balance due chamberlain, carried to new account	1,939	8	2
		£9,714	4	4

Pursuant to an order of the common council, of the 2d of November last, we have examined the foregoing accounts, and find a balance, due by the corporation to the chamberlain, of one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine ounds, eight shillings, and twopence, on the 2d of February 1830.

JOHN DYSART, Mayor.
RICHARD YOUNG, R. A. FERGUSON, JOHN NICHOLSON, } Aldermen.
HARVEY NICHOLSON, Burgess.

No. IX. (U.)

Corporation Accounts for Year ending the 2d of February 1831.

Contingent Account of the Corporation of Londonderry, *Dr.*

1830.		£	s.	d.
Mar. 29	To paid P. Skipton, Esq., one year's insurance of town-hall, to 25th March 1831.	10	10	5
	To paid Wm. Ellis half-a-year's county cess for 1831	2	8	11½
	To paid ditto, for Daniel Doherty's field, at Pennyburn	0	11	0
April 8	To paid ditto, for scavengers and brooms	2	10	0
17	To paid ditto, for ditto	2	0	0
27	To paid ditto, for ditto	2	2	0
28	To paid ditto, for 544½ tons of stones for new quay	45	7	6
May 1	To paid ditto, for scavengers	2	0	0
3	To paid J. Adamson, to convey his family to Scotland, according to agreement	21	0	0
June 20	To paid William Ellis, for scavengers	2	2	0
July 20	To paid J. Mackey five days of ten men exercising fire engines	5	0	0
21	To paid Mary Innes, for fitting up mayor's seat, for late King's death	1	0	0
22	To paid for stamp for bond to P. Skipton, Esq. and A. Clarke, in place of bond of the Rev. N. Inch, cancelled	2	0	1
	To paid John Boyd, for printing corporation accounts for 1829	2	2	0
	To paid I. Murray, for 20 new buckets for meal and potato market, and repairing old ones	1	9	0
	To paid John Elliott, for repairing beams, scales, and weights, for ditto	1	15	8
	To paid James Carrigan, for providing trumpets and ammunition for proclaiming the King's accession	1	10	0
26	To paid Wm. Wallen, for advertisements in Sentinel and printing	8	17	0
Sept. 22	To paid Wm. M'Ilmun, for repairs to city walls, by order of the mayor	3	15	6
	To paid Wm. Ellis two years' county cess for corporation hall.	2	13	1½
30	To paid A. Ferguson, Esq., Bishop's agent, for fines and fees of renewal for F. M'Laughlin's house at Waterside.	26	5	0
	To paid J. Boyd, for sundry printing accounts.	1	12	6½
Oct. 9	To paid William Ellis, for 32½ tons of stones, for new quay	2	14	2
	To paid for rent of lamp store, to 5th Jan. 1830	4	12	4
	Carried forward	£155	18	3½

1830.		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	155	18	3½
Oct. 25	To paid J. M'Laughlin, for repairing 60 feet of city wall, by order of the mayor, same being in a falling and dangerous state	27	11	10
	To paid Mrs. Birch, for dinner bill for Messrs. Rennie, Logan, &c.	7	15	6
Nov. 4	To paid Wm. Cohoun, for one year's taking care o mayor's office time-piece.	1	1	0
	To 50 twopenny and 50 eightpenny stamps, for receipts for rent, and printing	2	3	3
	To paid J. Matthews, for six dark lanterns for night watch	1	4	0
16	To paid P. Smyth, for repairing table in corporation hall	0	4	0
	To paid for stamps for four bills	0	18	0
23	To paid Jacob West and son, for gold box for Marquis of Anglesey	19	19	0
30	To paid W. M'Ilmun, for repairs of shambles' roof, injured by storm	1	4	0
	To paid pipe-water tax, for corporation hall	1	14	0
	To paid for public markets	20	0	0
Dec. 4	To paid M. Hempton, for printing and stationery	8	12	9
8	To paid D. Gilmour, for lining for bookcase in council room, and P. Smyth, for putting up same	1	10	
28	To paid for stamps for bonds and notes for town custom and shambles	1	18	0
	To paid for stamp for bond, for Rev. N. Inch, for £100	1	0	2
	To paid ditto, for J. Campbell, in place of W. Huffington, cancelled		0	2
	To paid ditto, for two bonds to J. Magill, for £160	1	10	4
	To paid ditto, for bond for Joseph Young	1	10	2
1831.				
Jan. 28	To paid E. Doherty, for auctioning tolls of markets and shambles	5	5	0
29	To paid Rev. W. M'Clure, one year's grant to city and county infirmary	92	6	1½
Feb. 20	To paid S. Mitchell, subscription to Mendicity, for 1830	20	0	0
	To paid ditto, for shoes and stockings for town serjeants and bellman	4	6	3
	To paid bellringers, for 15 orders	15	15	0
	To paid J. Carrigan, quay constable	6	6	0
	Carried forward	£401	13	2

No. IX. (U.)—*continued.*

1831.		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward . .	401	13	2
Feb. 20	To paid Wm. Clarke, for sweeping quays	12	15	8
	To paid expenses of making new quay, and repairs at middle quay and wooden wharf	396	4	8
	To paid for coals, &c. for mayor's office.	11	15	4
	To paid J. Black, Esq., for one year's rent of old free school, to May 1830 . .	83	1	6
	To paid Wm. M'Corkell and Co., for sundry accounts in 1828 and 1829 .	44	17	10
	To paid Adam Crompton amount of his account	11	9	9
	To paid P. Wylie one year's allowance for corporation hall.	75	0	0
	To paid Wm. M'Corkell, for sundries supplied to mayor's office	10	7	0
	Carried forward . .	£1,047	4	11

1831.	*Cr.*	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward . . .				1,047	4	11
Jan. 29	By cash received from Messrs. J. and D. Birch, for one year's rent of county-house, to 1st Nov. 1830	100	0	0	108	9	2
	By amount charged or paid John Gillespie and wife, in 1828 and 1829, in error	8	9	2			
					£938	15	9

Dr. *Bridge Expenditure.* *Contra,* *Cr.*

1830.		£	s.	d.
Feb. 6	To paid J. M'Ilhinny one month, due this day	28	2	6½
Mar. 29	To paid ditto one month, to 6th March 1830	28	3	8
April 27	To paid ditto one month, to 3d April.	29	6	11½
July 5	To paid ditto one month, to 1st May.	22	6	6
	To paid ditto one month, to 29th May	24	17	4½
	To paid ditto one month, to 26th June	21	8	0
Aug. 21	To paid ditto one month, due 24th July	28	9	4
	To paid ditto one month, due 21st Aug.	27	19	5
Sept. 18	To paid ditto one month, due this day	25	12	3½
Oct. 16	To paid ditto one month, due this day	26	17	8½
Nov. 13	To paid ditto one month, to this day .	23	1	4½
Dec. 11	To paid ditto one month, to this day .	27	6	0½
28	To paid ditto stamp for bond, 1831, £6 ; filling ditto, £1 6*s.* 8*d.* . .	7	6	8
1831.				
Jan. 24	To paid E. Doherty, for auctioning bridge tolls	5	5	0
Feb. 2	To paid Messrs. M'Corkell and Co., on account of timber for bridge . .	107	16	2½
	To paid J. M'Ilhinney one month, to 8th Jan. 1831	26	9	3½
	To paid expenses of men and boats, breaking ice	29	12	2
	To paid ditto for watch coats, for watchmen	5	6	4
	To paid C. Lecky, Esq. one year's rent of store, at bridge, to Nov. 1830 .	21	0	0
	To paid J. M'Ilhinny, sundry expenses at bridge, from 29th to 31st Dec. 1830	2	4	0
	To balance carried to corporation credit	3,331	9	1½
		£3,850	0	0

1831.	*Contra,* *Cr.*	£	s.	d.
Feb. 2	By Pitt Skipton, Esq. for one year's rent, commencing 1st Jan. 1830, and ending 31st Dec. 1830 . . .	3,850	0	0
		£3,850	0	0

Salaries due and paid 2d Feb. 1831.

	£	s.	d.
John Dysart, Esq., mayor .	300	0	0
Ditto, for stationery . . .	10	0	0
Right Hon. Sir G. Hill, recorder	42	0	0
J. Gregg, chamberlain . .	164	12	3
Ditto, for stationery . . .	10	10	0
F. Hamilton, swordbearer .	5	5	0
—— Murray, macebearer .	5	5	0
John Murray, solicitor . .	21	0	0
Four town serjeants . . .	84	10	0
Two bailiffs	18	9	2
Belhour	5	1	6
C. Stewart, quay-master .	46	3	1
Organist, for corporation seat	21	0	0
Curate of Derry	5	5	0
J. Colhoun, clock-maker, for town clock and mayor's office	11	1	0
Public dispensary . . .	10	10	0
C. Bradley, for taking care of the fish and vegetable markets	5	10	9
William Ellis, mayor's clerk	46	3	1
	£812	5	10

Annuities and Pensions for 1831.

	£	s.	d.
Miss Civil, for money sunk.	85	16	11
Misses Marshall, for old weighhouse	42	0	0
Widows Kerr and Steen, for house in Cow-bog, £3 3*s.* each	6	6	0
	£134	2	11

	£.	s.	d.
Mrs. Giles	9	4	7
Miss Gamble	21	0	0
Mrs. Gorrell	8	8	0
Mrs. Grant	27	13	10
Mrs. Lemon	6	6	0
Mrs. Wellington . . .	9	4	7
Miss Raines	5	10	0
Miss Cairnes	6	6	0
Miss O'Hara.	11	1	6
Widow of John Brown, bailiff	5	10	9
Misses Nicholls	13	16	11
John Gillespie and wife .	5	0	0
Miss Gifford	6	0	0
James M'Quigg	8	0	0
Ditto, to bury him . . .	1	0	0
	£144	2	2

Charities due and paid 2d Feb. 1831.

	£	s.	d.
Elizabeth Anderson . . .	2	2	0
Margaret Bonner . . .	2	0	0
Hugh Brown	1	1	0
Alexander Boyle, to bury him	1	0	0
Miss Count	2	2	0
Mary Campbell	2	2	0
Jane Cannon.	1	1	0
Mary Doherty	2	2	0
Elinor Doherty, and 12*s.* to bury her	2	12	0
Catherine Davis . . .	3	3	0
Lilly Glen	2	2	0
Widow Gillespie. . . .	1	1	0
Catherine Harkin . . .	2	0	0
Carried forward .	£24	8	0

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward .	24	8	0
Sally Howard	2	0	0
Mary Loughry	2	2	0
Widow Lacy	1	1	0
Mary M'Blain	2	2	0
Mary Johnson	3	3	0
Widow M'Divitt . . .	2	0	0
Elizabeth Maguire . . .	1	1	0
Widow M'Carter . . .	2	0	0
Margaret M'Coy . . .	1	1	0
Hannah M'Ginley . . .	2	0	0
Ellen Montgomery . . .	2	0	0
Bridget M'Quilken . . .	2	2	0
Mary M'Ilmun	1	1	0
Martha Moore	1	1	0
Catherine M'Laughlin . .	2	2	0
Mary Nicholson	1	11	6
Jane Rosen	2	2	0
Martha Robinson . . .	2	2	0
Rachel St. Lawrence . .	2	2	0
Elinor Tinsley	2	2	0
William Turbett . . .	2	0	0
Hannah Weir	2	2	0
	£65	5	6

Pensions and Charities dropped in 1831.

	£	s.	d.
James M'Quigg	8	0	0
Alexander Boyle . . .	3	0	0
Elinor Doherty	2	2	0

(*Appendix.*)

No. IX. (U.)—*continued.*

Dr. *The Corporation of Londonderry in Account Current with James Gregg, Chamberlain.* *Cr.*

1831.		£	s.	d.	1831.		£	s.	d.
Feb. 2	To paid balance of old account	1,939	8	2	Feb. 2	By amount of tolls of markets, per L. Gillespie	275	0	0
	To paid salaries	812	5	10		By amount of tolls of shambles, per John M'Bride	150	0	0
	To paid annuities	134	2	11		By interest from Pipe Water Committee	369	4	7
	To paid pensions	144	2	2		By amount of rent received	1,805	8	11
	To paid charities	65	5	6		By balance of bridge account	3,331	9	1½
	To paid solicitor's account	75	5	0		By amount of tonnage duty	534	4	4
	To paid balance of contingent account	938	15	9		By amount of quayage (less collector's fees)	349	5	11
	To paid interest account	3,555	12	2½		By amount received at sundries from Pipe Water Committee	785	1	5
	To paid fees on receiving rents	90	5	0		By balance due chamberlain, and carried to new account	3,144	13	11½
	To paid balance of bond account, for bonds paid off	2,384	7	3½					
	To chief rent to Society	600	12	3					
	To quit rent	4	6	2					
		£10,744	8	3			£10,744	8	3

Pursuant to an order of the common council, of the 2d of November last, we have examined the foregoing accounts, and find a balance due by the corporation to the chamberlain, of three thousand one hundred and forty-four pounds thirteen shillings and elevenpence halfpenny, on the 2d of February 1831.

RICHARD YOUNG, Mayor.
JOHN DYSART, JOHN NICHOLSON, } Aldermen.
HARVEY NICHOLSON, Burgess.

No. IX. (V.)

LONDONDERRY.

Corporation Accounts for Year ending the 2d of February 1832.

Contingent Account of the Corporation of Londonderry, *Dr.*

1831.		£	s.	d.
April 12	To paid James Macky, for exercising and repairing the fire-engines	3	3	0
	To paid premium of insurance on corporation hall, to Lady-day, 1831	10	10	5
	To paid for repairing roof and sewers of markets, and whitewashing same	6	8	6
25	To paid Joshua Dunn, Esq., for satisfying judgments at suit of James Ewing, Esq.	19	0	0
May 2	To paid for stamps for bond	4	0	0
	To paid sheriffs' expenses going to and at Coleraine to wait upon the deputation of the Society	10	0	0
June 1	To paid P. Wylie for dinner bill to Society, Aug. 8, 1830	14	8	6
	To paid W. M'Ilmun, for taking care of leads and spouts of corporation hall and markets, for one year	2	10	0
Sept. 4	To paid Alexander Curry, Esq., his fee for perusing trust deed and attendance	3	3	0
21	To paid expenses of deputation (of four members) to London, on corporation affairs	109	0	0
Nov. 11	To paid pipe-water tax for corporation hall	2	5	0
26	To paid D. M'Menemy, for three quarters' attendance and cleaning mayor's office	1	18	6
	To paid for two tons of coal and bog-wood, for ditto	2	12	8
	To paid mayor for stationery, postage, &c., for mayor's office, for one year	10	0	0
Dec. 5	To paid county cess for corporation hall, for spring and summer, 1831	3	11	7
23	To paid for bonds for J. Murray, Esq., per order	3	0	0
29	To paid for stamp for new bond for Mrs. Isabella Patterson	2	10	1
	To amount expended on the quay, wooden wharf, and slob	135	15	1
	Carried forward	£343	16	4

1831.		£.	s.	d.
Dec. 29	Brought forward	343	16	4
	To paid Edward Doherty, for auctioning market tolls	5	0	0
	To paid William Black, for one year's rent of meal and potato markets, to May 1, 1831	83	1	6
	To paid John Boyd, for printing corporation accounts for 1830	2	7	0
	To paid Phillip M'Laughlin, for drawing lamps and lamp-irons to store at bridge	0	5	0
	To paid for two tons of coals for mayor's office	1	9	0
	To paid D. M'Menemy, for one quarter's attendance and cleaning mayor's office	0	12	6
	To paid ditto, for 30 eightpenny stamps for receipts and interest	1	0	4
	To paid Robert Ferguson, for raising wall at butter market	3	3	7
	To paid James Alexander arrears of one-half of costs of judgments	9	8	0
	To paid P. M'Collum one year's pipe water tax on public markets	20	0	0
	To paid F. Horner, for church cess on the corporation hall and store at bridge	0	9	9
	To paid sundry postages	1	5	5
		£471	18	5

1831.		£	s.	d.	*Cr.*	
Nov. 11	By cash returned by W. Boyd, Esq., out of sum remitted for expenses to London, on deputation	10	4	0		
Dec. 13	By cash received from Gas-light Committee, on account of sum due for Act of Parliament	136	4	4		
					146	8 4
	Carried to corporation debit, folio 124				325	10 1

No. IX. (V.)—*continued.*

Bridge Expenditure.

Dr.		£	*s.*	*d.*
1831.				
April 12	To paid J. M'Ilhinny one month, due 8th February 1831	32	7	9
	To paid ditto, 5th March	25	2	7
	To paid ditto, 2d April	31	0	8
May 2	To paid Joseph Young, for forty 13ft. plank	11	5	0
28	To paid William Connor one month, due 30th April	22	14	3
	To paid ditto, 28th May	21	5	3½
Sept. 20	To paid ditto, 25th June	21	10	3½
	To paid ditto, 23d July	20	9	8
	To paid ditto, 20th August	21	13	5½
	To paid ditto, 17th September	21	7	11½
	To paid W. M'Corkell and Co., for plank	31	5	0
Dec. 29	To paid Gas-light Company, for lighting bridge and toll-house, from 30th October 1830 to 1st May 1831	44	12	4
	To paid pipe-water tax, for bridge store, 7*s.* 5*d.*; and for gas-light tax, 7*s.* 4*d.*	0	14	9
	To paid W. Connor one month, 15th October	21	1	11½
	To paid ditto, 12th November	20	6	11½
	To paid J. C. Berresford, Esq., six months' rent of bridge	9	4	7
	To paid for boat and timber	19	10	0
	To paid W. Connor one month, 10th December	21	2	3½
	To paid ditto, to 31st December	17	18	2
	To paid W. M'Corkell and Co., for 1,319 feet of timber, at 7½*d.*, deducting discount 13*s.* 8*d.*	40	10	8
	To paid carriage	0	4	0
	To paid Edward Doherty, for auctioneer's fees for 1832	5	0	0
	To paid one year's rent of store to Conolly Lecky, Esq.	21	0	0
	To balance carried to the credit of the corporation	3,327	1	1½
		£3,808	8	0

Contra.

		£	*s.*	*d.*
1831.				
Dec. 29	By cash received from P. Gilmour, for 12 lamp-posts supplied to Gas-Company	8	8	0
1832.				
Feb. 3	By P. Skipton, Esq., for one year's rent of bridge, 31st December 1831	3,800	0	
		£3,808	8	0

Salaries due and paid to 2d February 1832.

		£	*s.*	*d.*
1831.				
Nov. 26	To paid four town serjeants three quarters' salary, to 2d Nov. 1831	63	0	0
	To paid two bailiffs, ditto	13	16	10
	To paid P. Meenan, bellman	4	2	6
	To paid Catherine Bradley, for taking care of fish and vegetable markets	5	10	9
1832.				
Feb. 2	To paid J. Murray, solicitor, one year	21	0	0
	To paid J. Walsh, for one year corporation seat	21	0	0
	To paid E. Murray, macebearer, one year	5	5	0
	To paid F. Hamilton, swordbearer, one year	5	5	0
	To paid chamberlain one year	164	12	3
	To paid ditto for stationery	10	10	0
		£314	2	4

Annuities for 1831.

		£	*s.*	*d.*
1832.				
Feb. 2	To paid Miss Civill, for money sunk, to 13th Nov. 1831	63	13	10
	To paid Misses Marshall one year, to 24th June 1831	21	0	0
	To paid widows Steen and Kerr, for house in Cow-bog	6	6	0
		£90	19	10

The Corporation of Londonderry in Account Current with James Gregg, Chamberlain.

Dr.		£	*s.*	*d.*
1832.				
Feb. 2	To balance from last year's account	3,144	13	11½
	To salaries	314	2	4
	To annuities	90	19	10
	To solicitor's account	6	10	0
	To balance of contingent account	325	10	1
	To interest account	1,440	2	2
	To fees on receiving rent	47	16	0
	To account of bonds paid off	224	12	3
	To chief rent to Society	300	6	1½
	To instalment to Government, in repayment of loan of 1814	816	18	5
		£6,711	11	2

Cr.

		£	*s.*	*d.*
1832.				
Feb. 2	By cash from John M'Bride, three quarters' toll of markets	213	15	0
	By ditto, from ditto of shambles	108	15	0
	By interest from Pipe Water Committee	369	4	7
	By amount of rent received	956	17	4
	By balance of bridge account	3,327	1	1
	By amount of tonnage, less collector's fees £27 12*s.* 6*d.*	524	17	10
	By ditto of quayage, less fees for collecting and salaries £141 6*s.* 8*d.*	193	14	1
	By balance due to chamberlain, carried to new account	1,017	6	3
		£6,711	11	2

Pursuant to an order of the common council, of the 7th of October 1831, we have examined the foregoing accounts, and find a balance, due by the corporation to the chamberlain, of one thousand and seventeen pounds six shillings and threepence, on the 2d of February 1832.

JOHN DYSART, JOHN NICHOLSON, } Aldermen.
H. NICHOLSON, A. SCHOALES, } Burgesses.

(*Appendix.*)

No. IX. (W.)

LONDONDERRY.

Corporation Accounts for the Year ending the 2d of February 1833.

Contingent Account of the Corporation of Londonderry, *Dr.*

1832.		£.	s.	d.
May 5	To paid J. Murray, for stamps for bonds to A. Miller and I. B. Richards, Esqrs.	2	10	0
16	To paid John Ferguson, for his costs for obtaining mandamuses to elect mayor and sheriffs	22	18	0
21	To paid P. Skipton, for one year's premium of insurance on corporation-hall	10	10	5
June 4	To paid William Huffington, sub-sheriff, amount of his fees on Teadlie's executions	36	7	0
July 16	To paid Robert Maxwell, per mayor's order, for mourning for corporation seat for the late King	1	3	8
	To paid county cess on corporation-hall, for summer assizes, 1832	2	11	7
	To amount remitted Sir R. A. Ferguson, towards expenses of Act of Parliament, for city police, &c.	200	0	0
	To paid J. C. Beresford half-year's rent of water-works, to Lady-day, 1832	0	19	8
28	To paid J. Murray, for lease for field for cow-market, filling same, and stamps	4	14	2
Aug. 8	To paid J. Boyd, for printing corporation and ballast office accounts	2	12	0
9	To paid for freemen's admission to stamp office, to prevent law proceedings	6	13	0
Sept. 19	To paid for three tons of coals, for the mayor's office, and drawing and fir	3	1	6
	To paid John Elliott, for work done at potato and meal markets	1	2	3
	To paid carriage of parcel with Police Acts from London	0	10	4
Oct. 6	To paid John Murray, for stamps for bonds to R. Young and William Leathem, and filling, &c.	3	10	0
Nov. 6	To paid J. C. Beresford, for water-works	38	0	0
Dec. 5	To paid D. Gilmour, corporation subscription for fire-engines	5	0	0
	Carried forward	£342	3	7

		£	s.	d.
1832.	Brought forward	342	3	7
Dec. 19	To paid John Murray, for stamps and filling two bonds, to Samuel Ewing and Joseph Porter, in lieu of old bonds cancelled	5	0	0
	To paid John Stirling, for glazing done to corporation-hall	3	6	0
	To paid William Robinson's account for hats for town serjeants, &c.	11	7	6
1833.				
Jan. 10	To paid for stamps for receipts, 80 two-penny, 50 fourpenny, and 30 eightpenny	2	7	5½
16	To paid Pat. Gallaugher, for his interest in a field bought for cow-market	13	13	0
26	To paid H. M'Keon, on account of building and work done at new cow-market	12	0	0
Feb. 1	To paid costs of proceedings for defending petition at the suit of the Crown against the corporation, for recovery of bridge instalments	47	7	1½
	To paid Edward Doherty, for auctioneer's fees for public markets	5	5	0
	To paid for four tons of coals for mayor's office, and drawing	4	13	0
	To paid sundry costs of proceedings against the corporation at the time proceedings were instituted for eligits	39	6	1
	To paid P. M'Collum, for one year's pipe-water on corporation-hall and store at bridge	5	15	4
	To paid J. Hastings, for work done at fire-engines	0	17	3
	To paid for coals for the mayor's office	3	16	8
		£496	18	0
	Cr.			
	By cash received from the Gas-light Committee for Police Act	46	7	1½
		£450	10	10½

Dr. *Bridge Expenditure,* *Contra,* *Cr.*

1832.		£.	s.	d.
May 21	To paid amount of expenditure for the month of January 1832	44	9	9
	To paid for the month of February	86	17	2
	To paid for the month of March	47	8	9
	To paid for the month of April, including gas-lights	94	3	0
25	To paid Joseph Young in part of timber account	20	0	0
July 12	To paid county cess of summer 1832, for store and yard	1	8	10
30	To paid for the month of May	38	8	9
	To paid for the month of June	82	6	3
Sept. 5.	To paid for the month of July	99	10	9
	To paid for the month of August	48	12	10
1833.				
Jan. 16	To paid for the month of September	50	0	6
	To paid for the month of October	109	13	4
	To paid for the month of November	63	4	1
Feb. 1	To paid for the month of December	64	7	3
	To paid one year's rent of store at bridge	21	0	0
	To paid for mayor's seal to deed of appointment to collector	1	1	0
	To paid J. Murray, for stamp for bond for bridge-toll, £6; deed of appointment, £1; and preparing same, £3; in all	10	0	0
	To balance carried to the credit of the corporation, folio 124	3,005	13	5
		£3,888	5	9

1832.		£.	s.	d.
May 21	By cash from Pitt Skipton, collector, for year ending 31st December 1832	3,888	5	9
		£3,888	5	9

Salaries for 1832.

1832.		£.	s.	d.
Aug. 28	To paid four town serjeants one quarter's salary, to 2d July 1832, per order	21	10	0
Oct. 20	To paid Richard Young, Esq., late mayor, on account of salary for 1831, per order	87	13	10
Dec. 7	To paid J. M'Dermott, sheriffs' bailiff, one quarter, to the 2d February 1832	2	6	1½
	To paid James Kildea, ditto, ditto	2	6	1½
1833.				
Jan. 7	To paid J. Walsh, organist, for three quarters of corporation seat	15	15	0
		£129	11	1

Annuities for 1832.

1832.		£.	s.	d.
April 19	To paid Misses Marshall half a year for old weigh-house, due 22d December 1831	21	0	0
	To paid Miss Civill half a year on £400, due 2d February 1832	22	3	1
May 18	To paid Miss Civill half a year on £300, due 13th May 1832	20	15	4
Nov. 10	To paid Miss Cavill nine months on £400, to 1st November 1832, and six months on £300, to same day	53	19	11
12	To paid Misses Marshall half a year, to 21st June 1832	21	0	0
1833.				
Feb. 1	To paid Widow Steen one year, for surrender of house in Cow-bog	3	3	0
	To paid Widow Kerr, for ditto	3	3	0
		£145	4	4

No. IX. (W.)—*continued.*

Dr. *The Corporation of Londonderry in Account Current with James Gregg, Chamberlain.* *Cr.*

1833.		£	s.	d.	1833.		£	s.	d.
Feb. 2	To balance of last year's account	1,017	6	3	Feb. 2	By cash from J. M'Bride, for one quarter's toll of markets, ending 2d February last	61	5	0
	To salaries paid	129	11	1		By one year's toll of markets from J. Doherty, for year ending 2d February 1833	170	0	0
	To annuities	145	4	4		By interest from Pipe Water Committee, one year on £8,000 Irish	369	4	7
	To solicitor's account	10	0	0		By amount of rent received	43	12	8½
	To balance of contingent account	450	10	10		By balance of bridge account	3,005	13	5½
	To interest account	2,314	0	5½		By amount of tonnage duty, received from Charles Stewart, as per account	470	12	1
	To fees on rent received	2	3	6		By balance due to chamberlain, carried to new account	1,370	9	3½
	To amount of bonds paid off.	430	0	0					
	To paid second instalment to Government, in repayment of loan of 1814	816	18	5					
	To chamberlain's salary, £164 12*s.* 3*d.*, and stationery, £10 10*s.*, still due	175	2	3					
		£5,490	17	1½			£5,490	17	1½

Pursuant to an order of the common council, of the 2d of November last, we have examined the foregoing accounts, and find a balance due by the corporation to the chamberlain, of one thousand three hundred and seventy pounds nine shillings and threepence halfpenny, on the 2d of February 1833.

GEORGE HILL, Mayor.
JOHN DYSART, } Aldermen.
JOHN NICHOLSON, }
JOHN MURRAY,
HARVEY NICHOLSON, } Burgesses.
A. SCHOALES,

Dated this 11th day of March 1833.

APPENDIX No. X.

RENT ROLL OF CORPORATION PROPERTY of the city of Londonderry, held by lease, under the Irish Society, for sixty-one years, from 25th March 1820, as it stood at the time of the sales under executions in 1831.

Tenants' Names.	Denomination.	Description.	A.	R.	P.	Annual Rent. £	s.	d.		Tenure.
A. Fergusson, Esq. and heir of Thomas Scott	Sheriff's Mountain		306	2	1	166	3	1		41 years, from 1st Nov. 1813.
						25	16	10½	Chief rent.	
						140	6	2½		
Andrew Bond, Esq.	Pennyburr		52	0	7	240	0	0		61 years, from 1st Nov. 1813.
James M'Menemy	Town Park		4	0	18	17	2	3		21 years, from 1st Nov. 1820.
James M'Crea	,,		9	2	4	27	2	1		,,
Joseph M'Laughlin	,,		5	0	10	21	4	5		,,
Rev. Wm. Conningham's heirs	,,		3	2	8	16	7	8		21 years, from 1st Nov. 1813.
John Pysart, Esq.	,,					38	3	2		,,
Heirs of Wm. Curry, Esq.	,,		6	0	16	28	3	1		,,
						388	2	8		
						129	4	5	Chief rent.	
						£258	18	3		
SHIP QUAY AND QUAYAGE.										
Heirs of Thos. Leahy, Esq.	Ship Quay	Sundry tenements				45	19	4		51 years, from 1st Nov. 1813.
Heirs of A. Young, Esq.	,,	Tenement				5	12	1		,,
John Dysart, Esq.	,,	,,				6	8	3		,,
Heirs of Wm. Conningham	,,	,,				17	13	3		37 years, from 1st Nov. 1827.
Rev. H. Scott	,,	,,				4	0	0		,,
J. E. Miller	,,	,,				4	0	0		,,
Heirs of Wm. Curry	,,	,,				5	15	3		51 years, from 1st Nov. 1813.
Thomas Bleach	,,	,,				6	0	0		,,
James Acheson	,,	Sundry tenements				64	5	10		,,
Heirs of George Haslett	,,	Tenement				4	8	7		,,
Thomas Harvey	,,	,,				5	18	2		,,
Mrs. M'Ever	,,	Sundry tenements				64	5	10		,,
Mrs. F. Ross	,,	Tenement				4	8	7		,,
Sir R. Bateson	,,	,,				31	7	8		,,
William Davenport	,,	,,				27	13	10		,,
Mrs. M'Auley										
John S. Hyndman	,,	,,				29	1	2		44 years, from 1st Nov. 1820.
John A. Smyth	,,	Sundry tenements				84	0	0		,,
Gam. Martin	,,	,,				24	18	5		51 years, from 1st Nov. 1813.
Richard Martin	,,	Tenement				7	15	1		,,
Mrs. Robinson	,,	,,				2	4	10		
Michael M'Feeby	,,	,,				13	0	0		
John Nicholson	,,	,,				2	10	3		
Bishop of Meath	,,	Sundry tenements				67	9	2		
A. Crompton	,,	,,				32	2	2		
John Thompson	,,	,,				23	1	6		
Heirs of R. M'Intire	,,	Tenement				5	15	3		
George M'Connell	,,	,,				8	0	7		
John Hart	,,	Sundry tenements				45	0	11		
George Foster	,,	Tenement				15	10	1		44 years, from Nov. 1820.
						763	5	5		
	Quayage producing, say					400	0	0	per annum.	
						1,163	5	5		
						350	15	0	Chief rent.	
						812	10	5½		
	Slob above the	bridge, 300 feet				1	0	0	Chief rent.	

WAPPING AND LONG TOWER.

Tenants' Names.	Denomination.	Description.	Annual Rent. £ s. d.		Tenure.
Heirs of Mr. Stayle	Wapping	Tenement	5 10 9		51 years, from 1st Nov. 1813.
Rev. A. G. Cary	,,	,,	24 0 2		,,
Miss E. Hamilton	,,	,,	5 3 9		,,
A. Doak, sen.	,,	,,	3 11 6		,,
James Patterson	,,	,,	3 14 7		,,
George Franks	,,	,,	3 9 2		,,
Robert Godwin	,,	,,	11 15 5		,,
Heirs of Rev. William Cunningham	,,	,,	7 4 8		,,
Heirs of James Edgar	,,	,,	5 10 9		,,
Minchin Lloyd	,,	,,	6 10 2		,,
William Orr	,,	,,	10 19 2		,,
Denis Coll.	,,	,,	13 9 11		,,
Rev. George Hay.	,,	,,	6 18 5		,,
David Gilman	,,	,,	9 15 8		45 years, from 1st Nov. 1819.
Henry Goodwin	,,	,,	10 10 7		43 years, from Nov. 1821.
Thomas Davenport	,,	,,	6 3 0		51 years, from Nov. 1813.
Edward Eagan	,,	,,	18 18 4		,,
William Grant	,,	,,	3 10 4		,,
Jeremiah Hamilton	,,	,,	3 10 4		,,
Anthony Doak	,,	,,	10 16 11		,,
Solomon Darcus	Street leading to Longtown	Sundry tenements	15 13 10		54 years, from Nov. 1820.
			186 7 5		
			36 18 4	Chief rent.	
			149 9 1		
Mureen M'Cumland	Rosemary-lane	,,	0 9 3		16 years unexpired.
Mr. Brown	East-wall	,,	0 6 2		13 years unexpired.
	Vegetable market, Fishamble market and shambles, and chapel		145 0 0		
			145 15 5		
			9 4 7	Chief rent.	
			136 10 10		
Timothy Foy	Old Weigh-house		21 0 0		Tenant at will.
H. Corbett	Corn and butter market		198 9 2		During his situation as weighmaster.
			219 9 2		
			0 18 5	Chief rent.	
			218 10 9		
Messrs. M'Corkell and Foster	Ground on strand		50 0 0		61 years, from Nov. 1830.
Joseph Young	,,		40 0 0		,,
Skipton and Henderson	,,		10 0 0		61 years, from May 1830.
George Lyon	,,		50 0 0		61 years, from Nov. 1830.
			150 0 0		
			27 13 10	Chief rent.	
			122 6 2		

TOTAL.

	£	s.	d.
Sheriff's Mountain	166	3	1
Mill and fields	388	2	8
Ships' Quay	763	5	5
Wapping and Long Tower	186	7	5
Rosemary-lane and East-wall	145	15	5
Corn and butter market and old weighhouse	219	9	2
Ground reclaimed at strand	150	0	0
Rent	2,019	3	2
Chief rent	600	11	5
Profit rent	1,418	11	9
Quayage, about	400	0	0
	£1,818	11	9

APPENDIX No. XI. (A.)

To the Worshipful JOHN REA, Esq., Mayor.

SIR,

SINCE receiving your favour of the 16th May, the chamber of commerce have been honoured by a conference with the Right Honourable the Recorder, on the subject of the quayage and tonnage duties, when Sir G. Hill said that he would advise that the account of the tonnage dues should be furnished, and as it is hoped the matter will shortly be brought before the common council, I am directed to request you will submit to that body the following statement of the grounds which have induced the chamber of commerce to trouble them upon the subject.

Every individual at all acquainted with the trade of Derry must be aware that nothing has more contributed to retard its commercial prosperity than the very high port charges. Their direct influence is not the whole of the evil; they are also made the ground of an increased freight on every article of import and export; and when those charges are so universally complained of, the chamber of commerce feel they would be guilty of a dereliction of duty, did they not inquire how far they are warranted by law, and whether the expenditure (if economically managed) is such as to render their continuance absolutely necessary.

With respect to quayage, the chamber request the attention of the common council to the annexed comparison, showing the difference in charge between this port and Belfast.

With respect to tonnage dues, an Act of Parliament (30 Geo. III.) gives to the corporation, for the purpose of "improving and cleansing the port, harbour, and river of Londonderry," sixpence per ton on foreign vessels, threepence per ton on British vessels, and twopence per ton on coasters and colliers; enacting that all monies raised by said Act shall be expended "in preserving and improving the river and harbour and quays of the said city."

The 48 Geo. III. enacts that the common council shall, every year, elect seven wholesale merchants, who, with the collector and Members of Parliament for the city and county, shall be the ballast committee, and shall have the power of levying, if necessary, an additional tonnage duty, not exceeding in amount that granted by the 30 Geo. III.; that said committee shall annually fix the rates of said duty, and annually furnish to the corporation an account of their receipts and expenditure; said account to be printed and distributed by and at the expense of the corporation.

The chamber of commerce, therefore, request from the common council an account of the money raised under the 30 Geo. III.

They also request an account of the money raised under the 48 Geo. III.; and they may here remark, that the utmost rates permitted by this Act have always been levied, though the evident meaning of the Act is, that the tax should vary with the expenditure.

As to the election of the ballast committee, the chamber deem it only necessary to state, that for a long time past four merchants (three of whom are of the common council) have been substituted for seven. It must be very evident that a body thus constituted could not legally enforce payment of any tax under the Act alluded to; yet not a single instance of resistance has occurred,—a strong proof (if testimony on this point were necessary) that no hostile feeling exists on the part of the mercantile interest towards the corporation.

This correspondence having commenced on the 20th April, I am directed to say that the chamber of commerce hope the answer they have sought may not be much longer delayed; and, should you not think the subject of sufficient importance for a special meeting of council, I am desired to request you will submit the matter to the first that may be called. The subjoined comparison of the charges here with those in Belfast will, it is hoped, show that the subject is one deserving of immediate and serious consideration.

In expectation of your reply,
I have the honour to be your obedient humble servant,
JOHN A. SMYTH, President.

No. XI. (B.)

REPLY of Sir GEORGE HILL on the part of the CORPORATION.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour of acquainting you, that your memorial, as president of the chamber of commerce, dated 15th October 1825, was received, read, and referred to a committee for inquiry and report, of which committee I was chairman, and which consisted also of the following members:—the Mayor, Alderman Scott, Colonel Knox, and Mr. James Major.

That said committee were occupied diligently for six days in the examination of a variety of oral and documentary evidence, grounded upon which they made their report on the 2d of this month. The same committee have been ordered, on the part of the corporation, in reply to your letter, to express the anxious and lively interest taken by the common council in the commercial prosperity of this city, although, at the same time, they cannot concur in the opinion expressed in your letter, that the impediments thereto are attributable to the port charges, but arise chiefly from other causes, over which the common council have no control.

The first port charge alluded to in your letter is the quayage. This is an ancient charge, incident to the lordship of the soil, conveyed from the Crown to the Irish Society, and leased by them to the corporation, and cannot be reduced by the tenant, to the injury thereby of the reversionary interest of the landlord; however, it is a charge made in various other ports, in some higher, in others lower, than in the port of Derry.

The next port charge to which the trade is liable occurs under the provisions of the 30th of the late King, c. 31. The annual amount averages about £350, and is amongst other objects applicable to the improvement of the quays.

Since the passing of that Act, the corporation have expended near £15,000 on the improvement of those quays, leaving the tonnage dues receivable under that Act deeply in debt, if the corporation looked only to that source for the repairs or improvements of the quays.

The last port charge under which dues are levied is by the authority of the Ballast Office Act, passed in 1808; they are in amount exactly the same as those taken under the 30th of the late King, and en-

tirely at the disposal and under the management of the ballast office, with whom the corporation have no other connexion than annually to audit and print their accounts, (for which purpose an order of common council has been made,) and to elect the members of the Ballast Office Committee, for the ensuing year, conformably to the Ballast Office Act, which election was made on the 2d of this month, and the following gentlemen were accordingly chosen:

James M'Crea,	John Nicholson,
Robert M'Intire,	Adam Schoales,
Thomas Harvey,	John Kelso.
John Munn,	

I have the honour to be your respectful and humble obedient Servant,

G. F. HILL.

John Acheson Smyth, Esq.,
President of the Chamber of Commerce, Londonderry.
Derry, 5th November, 1825.

APPENDIX No. XII. (A.)

Affidavit.

Mayor or Recorder's Court, Londonderry.

Plaintiff, / *Defendant.* , the plaintiff in this cause, maketh oath, that , the defendant in this cause, is, and stands justly and fairly indebted to this deponent in the sum of , and deponent saith the cause of action arose within the jurisdiction of this court, and within these six years last past; and that the said sum of now remains justly and fairly due and owing by the said defendant to this deponent, over and above all just and fair allowances; and that the said sum of , nor any part thereof, has not been tendered to deponent, or any person for him, (to deponent's knowledge,) in cash or a note or notes of the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland, or part in notes or part in cash.

Sworn before me this day of 183

Plaintiff, / *Defendant.* Let a warrant issue against the defendant on the above affidavit, marked for the sum of

Attorney for the Plaintiff.

To the Prothonotary of the Mayor or Recorder's Court of the City of Londonderry.

No. XII. (B.)

Attachment.

City and Liberties of Londonderry. You are hereby ordered to attach if found within the jurisdiction of this court, so that be at the fourth court, to be held before the mayor or recorder of said city, next after the date hereof, to answer the suit of in a plea of debt for ; and have you then and there this writ.

(Witness) Esq., mayor of said city, the day of 183

To the Serjeants-at-Mace, or any of them.

No. XII. (C.)

City and Liberties of Londonderry. At a Court held before the Worshipful George Hill, Esq., mayor of said city and liberties, the 20th day of August 1833,

First Rule.

Plaintiff, / *Defendant.* Declaration this day filed by Huffington, plaintiff's attorney, against goods in custody; and on his motion defendant to plead next court day, or judgment without further motion.

Huffington.

No. XII. (D.)

Second Rule.

Plaintiff, / *Defendant.* On reading the serjeant's return of goods in custody, the plaintiff's declaration and certificate of no appearance by defendant,—it is ordered, that posting the rule for judgment, and this order in the mayor's office, be deemed good service.

Huffington.

No. XII. (E.)

Third Rule.

Court Day, 27th August 1832.

Plaintiff, / *Defendant.* On motion of Huffington, plaintiff's attorney, and on reading an affidavit of the posting of the order of the 20th August, and a certificate of no plea, judgment is given for the plaintiff, and a writ of inquiry do issue.

Huffington.

No. XII. (F.)

WRIT OF INQUIRY WHEN JUDGMENT BY DEFAULT.

City and Liberties of Londonderry. } WILLIAM THE FOURTH, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith and so forth, to the serjeants-at-mace, or any of them attending our court, holden before the mayor or recorder of the city and liberties of Londonderry, greeting,—we command you that you cause to come before the said mayor or recorder, at his or their next court, to be holden before them or either of them, at the place called the Mayor's Office, situate in the city of Londonderry, on Monday, the 17th day of June, instant, twenty-four honest and lawful men of said city and liberties, who are in nowise akin to Edward Toy and Daniel Kearney, the plaintiffs, or to Robert M'Kay and Walter Crompton, the defendants, then and there to make a jury of the county, to try and inquire what damages the plaintiffs have sustained by the defendants, by reason of the defendants not performing certain promises by them made to the said plaintiffs, whereof the said defendants are convicted, as appears to us of record; and have you then and there the names of those jurors, and this writ.

Witness, George Hill, Esq., mayor of said city and liberties, the 10th day of June, in the third year of our reign.

(Examined) WILLIAM ELLIS, D.P.

WILLIAM ELLIS, D.P.
WILLIAM HUFFINGTON.

ENDORSEMENT on the foregoing WRIT OF INQUIRY.

Names of the Jury to try and inquire what Damages the Plaintiffs within named have sustained by reason of the Defendants within named.

1. Lindsay Lisle,	of Bishop-street,	haberdasher.
2. Alexander Lindsay,	of same,	same.
3. Michael Mulholland,	of same,	same.
4. John Robinson,	of the Diamond,	same.
5. Andrew Kerr,	of same,	bootmaker.
6. James M'Crely,	of same,	china merchant.
7. William Boggs,	of same,	haberdasher.
8. David Patton,	of same,	grocer.
9. John S. Hyndman,	of same,	hardware merchant.
10. John Hunter,	of same,	cloth merchant.
11. John Hill,	of same,	same.
12. William M'Carter,	of same,	same.
13. James M'Caudleys,	of Bishop-street,	tanner.
14. Samuel Walker,	of same,	merchant.
15. John Stewart,	of same,	watchmaker.
16. William Gamble,	of same,	ironmonger.
17. James Glenn,	of same,	merchant.
18. David Hamilton,	of same,	same.
19. John Rankin,	of same,	spirit merchant.
20. William Ashton,	of same,	hatter.
21. Moss Hampton,	of Ferry-quay-street,	stationer.
22. Samuel Alexander,	of same,	merchant.
23. William Steene,	of same,	same.
24. Thomas Steene,	of same,	baker.

(So answer.) JOHN FOGARTY, Serjeant-at-Mace.

No. XII. (G.)

City and Liberties of Londonderry. } NAMES of the Jury to try the issue depending in the Mayor or Recorder's Court of the City and Liberties of Londonderry, wherein James Hill is plaintiff and Hamilton Mitchell is defendant, before the Worshipful Connolly Skipton, Esq., Mayor of said City and Liberties, on Monday, the 29th day of September 1828:

1. James Hammett.	5. Samuel Erving.	9. James Fisher.
2. Robert Boyd.	6. Henry Ireland.	10. Moss Hampton.
3. John Hill.	7. Robert M'Entire.	11. William Steene.
4. John Alexander.	8. William Baggs.	12. Samuel Mackay.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR issue is to try and inquire what damages the plaintiff hath sustained by the defendant in this cause, and true verdict give according to the evidence.

We find for the plaintiff seven pounds two shillings, and sixpence costs.

For self and fellows,
JAMES HAMMETT.

No. XII. (H.)

FOURTH RULE.

Court-day, 10*th September* 1832.

Plaintiff, *Defendant.* } VERDICT for the plaintiff for the sum of , with sixpence costs; and, on motion of Huffington, it is recorded, 17th September.

No. XII. (I.)

FIFTH RULE.

Plaintiff, *Defendant.* } ON motion of Huffington, plaintiff's attorney, judgment is given, on the verdict in this cause, for the sum of , and sixpence costs.

HUFFINGTON.

No. XII. (K.)

COPY BAILPIECE.

A. B., Plaintiff; C. D., Defendant. } AND the said C. D. delivered us bail, at the plaintiff's suit, to E. F. and G. H., of , merchants, conditioned to pay all such costs and damages as shall be awarded against him in this cause, or render his body to the marshal of the Marshalsea of said city.

E. F.
G. H.

Taken and acknowledged before me, &c.
G. HILL, Mayor.

No. XII. (L.)

IN the Court of our Lord the King, of the City and Liberties of Londonderry, holden according to the liberties and privileges of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City, granted by the Charter of our late Lord King Charles the Second, before George Hill, Esq., Mayor, and the Right Honourable Sir George Hill, Bart., Recorder.

City and Liberties of Londonderry to wit. } RICHARD FORREST and Alexander Larkey, trading under the style and title of Forrest and Larkey, were attached to answer Samuel Alexander of a plea of trespass on the case on premises, and so forth; for that whereas the said defendants heretofore, to wit, on the 23d day of August, in the year of our Lord 1833, at Londonderry, in the city and liberties of Londonderry, and within the jurisdiction of this court, were indebted to the said plaintiff in the sum of £50 of lawful money of the realm, for divers goods, wares, and merchandises by the said plaintiff to the said defendants before that time sold and delivered, and being so indebted, they the said defendants, in consideration thereof, afterwards, to wit, on the same day and year last aforesaid, at Londonderry aforesaid, in the city and liberties aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this court, in consideration that the said plaintiff had before that time sold and delivered to the said defendants divers other goods, wares, and merchandises, they the said defendants upon themselves assumed, and to the said plaintiff then and there faithfully promised to pay to him the said plaintiff such sum of money as the goods, wares, and merchandises last mentioned at the time of the sale and delivery thereof to them the said defendants were reasonably worth; and the said plaintiff avers that the goods, wares, and merchandises last mentioned, so as aforesaid sold and delivered by the said plaintiff to the said defendants, were, at the time of the sale and delivery thereof, reasonably worth the sum of £50, to wit, at Londonderry aforesaid, and in the city and liberties of Londonderry aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this court, whereof the said defendants then and there had notice from the said plaintiff. And whereas the said defendants afterwards, to wit, on the same day and year last aforesaid, at the place aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction aforesaid, accounted together with the said plaintiff of and concerning divers other sums of money from the said defendants to the said plaintiff then in arrear and unpaid, and upon that accounting the said defendants were then and there found to be in arrear, and indebted to the said plaintiff in other sum of £50; and being so found in arrear and indebted, they the said defendants, in consideration thereof, afterwards, to wit, on the same day and year aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction aforesaid, undertook, and then and there faithfully promised the said plaintiff, to pay to him the said plaintiff the said last-mentioned sum of money when they the said defendants should be thereto afterwards requested. Nevertheless, the said Richard Forrest and Alexander Larkey, their several promises and assumptions aforesaid, in form aforesaid made, in nowise regarding, but contriving and fraudulently intending the said Samuel Alexander in this behalf craftily and fraudulently to deceive and defraud, the said several sums of money, or any part thereof, to the said plaintiff they having not hitherto paid, although often requested so to do, to wit, on the day and year aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction aforesaid, and oftentimes since at the place aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this court; but to do this they having hitherto refused, and still do refuse, to the damage of the said plaintiff of one hundred pounds sterling; and therefore he brings his suit and so forth.

Pledges to prosecute, { JOHN DOE and RICHARD ROE.

PETER M'DONAGH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Received the 3d September 1833.
W. E.

No. XII. (M.)

COPY PLEA.

A. B., at suit of C. D. } AND the said A. B., by his attorney, comes and defends the wrong and injury, when and so forth, and says he does not assume or take upon himself in manner and form as the said C. D. hath above declared against him, and of this he puts himself upon the country, &c.

P. W. D., Attorney.

APPENDIX No. XIII.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the operation of the Acts of Parliament relating to the Bridge over the Foyle at Derry, and into the application of the Tonnage Dues levied by the Corporation of Derry, and by the Ballast Office Committee, under those Acts; and to report whether any and what alterations are necessary therein, and who were empowered to report the Minutes of the Evidence taken before them, have considered the matters to them referred, and have agreed to the following Report:

The Acts which relate to the bridge are the

30 Geo. III. c. 31
40 Geo. III. c. 41 } Acts of the Irish Parliament.
54 Geo. III. c. 230
2 and 3 Will. IV. c. 207 } Imperial Parliament, Local.

The communication between the city and county of Londonderry was formerly maintained by a ferry.

In 1789 the corporation of Derry were lessees of this ferry for an unexpired term of 30 years, under the Irish Society, at an annual rent of £20, and it was by them sublet to a tenant at a rent of £300.

In this year the corporation memorialized the Irish Society, setting forth, that from the fullest conviction of the general utility which a bridge must produce, not only to the Society and to the city of Derry, but to the county at large, the common council have determined to erect a wooden bridge; that the corporation have adopted this plan from its comparative cheapness, and request the concurrence of the Society; but that, as the corporation must borrow the money for the good purposes of the erection, they cannot finally conclude the matter until their Honours enable them, by giving them a lease, renewable for ever, of the right to erect such bridge, and appropriating the toll to their own use, subject to the re-occupation of their Honours, and their successors, whenever they cease to keep a bridge over the river at the Ferry, for public use, in lieu and instead of the conveyance across the river by boats, and in this respect they have not their Honours' acquiescence, having experienced in former applications for this purpose the disposition of the Irish Society to aid the public in an object which must prove so generally advantageous.

To this memorial the Society answered, that, being merely trustees, they could not, consistently with their duty, venture to recommend the absolute relinquishment of the present benefits arising from their right to the toll of the ferry over the Foyle; but that, in order to give the corporation of Londonderry an unquestionable proof of the inclination of the Society to promote and encourage, to the utmost of their power, the increasing trade of the said city, they were willing to forego all future expectant advantages which would probably arise to them on the expiration of the present lease of the ferry, by granting a lease thereof in perpetuity to the said corporation, at the present reserved rent, such rent to be secured on the tolls of said bridge when erected; and such lease in perpetuity to cease if the bridge be not kept in good and sufficient repair by said corporation.

The corporation return their most grateful acknowledgments for this fresh instance of the attention and generosity of the Society to the city of Derry, in granting the prayer of their memorial, and thereby enabling them to conduct a work which will be so highly beneficial to the city and county.

No lease has been executed, and the corporation hold by virtue of this agreement.

In 1790, the corporation petitioned Parliament, and obtained the Act 30 Geo. III. c. 31, setting forth in the preamble that "there is no communication from the city into the county of Londonderry, and country adjoining, except by a ferry over the river Lough Foyle, which is wide, and very inconvenient for the conveyance of passengers, their goods, cattle, and carriages; and that the building a bridge over the said river will tend to increase the trade of the said city, will promote agriculture, and be of general utility."

Sec. 1. It enacts that the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, (the corporation,) shall be commissioners, with power to design and erect a wooden bridge.

Sec. 3. It grants tolls for the passage of the bridge, vests the money arising therefrom in the corporation, and enacts that the same and every part thereof shall be applied and assigned to and for the several uses, intents, and purposes, and in such manner, as thereinafter directed.

Sec. 15, 17. The Act authorizes the corporation to advance or borrow money for the erection of the bridge, and other purposes of the Act; and provides "that the persons so lending on the credit of said tolls shall not be answerable for the application or non-application of the moneys so lent."

Sec. 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29. The purposes referred to are "lighting, watching, maintaining, and supporting the bridge, expenses of collecting toll, removing buildings, purchasing interests, making approaches, and payment of £20 annually to the Irish Society."

Sec. 22. The corporation to have the power, from time to time, of reducing the tolls.

Sec. 23. The 23rd sec. enacts, "That from and after the moneys which shall have been advanced or borrowed on credit of said tolls, and the costs, charges, and expenses hereby chargeable and charged on said tolls, shall be fully paid and satisfied; and the costs and expenses attending the keeping up, supporting, maintaining, and lighting and watching said bridge, and the expenses of collecting such toll, then the surplus or residue to arise therefrom shall be paid in to the chamberlain of said city, for the use of the said corporation, to be applied in the same manner as other estates and property of the corporation, for the use and improvement of said city and suburbs."

From the memorial presented by the corporation to the Irish Society, the answer thereto, and the Act above quoted, it is evident that it was the intention of these bodies, and the Legislature, that the proposed bridge should be erected for the public benefit; any claim, therefore, which the corporation, or its creditors, may have upon the bridge, arises entirely from the concluding part of the 23rd section, and by it the corporation are not warranted in appropriating any of the money arising from the tolls until a surplus shall arise after all the debts are liquidated, and the yearly charges provided for.

Under this Act of Parliament a wooden bridge was erected, at an expense of £16,594 Irish currency. The corporation did not advance any portion of this sum; it was all borrowed on the credit

of the tolls, and so far as your committee have been enabled to ascertain, no part of it has been repaid.

In the year 1800, the 40 Geo. III. c. 41, was also passed, at the solicitation of the corporation: it recites that the annual amount of the toll levied under the 30 Geo. III. c. 3, has been found insufficient for the purposes of that Act; it grants increase of tolls in some instances, and assigns the produce to and for the several intents, uses, and purposes, and in such manner, as directed by the 30 Geo. III. c. 3, with respect to the tolls therein mentioned.

By these Acts the bridge ought to have been managed for a period of 24 years, ending in 1814, in which year one of those accidents occurred to which a temporary structure of this kind is liable.

The bridge was carried away by ice and floods in the early part of that year, and the corporation, on petition, obtained the Act 54 Geo. III. c. 30.

This Act in the preamble recites that the corporation have already incurred a debt of £60,000 for defraying the expense of building the said bridge, and keeping the same in repair, and of constructing quays, wharfs, and other public works, for the purposes of trade and commerce in the said city, which sums are secured by the bonds of the said corporation, under the corporation seal; and that it would facilitate the means of discharging said debt, if the corporation were empowered to borrow money on debentures, on security of said tolls of said bridge, and of the rents and profits of the estates of said corporation.

It authorizes the corporation to borrow on debenture any sum or sums of money, not exceeding in the whole £60,000, which debentures may be charged on the tolls of said bridge, and on the other funds and estates of the corporation.

It empowers the Lord Lieutenant to order the Treasury to advance £15,000, Irish currency, to the corporation of Londonderry, for the repair of the said bridge; and provides that the money so advanced shall be repaid by instalments within twenty years, the first instalment to be repaid January 1, 1817.

It grants increased tolls, gives authority to alter and reduce them, and to renew them from time to time, and directs that the produce of these tolls shall be applied and disposed of to and for the several uses as is directed by the 30 Geo. III. c. 31, and 40 Geo. III. c. 41, or this Act, with respect to tolls payable by said recited Acts, or either of them.

It also enacts, "That in consideration of the additional tolls hereby granted, the said corporation shall, and they are hereby directed and required, at all times, for ever hereafter, to maintain and support a proper and substantial bridge across the said river, near the said city; and the said corporation shall, and they are hereby directed and required to set apart in every year from the passing of this Act the sum of £1,000 at least for that purpose, which sum shall be from time to time invested in any of the public funds in Ireland, and the interest arising therefrom shall be, once a-year, or oftener, added to the principal, until the money thus accumulated shall amount to the sum of £30,000, which shall and may then be applied by the said corporation in repairing or rebuilding the said bridge in such manner as they shall think proper, and to no other use or purpose whatsoever; and in case any bridge to be built over the said river shall be carried away or rendered impassable by ice or floods, or any other accident, the tolls hereby made payable for passing over the said bridge shall be paid for passing over any ferry to be used in lieu thereof, and the money arising therefrom shall be invested and applied in like manner as the annual sum of £1,000 hereinbefore mentioned, but shall not be deemed or taken as part of the said sum of £30,000."

No money was borrowed on debenture under this Act.

£15,000, Irish currency, was advanced by Government, which, together with the sum of £3,208, paid out of the tolls, enabled the corporation to effect the repairs of the bridge.

Had the directions of the Act been attended to by the corporation, £1,000 ought to have been funded in 1816, and a similar sum in every succeeding year; and the accumulated fund, January 1833, ought to have amounted to £23,672, at four per cent. £500 was funded in February 1830, and is the only sum available for the purposes mentioned in the 6th section of the Act.

The first instalment to the Crown became due 1st January 1817. The corporation failed in paying it, and in 1831 no part of the sum of £15,000, Irish currency, (lent by the Crown in 1814,) having been repaid, the Treasury consented, if the approbation of Parliament could be obtained, to accept the said sum—

	£.	s.	d.
British	13,846	3	1
Together with the interest on the instalments then due . .	2,492	6	2
Making the bridge liable to a debt of	16,388	9	3

Payable in 20 years by equal instalments of £816 18*s.* 5*d.*

A sequestration which had been obtained by the Crown, of the tolls of the bridge, was continued in full force, in order to secure the repayment of these instalments.

This arrangement was confirmed by the 2 and 3 Will. IV. c. 107, under which two instalments have been paid, amounting in all to £1,633 16*s.* 10*d.*

The highest rate of tolls granted by the Act continued to be levied until 1824, at which time a reduction equal to one-half was made on carts carrying grain, potatoes, and turf; and in 1832 the tolls were reduced nearly to the schedule of 1800.

The extreme impolicy of this high toll is apparent. The tolls were, by the Act of 1814, raised from 33 to 50 per cent., in most instances, above those previously levied, yet they did not produce, on an average of three years, an increase of about £500, or about 15½ per cent.; and though the reduction in 1832 was nearly in the same proportion, the receipts, on a comparison of two years previous and subsequent to 1831, will be deficient £200 a-year, or not quite five per cent.

An account has been returned by the corporation, by which the bridge is stated to be in debt, on the 1st January 1814, £31,489.

Your committee, however, observe in this account a charge, "Loss by Ferry," of £650 yearly, and this charge the chamberlain says does not appear in the books of the corporation; "it was not made in Mr. Curry's (a former chamberlain) accounts, nor has he inserted it in his accounts; it is now made for the first time."

The 30 Geo. III. does not sanction this charge; it does sanction the payment of £20 yearly to the Irish Society, but it gives the corporation no right to appropriate any of the money arising from the toll of the bridge, until a surplus shall arise after payment of money borrowed, and after providing for the annual charges.

(*Appendix.*)

On the part of the corporation it has been urged that had the ferry been in the hands of those who were not also the proprietors of the bridge, the owners would have been entitled to remuneration in the same manner as others whose properties were taken for the purposes of the Act.

The corporation stated in their petition in 1800, that they had expected "the tolls would allow them the same revenue they had from the ferry." The Act of 1790, by which the bridge was governed at that period, does not justify this claim, neither is there any recognition of it in the 40 Geo. III.

Your committee are of opinion, that the charge of £630 a-year is wholly inadmissible; and striking it out of the account, as furnished by the corporation themselves, it appears that on the 1st January 1814, so far from the bridge being in debt £31,489, the corporation had received a net sum out of the tolls, which, after the payment of the annual charges, would, if duly applied according to the Act of Parliament, have enabled them to have paid off £14,619 of the original debt, leaving the bridge therefore at that period only subject to a debt of £1,974.

The account which has been before referred to closes on the 2nd January 1833, and makes the bridge in debt to the corporation at that period £18,066 8*s.*; omitting the charge of £630 yearly "loss by ferry," but adhering to the mode of charging interest adopted by the corporation, it appears that the bridge, instead of being £18,066 in debt, ought to have to its credit £76,163.

Your committee have directed an account, which will be found in the Appendix No. 5, to be made out up to January last, upon a principle still more favourable to the corporation; that is, giving them credit for interest as long as the balance is in their favour, but not charging interest when the balance is against them; by this it appears that had the Acts of Parliament been strictly complied with, the cost of erection, and subsequent charges, should have been discharged with interest; £23,633 funded, £11,769 repaid to the Crown, while there would have remained in the hands of the corporation, 2nd January 1833, a balance of £22,115; and in the year 1836, presuming that no accident happens to the bridge, that the disbursements continue at the present amount, the bridge would be free of debt; and the tolls, being levied according to the schedule of 1790, would probably produce a clear income of £2,400, and there would also be in reserve a fund of £30,000 Irish, equal to £27,962 British, applicable to building a new bridge or repairing the old one.

Your committee, however, regret to state that on the 2nd January, 1833, the bridge was undoubtedly liable to the original debt incurred for its erection, and bearing interest at five per cent.

British	£15,317
And to the repayment to Government without interest . . .	14,755
Making total debt, 2nd January 1833 . .	£30,072

Your committee now proceed to the accounts relating to tonnage dues levied by the corporation.

These tonnage dues are levied under the 30 Geo. III. c. 31, and were granted to the corporation (sec. 52) for the purpose of improving and cleansing the port, and harbour, and river of Londonderry; and the appropriation clause (54) enacts, "That all and every the sum and sums of money arising, growing due, or levied from time to time by force and virtue of this Act; incidental charges, salaries, and necessary expenses in collecting and levying, the same being first paid and deducted, shall from time to time be employed in preserving and improving the river, and harbour, and quays of the said city."

If the peculiar wording of this clause had been attended to by the corporation, this fund could never have been in debt.

The account delivered in by the chamberlain claims, on the part of the corporation, a debt of £8,410 Irish currency.

These tonnage dues, between 1790 and 1833, have produced £15,421 Irish; and a sum of £12,588 Irish, during that period, has been expended in building new quays.

The corporation appear from the beginning to have considered the river and harbour as secondary to the quays; they therefore expended the whole of the money in erecting new quays, although to your committee it appears, that the improvement of the port and harbour were the primary objects to which, under the Act, the funds ought to have been applied.

Your committee have not been able to ascertain the amount of quayage rate levied for the use of these quays; it is estimated at from £800 to £1,000 yearly, whilst the corporation enjoyed a monopoly of the quays.

Although the money from the trade of Derry, under the authority of this Act, and grants of money from the Irish Parliament, to the amount of £4,590 previous to 1772, principally, if not entirely, enabled the corporation to erect these quays, it is certain that no reduction in the charge of quayage was made by the corporation.

Your committee are of opinion, that this outlay in erecting new quays is not sanctioned by the Act of Parliament; they think that some of the money might legitimately have been expended in preserving the quays, and they beg particularly to direct the attention of the House to the consequences which have followed this expenditure on private property, of money raised by a tax on the public.

By reference to Acts of the Irish Parliament, it appears at various times previous to 1772, money to the amount of £4,590 was granted for the use of these quays. The corporation have expended £12,688, making in the whole £17,278; and these quays, on which have been expended this large sum of public money, were sold in 1831 for £5,000 British, and have altogether passed into the hands of a private individual.

Your committee are of opinion, that the corporation were not authorized, under the 30 Geo. III. s. 54, to borrow any money whatsoever, and they consider the charge of £8,302, now brought against the tonnage dues, totally inadmissible.

The charge is made by calculating interest on the money borrowed by the corporation.

The corporation have justified this expenditure on the quays, by a reference to a resolution in committee of supply of the Irish Parliament; that resolution is in these words: "Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that a supply be granted to his Majesty for the purpose of improving the harbour and quays of the city of Londonderry. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the same supply be a sum not exceeding £300 a-year for 21 years."

It was ordered, that a clause or clauses should be introduced into the Bill of 1790, then passing through the Irish House, in conformity with these resolutions; this order, however, was not strictly attended to.

The resolution leaves the harbour the primary object still, and the corporation do not derive from it any sanction to their expenditure of the fund in building quays.

The resolution moreover contemplates the abolition of this tax in the year 1811, after £6,300 shall have been levied.

The tax has been continued to the present time, and £15,421 have been levied.

In striking this balance of £8,302, against the tonnage dues, the corporation have not given credit for the sum of £5,000, which the quays sold for in 1831.

One of the witnesses has put in an account, by which it appears that if the corporation had allotted two-fifths of the quayage rate (and he averages the quayage at £500) to the building of these quays; if they had also given credit for money had from the ballast office, and had, as he thinks they were bound to do, also given credit for £5,000 produced by the sale of these quays; and if interest had been charged the corporation on the money in their hands, at the rates they have themselves charged in their accounts, the corporation would be indebted £32,000 to the fund.

Your committee are not called upon to settle or average these conflicting accounts.

They are of opinion, that no balance whatever remains against the tonnage dues; some portion of the fund might have been expended in preserving the quays; the remainder, minus the expenditure in buoying the river, remains to be accounted for, and this sum, with interest perhaps, strictly speaking ought to be restored by the corporation.

Owing to the state of the corporation funds, your committee do not recommend any attempt being made to recover this sum; they find from some of the witnesses, who had petitioned on this subject, that the public only seek to be relieved from a continuation of this tax; a relief which your committee think they are fully entitled to; the improvement of the river and harbour having been provided for by another tax levied on the trade, and the quays having altogether passed from the hands of the corporation.

Your committee now proceed to the last head of Inquiry; viz., the application of the ballast office tonnage dues.

These tonnage dues are levied under the 48 Geo. III. c. 136, and 2 and 3 Will. IV. c. 107, and were granted for the purpose of "cleansing and improving the lough and river, port and harbour of Lough-foyle, and for fixing and placing of proper buoys and marks therein."

From the accounts which have been returned from the ballast office, it appears that, between 1811 and 1821, various sums have been paid to the corporation, in the whole amounting to £1,924.

That between 1811 and 1825, other sums have been expended for purposes connected with the corporation and quays; viz., on the quays £525, and for other purposes £1,304, though it is impossible to state, the accounts having been "mixed and undefined," what portion of this latter sum was for the use of the corporation.

These are improper applications of the funds of the ballast office. The Act of 48 Geo. III. c. 136, authorizes the expenditure in the improvement of the lough and river only.

Your committee observe, that, under the 14th section of this Act, the corporation elected the ballast office committee; and by the 33rd section, the accounts were to be annually returned to the corporation; it appears, therefore, that the auditors of these accounts were the parties who benefited by their own neglect of duty.

It also appears that about the year 1825, the attention of the merchants in Derry was directed to the ballast office, and they represented to the corporation their complaints as to the misapplication of the funds of the ballast office, and its being improperly constituted. Subsequent to this period, the funds have been applied to their legitimate objects, and by the Act 2 and 3 Will. IV. c. 107, the Ballast Office committee is to be chosen by the merchants; the corporation having abandoned the right to nominate, which they possessed under 48 Geo. III.

This alteration has been attended by other beneficial consequences to the trade of Derry.

The Ballast Office have reduced the tax to a very considerable extent, leaving, however, an ample sufficiency for the purposes of the Act.

As the Act of 2 and 3 Will. IV. prevents the recurrence of these evils, your committee have the satisfaction to report, under this head, that they do not think any alteration necessary.

Before your committee proceed to offer their recommendation as to the alterations which they deem necessary in the Acts relating to the bridge and corporation tonnage dues, they beg to state, that the corporation have from the first disregarded the Acts of Parliament, and considered the tolls of the bridge and produce of the tonnage dues as their property; and, for some years previous to 1825, the ballast office tonnage dues appear to have been considered in the same light.

The money arising from these sources has not been kept separate, and applied according to the Acts of Parliament.

It has been thrown into one general fund, out of which the expenditure of the corporation was provided for.

The persons who lent their money on the credit of the tolls under the Act of 1790, have an undoubted right to be repaid.

None of the money lent at that period has been repaid, but the chamberlain reports "that the securities have been from time to time assigned and transferred, so that he cannot state with precision whether any of the original securities are outstanding;" hence a difficulty may arise, for it may be impossible to ascertain the parties entitled to be so repaid.

There is another class of creditors who hold corporation bonds as their security.

Some of the creditors under a sheriff's execution in 1831 sold all the available property of the corporation, leaving in the hands of that body only the tolls of the markets, pipe water tax, (secured under 48 Geo. III. c. 136, s. 31,) and the property in the bridge, derived under the 23rd section 30 Geo. III. c. 31; from these sources the holders of corporation bonds have been paid their annual interest, and they have been taught to regard these properties as the security for their debt. The amount of this debt which properly falls to the bridge, according to Mr. Haslett's letter, may be estimated at £9,500.

[The claim of these creditors on the bridge may not be strictly legal, but your committee feel that their case is one of extreme hardship, particularly as in many cases their claims, though small in amount, are of the greatest importance to them; the more wealthy creditors secured themselves by the sale in 1831.]

Your committee are of opinion that if the creditors of the corporation will consent to receive interest at the reduced rate of 4 per cent., as suggested by Mr. Haslett, the arrangement which he proposes would be most desirable. The difficulty which might occur in discovering the parties who were

Appendix.)

entitled to the original debt of £16,594 would be obviated, and the claim of the other creditors to the amount of £9,500 will receive an equitable consideration.

Your committee therefore feel it their duty to recommend, in the first place, that the tolls in future be levied according to the schedule of 1790; that the management of the bridge be taken out of the hands of the corporation, and vested in trustees, subject to the remainder of the debt due to the Crown; and all the consequences of the sequestration that has issued, subject also to the payment, with interest, of the original debt of £16,594, contracted for the building of the bridge, and subject also to the repayment, with interest, of a further debt of £9,500, with interest, provided all the creditors accede to the proposed reduction in the rate of interest to 4 per cent.; and that the trustees shall annually submit their accounts to the audit of the commissioners of audit for public accounts.

No objection can be anticipated on the part of the Crown.

Your committee trust that the corporation will see the propriety of abstaining from offering any opposition to this recommendation.

The public have a right to expect that the bridge shall be placed under such management as will probably secure a permanent bridge with the most economical expenditure.

Experience has proved that the corporation are incapable of effecting these objects; and the large sum improperly appropriated by them to their own use out of the tolls of the bridge greatly exceeds the value of any interest which they can possibly claim under the 23rd sec. 30 Geo. III. c. 31.

In the second place your committee recommend that as the improvement and preservation of the port and river have been effectually provided for by the tonnage dues levied under 2 and 3 William IV. c. 107, and as the quays have altogether passed from the hands of the corporation, so much of the 30 Geo. III. c. 31, as relates to tonnage dues should be repealed.

As it is impossible to introduce a Bill to carry these recommendations into effect until next Session, your committee trust that in the mean time the corporation will see the propriety of abstaining from borrowing any money on debenture to be charged on the toll of the bridge.

22nd July 1833.

APPENDIX No. XIV.

Letter from William Haslett, Esq., to Captain Jones, R. N., M. P., &c. &c. &c., Chairman of Select Committee on Derry Bridge, &c. &c. &c.

SIR, *Union Hotel, London, 11th July* 1833.

I beg leave, through you, to submit to the committee of which you are chairman the following observations, which I am the more anxious to do as those who have been active in bringing this subject forward have been charged with a wish to injure the creditors of the corporation, although the persons upon whose behalf I have attended your Honourable Committee are most anxious that the interest of the creditors should be protected; and some such arrangement as that which I take the liberty of submitting would, I think, preserve the interests of all the parties concerned.

The parties interested are four:—

1. The Crown,
2. The creditors of the corporation,
3. The public,
4. The corporation.

The Crown for an annual charge of £816, for 18 years.

Secondly, the creditors. The debts of the corporation, so far as I have been able to ascertain, (including two annuities of £40 each, valued at £1,000,) amount, say to £33,380. In their return of property is a sum secured upon the pipe-water tax, under the sanction of Parliament, of £8,000, Irish. (See 48 Geo. III. c. 136. s. 6.) I would propose securing this sum by debentures of £100 each, at 4 per cent. interest, to be distributed by lot among the creditors, 1 per cent. per annum to be annually appropriated to the extinction of the principal; this would reduce the debt £7,380, leaving a charge on the bridge of £26,000, and relieving from incumbrance any other property the corporation may have, lest the debts should exceed the amount estimated.

I am aware that the sum originally secured upon the bridge is only £16,594; but my present object is to show that the whole sum due by the corporation might be paid without much prejudice to the public; and that the public having so long permitted their claims to remain in abeyance, it seems hard that for this the creditors should suffer, particularly as in many cases the sums, though small, are of great importance to the lenders.

The public is the third party interested, having a claim for the sums raised by additional tolls, and which ought to have been funded, say £25,000; and

The fourth party is the corporation, who are entitled to the residuary interest, the antecedent claims being first discharged.

I would propose that the pipe-water debt and bridge should be vested in trustees, representing the different parties, who should ascertain the value of the corporation interest, and the amount of such interest, if any, to be paid to them when the debts to the Crown and the creditors are satisfied. Trustees to hold the bridge for the benefit of the public, subject to the aforesaid charges, and with a power (in the event of the bridge being carried away) to borrow money for rebuilding the present bridge, or building a new one; the money to be so borrowed to be the first charge upon the bridge.

The produce of the bridge of late years has been £3,800 per annum; a reduction to the rate of 1790 would probably produce a reduction of £250 per annum, making

Annual increase		3,550
Government charge	£800	
The annual expenditure for seven years has averaged (and this with good management should not be exceeded)	700	
		1,500
Leaving applicable to the payment of interest and reduction of debt		£2,050

Which (the interest being reduced to 4 per cent.) would pay the debt (£26,000) in 18 years; of course, as the net sum applicable to this purpose would be more or less than this estimate, the pay-

ment of the debt would be accelerated or retarded: for instance, if by diminished receipts, or increased expenditure, the net income should be reduced from £2,050 to £1,800 per annum, the debt would not be extinguished sooner than 21 years. The order in which the creditors are to be paid to be arranged by lot.

When the debt shall be so discharged, the trustees to fund the tolls for erecting a new bridge, to be free of toll when the cost of erection shall be discharged; if the Irish Society (as it is hoped) appropriated an annual sum for a similar purpose, the object so much wished for would be considerably accelerated.

There is reason to believe that the bridge is at present in a tolerably sound state, and these calculations are founded upon the supposition that it should be sustained at least till the debts are paid off.

Should any fatality occur within that period, the trade would probably submit to a revival of the tonnage duties for a limited period, to aid the trustees in carrying into effect a measure in which the mercantile interests of Derry are so deeply involved. This, however, is only matter of opinion.

To such arrangement no objection is likely to be offered on the part of the Treasury, as the debt to the Crown would remain in the same position as at present.

Neither on the part of the creditors; for, although their rate of interest would be reduced, the speedy payment of the principal would be rendered probable, the ultimate payment much more certain than at present. As matters now stand, if the bridge were carried away, the tolls under the Act of 1814 must be funded; if the corporation were unable to rebuild it, their tenure under the Society (and of course the security of the creditors) would be at an end, and they could only raise money by making the money so raised the first charge upon the tolls.

The public would gain immediately diminished tolls; they would establish the certainty of a permanent passage over the river, and the probability, at a future period, though perhaps a distant one, of a free bridge; while the citizens of Derry, without any increased charge, would be enabled to get rid, at a future period, of the debt upon the pipe water altogether.

If the corporation have any residuary interest, a fair mode of ascertaining that interest is suggested; if not, the payment of their creditors would be secured, which many of the members of that body have assured me is the principal, if not the only object, of their anxiety as to the result of this Inquiry.

I am, Sir, with much respect,

Your most obedient servant,

WM. HASLETT.

ACCOUNT, showing when the Balance upon the Bridge might have been extinguished, reckoning Interest as charged by the Corporation, so long as the Balance is against that Body; and also how much Money has been since received, not charging Interest when the Balance is in favour of the Corporation.

				£	s.	d.
December 31st 1814.—Due Corporation				1,974	7	1
,,	Expenditure in 1814, including rent	£14,774				
		3,448				
		£18,222				
Less advanced by Government	£15,000					
Tolls	1,750					
		16,750				
				1,472	0	0
	Balance 31st December 1814			3,446	7	0
December 31st 1815.	One year's interest			206	15	0
,,	Rent and disbursements			727	15	10
				4,380	17	10
	Receipts			4,200	0	0
				180	17	10
December 31st 1816.	Receipts	£4,000				
,,	Rent and disbursements	516				
				3,484	0	0
				3,304	0	0

	Receipts.	Disbursements.			
1817	£3,920	£683	3,237	0	0
1818	4,050	1,560	2,490	0	0
1819	4,360	1,520	2,840	0	0
1820	4,055	1,433	2,622	0	0
1821	4,155	660	3,495	0	0
1822	4,335	854	3,481	0	0
1823	4,140	692	3,448	0	0
1824	4,150	1,035	3,115	0	0
1825	4,155	1,147	3,008	0	0
		Irish	£31,040	0	0
December 31st 1825.	Balance in favour of the bridge,	British	28,652	0	0
1826	3,800	882	2,918	0	0
1827	3,800	869	2,931	0	0
1828	3,850	821	3,029	0	0
1829	3,950	590	3,360	0	0
		Carried forward	£40,890	0	0

(*Appendix.*)

	Receipts.	Disbursements.	£ s. d.
Brought forward			40,890 0 0
1830 . .	£3,850 . . .	£537 . .	3,113 0 0
1831 . .	3,800 . . .	491 . .	3,309 0 0
1832 . .	3,888 . . .	901 . .	2,987 0 0
			50,299 0 0
From which deduct,—		British.	
Eighteen years' funding, as directed by the Act of 1814, £1,000 per annum, Irish		£16,615	
Seventeen years' instalments to Government of £750 Irish, as per the same Act		11,769	
			28,384 0 0
			£21,915 0 0

APPENDIX No. XV.

A GENERAL STATEMENT of MONIES received on Account of the IRISH SOCIETY, being the Produce of their Estates, Fisheries, &c., with the Expenditure of the same, for Eight Years, commencing from March 1824, and ending in March 1832.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Year ending March 1825.		
Rental	5,800 10 10	
Fisheries	1,252 0 0	
		7,052 10 10
Arrears		2,815 0 6
Receipts		9,867 11 4
Expenditure		9,740 2 4
		127 9 0
Year ending March 1826.		
Rental	5,800 10 10	
Fisheries	1,252 0 0	
		7,052 10 10
Arrears		3,105 2 0
Receipts		10,285 1 10
Expenditure		10,011 3 9
		273 18 1
Year ending March 1827.		
Rental	5,878 17 3	
Fisheries	1,252 0 0	
		7,130 17 3
Arrears		1,760 17 4
Receipts		9,165 12 8
Expenditure		7,448 15 0
		1,716 17 8
Year ending March 1828.		
Rental	6,007 14 2½	
Fisheries	1,252 0 0	
		7,259 14 2½
		8,976 11 10½
Deduct . .		241 13 2
Receipts		8,734 18 8½
Expenditure		7,107 17 9½
		1,627 0 11
Year ending March 1829.		
Rental	6,030 16 5	
Fisheries	1,252 0 0	
		7,282 16 5
Carried up .		8,909 17 4

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought up .		8,909 17 4
Deduct . .		41 1 11
Receipts		8,868 15 5
Expenditure		6,387 3 0
		2,481 12 5
Year ending March 1830.		
Rental	6,152 4 2	
Fisheries	1,252 0 0	
Mill	90 14 0	
		7,494 18 2
Arrears		599 7 0
Receipts		10,575 17 7
Expenditure		7,878 7 6
		2,697 10 1
Year ending March 1831.		
Rental	6,106 2 9	
Fines	2,465 14 7	
Fisheries	1,252 0 0	
Mill	90 14 0	
		9,914 11 4
Arrears		361 2 10
Receipts		12,973 4 3
Expenditure		10,937 10 9
		2,035 13 6
Year ending March 1832.		
Rental	6,121 14 1	
Fisheries	1,252 0 0	
Mill	90 14 0	
		7,464 8 1
		9,500 1 7
Deduct . .		103 13 5
Receipts		9,396 8 2
Expenditure		9,101 17 10
Balance . .		294 10 4

	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Permanent payments and quit rents—Ireland	704 1 6	461 19 10	945 3 7	703 16 8	703 11 9	703 14 7	704 1 9	662 8 10
Expenses of schools—Ireland	478 9 3	389 4 0	669 10 9½	522 0 4	382 12 8	439 19 9	438 12 4½	468 9 2
Salaries, &c.—Ireland	532 12 4	532 12 4	503 19 10½	518 9 1½	666 18 3	629 18 0	591 10 8	693 10 8
Salaries and gratuities—England	810 0 0	617 0 0	790 7 8	705 0 0	820 17 5	721 7 8	498 4 0	611 0 0
Charitable donations—Ireland	25 0 0	222 6 0	146 3 1½	208 9 3	349 4 7½	195 4 7½	530 0 0	1,566 1 8
Donations—England	20 0 0	. .	77 1 6	. .	43 0 0	52 10 0	525 0 0	
Abatements to tenants	177 12 2	105 16 0	136 12 0	109 2 9	109 2 9	109 2 9	109 2 9	109 2 9
Law expenses	1,132 4 1	60 0 0	765 0 0	662 7 10	. .	1,097 5 0	262 13 4	3,469 0 2
Incidental expenses—Ireland	156 13 10	569 5 4	221 6 4½	826 3 6	722 9 4½	521 0 7½	620 12 1	199 11 7
Incidental expenses—England	174 3 8	347 16 4	374 9 10	526 2 0	354 2 0	100 7 6	556 15 11½	295 3 9
Expenses of deputation	278 15 4	340 5 6	796 3 0	166 13 2	. .	650 0 0	793 16 0	
Tavern expenses	576 2 0	266 15 6	489 19 6	498 14 6	555 5 0	347 18 4	604 13 2	452 14 3
Allowance to members	308 0 0	264 0 0	228 0 0	473 10 0	506 15 0	424 0 0	615 10 0	593 15 0
Irish Chamber expenses	2,017 1 6	2,284 16 3	143 9 1	38 2 0	25 17 6	75 18 8	183 15 4	
Surveying expenses	. .	. .	11 2 0	. .	. .	. .	7 10 0	
Divided amongst the twelve companies . .	2,349 6 8	3,549 6 8	1,149 6 8	1,149 6 8	1,149 6 8	1,200 0 0	3,498 13 4	
Total expenditure of each year . .	9,740 2 4	10,011 3 9	7,448 15 0	7,107 17 9½	6,387 3 0	7,878 7 6	10,937 10 9	9,101 17 10

APPENDIX No. XVI.

PORT OF LONDONDERRY.—A RETURN of all Duties, Rates, or Tolls (other than Dock Dues imposed by Act of Parliament), levied by any Corporation or Individuals on Shipping, or on Goods Imported into or Exported from this Port, together with a Statement of what Class of Persons (if any) are exempt from the same, and also of the Authority under which they are levied, and the Amount thereof, during the Years 1830, 1831, and 1832.

Denomination and Description of Duty, Rate, or Toll.	Upon what Class of Shipping, or on what Articles of Import or Export, charged.	Rate of Duty.	Produce of the Duties in the Years 1830.	1831.	1832.	By what Corporate Body or what Individuals levied.	Under what Authority levied.	How applied.	What Class of Persons, if any, exempt.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
Tonnage . .	British, except Coasters & Colliers	3*d.* per ton	506 2 0	497 5 3	591 3 7	Corporation of Londonderry.	By lease from the Irish Society.	*Payment of rent to the Irish Society; salaries to officers, and keeping the quays in repair.	
	Coasters & Colliers	2*d.* per ton							
	Foreign	6*d.* per ton							
Anchorage .	Vessels with one mast	1*s.* 6*d.*	37 7 0	34 17 0	39 19 3	Ditto.	By custom immemorial.		
	Ditto two or more	2*s.* 6*d.*							
Quayage. .	As per schedule annexed, marked A	. . .	311 18 11	293 11 0	383 10 0	Ditto to the 31st October, 1831, and since that period by John A. Smyth.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
Tonnage . .	British from foreign parts . .	2½*d.*	509 13 7	480 10 8	551 19 10	Ballast-Office Committee.	48 Geo. III.; 3 William IV.	To the improvement of the harbour, and payment of officers' salaries.	
	Coasters	1							
	Foreign	5⅓							

* Note by the Commissioners.—This is altogether a mistake. There is no rent payable to the Irish Society out of the tonnage.

JAMES MOODY,
DAVID R. PIGOT.

APPENDIX No. XVII.

PORT OF LONDONDERRY.—RETURN of Grain sent Coastways from this Port in the Five Years ending 5th January 1833, viz.:—

Years.	Oats.	Oatmeal.	Bere.	Wheat.	Total.	Value, at the Average Price of each Year respectively.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	£
Year ending 5th January, 1829	16,981	941	807	61	18,790	136,500
Year ending 5th January, 1830	17,920	744	367	31	19,062	155,900
*Year ending 5th January, 1831	16,877	332	648	129	17,986	147,950
Year ending 5th January, 1832	16,727	929	626	169	18,496	164,500
Year ending 5th January, 1833	19,960	1,051	291	113	21,415	125,502
Total, five years . . .	88,465	3,997	2,739	503	95,749	730,352

* In the latter end of this year there was a considerable reimport of meal, owing to the failure in the produce of the last potato crop.

REPORT

ON

THE BOROUGH OF LONGFORD.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Situation and Limits	1247
Charter	1247
Corporate Body	1247
Title	1247
Sovereign, Bailiffs, Burgesses, and Officers	1247
Election of	1247
Oath of Sovereign	1247
His Functions	1247
To have Charge of the Borough and Town	1247
Justice of the Peace	1247
Coroner and Clerk of the Market	1247
Sovereign usually the Patron	1247
His under Agent Deputy Sovereign	1247
Bailiffs' Oath	1248
Freemen	1248
Recorder	1248
Serjeants-at-mace	1248
Tholsel	1248
Bye-laws	1248
Mayor and Constables of the Staple	1248
Power to purchase and own Lands of £20 yearly Value	1248
Parliamentary Representation	1248
Charter of 24th August, 30 Charles II.	1248
Courts	1249
Manor Courts	1249
No Borough Court	1249
Magistrates	1249
Juries	1249
Gaol	1249
Police	1249
School	1249
Property	1249
Books	1249
Tolls	1249
Cranage	1250
Charges for weighing	1251
Butter	1251
Pork and Bacon	1251
Potatoes	1251
Grain	1251
Observations	1252
Patronage	1252
Number and Value of Houses	1253
Amount of Assessment	1253
Lighting and Watching	1252
Charities	1253
Improvements	1253
New Basin	1253
New Market-house	1253
Corn-market	1253
State and Prospects of the Town	1253
Population	1253

THE BOROUGH OF LONGFORD.

1. THE borough of Longford comprises the town of Longford, which is the chief town in the county of Longford. No boundaries are prescribed by the charter of incorporation. SITUATION and LIMITS.

2. The town was incorporated, and made a borough, by a Charter granted by King Charles II., and dated the 22nd of November, in the 9th year of his reign. It is enrolled, (Rot. Pat., 30 Car. II., p. 3, m. 26.) The charter begins with a grant of certain lands to Francis Lord Aungier, the Baron of Longford. A manor is created, comprehending these lands, and called the Manor of Longford. A Court of Record is created, to be holden before the seneschal appointed by Lord Longford, his heirs and assigns, with civil jurisdiction to the amount of £200 within the manor. Power is given to Lord Longford to appoint bailiffs of the manor and court, to maintain a gaol for persons arrested under process of the Manor Court, to appoint a gaoler, and to appoint a clerk of the market, for the manor and town of Longford. CHARTER.

The charter then recites that the town of Longford had been, "time out of mind," the county town, wherein the general assizes and general quarterly sessions had been and were held: that Lord Aungier intended to plant and settle the same in the hands of the King's English and Protestant subjects; and for the better planting of the same, and for the better encouraging the King's English Protestant subjects to settle themselves in the said town, the King, by this charter, incorporates the town by the name of the Borough and Town of Longford; and creates a Corporate Body by the Title of the Sovereign, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the Borough and Town of Longford. CORPORATE BODY. Title.

3. The corporate body is by the charter made to consist of one sovereign, two bailiffs, and 12 burgesses. It also contemplated the creation of a body of freemen.

4. The charter directs that the office of Sovereign shall be annual; and that the sovereign, bailiffs, and burgesses, shall have free election as well of the sovereign and bailiffs to be chosen yearly, as also of the burgesses and all other officers, to be chosen out of the number of freemen and inhabitants of the borough and town of Longford, and the liberties thereof, as need shall require, according to the use and practice of the corporations of Banagher, Hillsborough, and Lanesborough. Of these corporations, Lanesborough is that which most resembled the corporation of Longford in its structure, and there the sovereign was elected by the sovereign, bailiffs, and burgesses, out of the burgesses; the bailiffs were elected in like manner, and the burgesses were elected by the sovereign, bailiffs, and burgesses, out of the freemen, inhabitants of the borough and town, and its liberties. Sovereign, Bailiffs, Burgesses, and Officers. Election of.

The charter day of election of the sovereign and bailiffs is the Monday after Christmas-day. The year of office begins on the 29th of September.

The sovereign is directed to take the oath of supremacy and the oath of office. The oath of office is as follows: "I shall hold and be true to our Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and successors, and perform unto his Majesty, his heirs and successors, all duty and allegiance, and faithfully hold and keep the town and franchises of Longford aforesaid for his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to the utmost of my power, against all rebels and enemies of the Crown of England, and duly and truly execute the office of sovereign within the said town and franchises of Longford aforesaid, and do right as well unto the poor as to the rich, and to the rich as to the poor, and be counselled by the bailiffs and burgesses of the said town, and no person receive into the franchises of the said town contrary to the ordinance so thereupon made. So help me, God!" Oath of Sovereign.

The sovereign is directed to have the charge and government of the borough and town during his period of office; and he is empowered to appoint, as deputy, a resident burgess, with the consent of the bailiffs and burgesses, or the greater part of them. His Functions. To have Charge of the Borough and Town.

The sovereign (and during his absence the deputy sovereign) is Justice of the Peace within the borough and town during his year of office, and for one year after its expiration. Justice of the Peace.

The sovereign is Coroner within the incorporated district. There is a clause prohibiting any other coroner from acting within the borough and town. Coroner and Clerk of the Market.

The Sovereign of Longford, at the time of the holding of our Inquiry, and for a series of years previously, was the Patron of the borough, the Earl of Longford. He has constantly appointed a deputy. The Deputy, for a series of years, was a person who acted in the capacity of under Agent, or assistant Agent, in the collecting of the rents of Lord Longford's estates, and who represented his Lordship's interests at Longford. The deputy has had a residence at Longford, and usually dwelt in the town, (when not occupied elsewhere with the business of his employer,) receiving a salary from Lord Longford. The last deputy sovereign held the office, and acted as under-agent for Lord Longford, (whose land agents resided in Dublin,) for a period of about 20 years. He ceased to act as under-agent about the month of April Sovereign usually the Patron. His under Agent Deputy Sovereign.

LONGFORD.

1831, and at the same time ceased to be deputy sovereign, and ceased also to be a burgess. He conceived himself under an honourable obligation to resign when requested, and, being requested to resign, he did so. He was succeeded in his employment as under-agent, and in his office of deputy sovereign, by a gentleman who has since continued to act in both these capacities, and is also a magistrate of the county of Longford. He had not resided in Longford before his appointment.

Bailiffs' Oath.

5. The bailiffs' duties can now only be known from the Oath of office, which is as follows, as prescribed by the charter:—"I shall be ready, as one of the bailiffs of this town, to do my best endeavours for the public good thereof, and come, upon due warning to me, made by the sovereign of the said town for the time being, and give my true advice and counsel in any thing I am required, touching the franchises, well government, and good rule of the borough and town, as often as the case shall require; and shall be assistant, and attendance give, to the sovereign of this town and borough for the time being, for the observation of the peace, so far as the franchises of this town shall stretch, before all other persons; and the counsel and all other ordinances made by the said sovereign, bailiffs, and burgesses, or by the greatest part of them, shall truly keep and perform.—So help me, God!" The bailiffs were also directed to take the oath of supremacy.

Freemen.

6. The charter gives to the sovereign, bailiffs, and burgesses for the time being power to admit, from time to time, such and so many persons as they, or the greater part of them for the time being, should think meet to be freemen of the borough and town. It does not by any other clause create a commonalty. There is no phrase in it, as in other charters, from which close corporations, similar to that of Longford, have arisen, stating an incorporation of the inhabitants of the town; but it directs that such persons as shall be so admitted by the sovereign, bailiffs, and burgesses, (on payment of 5*s.* cost, to be for the benefit of the borough and town,) shall be members of the body corporate, and enjoy such privileges as if they had been specially named in the charter as freemen of the borough and town.

The freeman's oath, as prescribed by the charter, is as follows:—"I shall be obedient, profitable, and true to our Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and successors, and to the commonalty of the said borough and town of Longford, and truly the franchises thereof maintain with all my might, and give and yield with my Sovereign and neighbours, after my worship, my elders, and their counsel keep; and not to be assenting or abetting to any confederacy or conspiracy against the said town or borough, or my neighbours, and not be retained to any other man but only to the said Sovereign for the time being; and these articles well and truly keep.—So help me, God!"

We were unable to ascertain that any other members of this corporation existed at the time of our Inquiry other than such burgesses as were then in office.

Recorder.

7. The charter gave, not to the corporation, but to Lord Aungier, his heirs and assigns, power to appoint a Recorder and town clerk, to whom such powers are given as belong to the recorders and town clerks in the boroughs of Banagher, Alfort, Falkland, in the King's county, Hillsborough, in the county of Down, or Lanesborough, in the county of Longford. There is not now, nor has there long been, any such officer at Longford. Neither does the charter create any court in which such officer could act.

Serjeants-at-mace.

8. The sovereign, bailiffs, and burgesses, have power to appoint two Serjeants-at-mace and inferior officers. The only officer of this description at Longford is Lord Longford's driver, who attends at the periodical meetings still held by the corporation for the electing of Members.

Tholsel.

Bye-laws.

9. The corporation are empowered by the charter to build and maintain a Tholsel; and the sovereign, bailiffs, and burgesses, are empowered to make Bye-laws not inconsistent with the laws of Ireland.

Mayor and Constables of the Staple.

10. The sovereign is made Mayor, and the bailiffs Constables of the Staple.

Power to purchase and own Lands of £20 yearly Value.

11. The corporation were empowered to become the Purchasers and Owners of Lands of the yearly Value of £20.

Parliamentary Representation.

12. The sovereign, bailiffs, and burgesses, were empowered to elect two Members of the House of Commons, the sovereign to be returning officer, and to receive the precepts for elections from the sheriff of the county of Longford.

Charter of 24th August, 30 Charles II.

13. By a subsequent Charter, dated the 24th of August, in the thirtieth year of the reign of King Charles II., that Monarch granted to Francis, then Earl of Longford, other lands, and created part of these lands into the manor of Ballynlock, and added the remainder to the manor of Longford; and further granted to Lord Longford a court baron, with civil jurisdiction to the extent of 40*s.*, within the manor of Longford, and a Court of Leet within the same manor, both courts to be holden before the seneschal of the manor, appointed by Lord Longford. This charter extends the jurisdiction of the Court of Record, created by the previous charter, to the new manor. It further recites, that there were held in Longford two yearly fairs, on the last day of May and 20th of October, and a weekly market on Saturdays: and by it a further weekly market is granted, to be holden on Wednesdays; and two additional fairs are also granted, to be holden on the 8th and 9th of August, and on the 15th and 16th of March: if any of these days should happen on a Sunday, the fair to be held or continued on the Monday following. The tolls of these new fairs and markets (the amount not being specified) are granted to Lord Longford, with a Court of Pie Poudre, and a power to appoint a clerk of the market. This was the charter which gave the parliamentary franchise of returning two Members of the House of Commons to the freeholders of Granard, whose

freeholds were made, or should be made, by the Earl of Longford. This charter contains a provision purporting to empower the Earl of Longford to grant parts of the lands comprising the manor, to be held of him as of the manor of Longford, by such services as he, his heirs or assigns, should think fit, in free and common socage, or by suit of court from three weeks to three weeks, or seldomer, or otherwise by any lawful services whatever, yielding such rent and lawful reservation as the Earl of Longford, his heirs or assigns, should think fit, notwithstanding the statute of *Quia emptores*.

Courts. Manor Courts.

14. All those Manor Courts are now wholly disused. The late deputy sovereign was seneschal. He occasionally entertained causes of trifling amount; rather, as he termed it, "to keep the thing alive" than as part of regular business. He did not in these cases proceed according to the ordinary forms either of the Court of Record or of the Court Baron. He determined the matter summarily without the intervention of a jury. On one occasion a case of Armstrong *v.* Miller was tried, which was represented to us as having been seriously contested. It was a cause and cross cause, and each proceeded to trial before a jury. The termination was singular—a verdict, for the same amount, for the plaintiff in each case, who was defendant in the other.

The deputy sovereign has been in the habit of exercising a jurisdiction in settling disputes respecting dealings at the markets. Lord Longford has, under the second charter, the power of appointing a clerk of the market. We are unable to state whether the deputy sovereign was appointed to that office.

No Borough Court.

There is no Borough Court.

Magistrates.

15. There are two Magistrates at Longford—the deputy sovereign, and a gentleman who is a magistrate of the county of Longford, and who resides generally, but not constantly, in the town. Both these gentlemen occasionally act together, but at the time of our Inquiry no Court of Petty Sessions, sitting at stated days, had been held in Longford. The nearest Court of Petty Sessions held was at Newtown Forbes, about two and a quarter miles distant. It was held there in a small room, where very few persons could be accommodated. It was stated to us that, if any considerable number of persons attended, many should wait in the street of the village of Newtown Forbes, to be admitted in their turn to the place where the court is held.

It is stated that the deputy sovereign sits on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, to hear complaints of which he has cognizance as a single magistrate.

Juries.

16. There are no borough Juries, nor any juries except those of the assizes and quarter sessions.

Gaol.

17. There is no borough Gaol. The only place which exists for confining disorderly persons, if apprehended at night, is the old county gaol, which was described by the deputy sovereign as "not sustained at the expense of any person, and now going to ruin." There is no turnkey in this gaol. It is in charge of a labouring man and his wife, who are the only persons by whom prisoners at night could be admitted or guarded, without the aid of a constable.

Police.

18. There are no borough police, nor any police except the constabulary, and the nightly watch provided by the inhabitants under the 9 Geo. IV. c. 12.

School.

19. There is no School connected with the corporation.

Property.

20. The corporation have not, and do not appear ever to have had, any Property; neither does it appear to have been intended that they should have had any corporate property to an amount sufficient to give them much influence. They were empowered to own lands of yearly value not exceeding £20. It was stated to us that in the year 1727 they made regulations respecting the tolls of the town; but we were unable to procure any authentic evidence of the nature of these regulations.

Books.

21. We found no Books, nor any papers showing any proceedings of the corporation, in the possession of the deputy sovereign, the only member of the corporation to be found in Longford. We were informed that such books as exist relating to the corporate proceedings are in the possession of the patron, who does not reside at Longford.

Tolls.

22. The Tolls are the private property of Lord Longford, but until the appointment of the present deputy sovereign they were given by Lord Longford to that officer, and collected by him. It was stated to us that in a book containing proceedings of the corporation, in the possession of Lord Longford, (but which we did not see) there was an entry of the year 1727, regulating the amount of tolls to be levied in Longford.

In the late deputy's time the tolls produced between £300 and £400. In the year in which he quitted office they had advanced to upwards of £400. They are said to yield at present about £600 yearly.

They are now levied on all days of the week, as well those which are not as those which are market days. We have not found any authority, derived from any charter, for charges made on days on which markets are not held. The practice has arisen since the building of the market-house and store at the new Basin. The charge, however, is made whether that market-house be used or not.

Another extraordinary practice prevails at Longford. Upon the three articles of meal, potatoes, and grain of all sorts, brought into the town for sale, toll is charged as well on days which are as on days which are not market days, *whether the article charged be or be not sold.*

On market days the charge on all articles for which toll is claimed is made whenever they are met with in the streets, whether they are or not sold.

LONGFORD.

The charges for toll were formerly much higher than they are at present. They have varied from time to time. The following is a list of the tolls now claimed:—

Tolls and Customs payable at Longford. The Right Honourable Earl of Longford Patentee.

	d.
Potatoes, per sack 24 stone or upwards, 3*d.*; under	2
Oats and other grain, per sack	2
Oatmeal and wheatmeal, per cwt.	2
Butter, per cask, 2*d.*; ditto, per ditto, weighing	2
Crock or bowl of butter, from ½*d.* to	1
Carcass of beef, 2*d.*; ditto of mutton	1
Pork or veal, 1*d.*; ditto kid	0½
Flitch of bacon, 1*d.*; green hides, each	1
Calf or goat skins, each	0½
Load of fruit or salt, 6*d.*; half-load of ditto	3
Bag of salt, 1*d.*; load of wooden ware	4
Delph or load of earthenware, 4*d.*; car-load of plants	4
Barrel, bag, or basket of fish	1
Sack of wool, or piece of home-made woollen cloth, each	1
Covered standings, 1½*d.*; flat ditto	1
Hawkers each, 1*d.*; pigs	1
Lambs or young pigs	0½
Brogue-makers or leather-cutters, each	2
Frieze standings, each	1
FAIRS.	
Horses	5
Springers	5
Dry cows	4
Two-year-old heifers	3
Yearlings	2
Sheep	1
Lambs	0½
Pigs	2
Tents	12
Hawkers, 2*d.*; car-load, 6*d.*; back-load	4

THOMAS WILLIAMS, Collector.

Besides these tolls, there is a charge of 2*d.* for every pig sold on fair days, and for every pig exposed for sale on market days. Pigs are not on market days allowed to be exposed for sale in any place but the pig-market, and the charge is made a they are driven into the space so called.

Cranage.

23. By the statute 4 Ann., c. 14, it is enacted that a weighmaster shall be appointed in every city, borough, or market-town in Ireland; and the weighmaster is bound to weigh all goods between buyer and seller, charging a halfpenny for every draught under a hundred weight, and a penny for every draught of that weight, and above it. By the 25 Geo. II. c. 15, (made perpetual by the 27 Geo. III. c. 41,) the chief magistrate of each of the cities and towns therein specified, and every market-town within the kingdom, was directed to provide public scales; and the charges for weighing were fixed at the rate specified by the statute of 4 Ann.; save that it was enacted by the 25 Geo. II. c. 15, that potatoes should be weighed, "without fee or reward, at the beams and scales of said respective places to be erected and kept in pursuance of that Act." By the 5th section of the 4 Ann., c. 14, a penalty of 40*s.* per month is imposed on the chief magistrate, or owner of the tolls, not appointing a weighmaster, or not providing scales and weights. By the 27 Geo. III. c. 41, s. 2, a penalty of 2*s.* 6*d.* for every draught is imposed on any person, not a weighmaster, weighing for hire, where there is a weighmaster duly appointed: but no restriction is imposed by these statutes, or any other Act, upon persons weighing without hire. On the contrary, the 7th section expressly provides that nothing in the Act shall be construed "to hinder any mechanic, trader, or dealer, from weighing all such goods, wares, and merchandizes as he shall buy or sell, with his own weights, the balance being just and true, and the weights being justly sized and true, and equal with the standard" mentioned in the Act, and sealed with the seal which the Act directs to be affixed to weights in every city and corporate and market-town throughout the kingdom.

The places used in Longford for public traffic at Longford on market days are,

The pig-market,
The butter market,
The shambles,
The market house at the Basin, and
The public street of Longford.

} These were lately enclosed and fitted up by Lord Longford.

Cranes or scales are kept at the following places:

One at the shambles,
One at the butter-market,
Four at the market-house near the Basin.

At some of these cranes Charges are made, some of which are in direct violation of the statutes above referred to, and others of which appear to be so imposed as, in effect, to procure fees upon the weighing of articles beyond what the legislature contemplated. Charges for Weighing.

The principal charges connected with weighing, or cranage, are in butter, pork and bacon, potatoes, and grain.

Charges on Butter.

Two distinct charges are made for Butter; one for custom, the other for weighing. Butter.

Butter is exhibited for sale in three forms; wooden firkins or casks, in crocks of delph, and in what are called lumps, or small parcels.

For firkins there is charged, (besides the charge for inspecting,) on each,

	d.
For custom	1
For weighing	2
	3

With respect to crocks, or lumps, the charge varies according to the weight.

	d.
When the weight is 7 lbs., or under, the charge is	$0\frac{1}{2}$
Exceeding 7 lbs., and not exceeding 14 lbs.	1
Exceeding 14 lbs., and not exceeding two stones	2
Exceeding two stones	$2\frac{1}{2}$
And when it amounts to 70 lbs. (about the weight of a firkin)	3

The above we understand includes custom as well as weighing.

The charge for custom is stated not to be made for butter on days not market days; but, except on market days, very little butter is sold at Longford. On those days the traffic in this article is very considerable.

Charges on Pork and Bacon.

Pork.

Pork and Bacon.

	d.
In respect of each standing at which pork is exposed for sale there is charged for custom, for each carcass exposed for sale at such standing	2
For weighing the whole carcass	2
For weighing a quarter, or lesser quantity	1

Bacon.

For every 20 lbs.	1

If the piece exceeds 80 lbs., the charge is usually not more than 4*d.*, but is sometimes, as when the weight considerably exceeds 80 lbs., 5*d.*

It is said that, although the schedule states a charge for bacon of 1*d.* per flitch, this charge is not levied unless the article be weighed.

Charge on Potatoes.

Potatoes are charged, whether weighed or not, 2*d.* for each sack exposed for sale, whether on market days or other days, and whether sold or not. This sum is usually paid at the crane, where the potatoes are weighed without further charge. Potatoes.

A practice exists, at Longford, of exposing potatoes for sale in the street. Small dealers, or hucksters, purchase the potatoes from the farmer, and retail them to the inhabitants of the town. On the sale by the farmers to the hucksters, there is the charge of 2*d.* per sack, which is said to be made for custom, but is charged at the time of weighing. The hucksters are permitted to weigh the potatoes in their own scales if they do not expose them for sale in the street, where it is the habit to sell them. If they expose them for sale there, they are obliged to pay 2*d.* for the use of scales, which are supplied by a person authorized by Lord Longford.

These scales are contrived so as to be fitted up in the part of the street where the potatoes of the hucksters, often lying in a heap upon the ground, are exposed for sale. The scales are ranged along the street at the stations thus occupied. Any one huckster may use the same scales during the day for the charge of 2*d.*, but no other dealer is permitted to use them. This charge is made on days which are, as well as on days which are not, market days.

Charges on Grain.

The Grain purchased at Longford is chiefly bought by dealers and merchants for the purpose of being transmitted, by canal navigation and by other means, to other markets. The building, called a market-house, at the basin, is spacious; but the corn trade of Longford has advanced so rapidly, that sufficient accommodation is not supplied by the four cranes employed at this building; and in winter much confusion arises from the pressure of crowds, long after night has set in, endeavouring to procure their corn weighed;—the weighing often continued until a late hour of the night, and carried on by candlelight. Grain.

At this crane the charges made are,

	d.
For weighing, per sack	2
Porterage	1
	3

The charge of 2*d.* is said to include custom, but it is (like the 2*d.* per sack on potatoes) invariably charged, whether the corn be weighed on a market day, or on a day when neither fair nor market is held. The purchasers are not suffered to use their own cranes; if they do,

LONGFORD.

2*d.* per sack is charged; the car containing the grain is followed and seized if the money be not paid.

It was stated that at several neighbouring markets private cranes, though formerly objected to, are now used, without any charge being imposed, except the custom charged at markets on market days.

Observations.

24. These charges at Longford are much complained of. If the demand made for potatoes and for grain on days which are not market days, and the employment of the crane as an indirect mode of levying what is said to be charged as toll, when neither a fair nor a market is held, be not warranted by some authority besides the charters before stated, they are plainly illegal, and are, in effect, in contravention of the purposes which the statutes of 4 Anne and 25 Geo. III. were intended to effectuate. The sovereign exercises jurisdiction in matters arising in the markets. He is justice of the peace within the borough: and although the tolls are the private property of the Earl of Longford, it is not likely, that if the members of the corporation were resident in the town, were connected with its interests, and were not under the influence of the person to whom the tolls belong, such charges would have been made, or such means adopted to enforce them, without some effectual efforts at prevention or remedy.

Patronage.

25. Lord Longford is the patron of the borough. At the time of the Union, the then Earl of Longford received £15,000 as compensation for the disfranchisement of the borough.

All the members of the corporation are nominated by the patron. The election is a mere matter of form, the business of the annual meetings taking place usually at the office of the under-agent, in the town of Longford, or in an apartment of the inn, and not occupying, as stated to us, more than ten minutes or a quarter of an hour. When Lord Longford, the sovereign, did not attend, the deputy nominated himself.

The sovereign is Lord Longford. The bailiffs and burgesses are members of his family or his personal friends. Of the members of the corporation holding office some time before the period of our Inquiry, and in the time of the late deputy sovereign, the following were of the family or friends of the patron:

Earl of Longford, sovereign and patron.

Burgesses.

Admiral Sir Thomas Packenham, the patron's brother.
Captain William Packenham, the patron's cousin.
Henry Hamilton, the patron's brother-in-law.
James Stewart, the patron's nephew.
Henry Stewart, jun., the patron's nephew.
Henry Smith, a personal friend.
Henry Burleigh, a personal friend.
William Alexander Williamson, deputy provost and deputy agent.

We could not learn the names of any others who were members in the time of the late deputy sovereign.

None of these persons, except the deputy sovereign, ever resided within the borough or town of Longford.

As far as we could learn, no burgesses, except the deputy sovereign, ever resided in the town. No other burgess had ever resided there in the memory of the gentleman who had acted as deputy sovereign for upwards of twenty years.

The present deputy sovereign knew of only three burgesses besides himself and the sovereign, (the patron,) and he did not know who were bailiffs.

The corporation of Longford can hardly be considered as subsisting for purposes really useful to the patron, to its own members, or to the public.

Its political influence, which constituted its only value to the patron, was extinguished by disfranchisement at the Union.

The members of it enjoy no privilege, except such as are deputed by the sovereign to his deputy; and these consist in being a justice of the peace and coroner for the borough, offices of which the first is attended with no emolument, and the second is of little value.

With respect to the public, the office of local justice or of local coroner, is attended with this inconvenience, that the limits of the borough are not defined by the charter; and there has not been any exercise of any borough jurisdiction, or borough privilege, sufficient to ascertain them by any known and ascertained boundaries. The deputy has been made a justice of the peace for the county, possibly to remove any difficulty on the point of jurisdiction, either as coroner or magistrate. The office of clerk of the market ought, obviously, not to be filled by one who is the nominee of the patron, the proprietor of the tolls; yet, not only does the charter not give to the corporation the power of appointing this officer, but it expressly gives that right (which is generally, indeed, coupled with a grant of a market) to the proprietor of the market, fairs, and tolls.

With the exception of these offices of justice and coroner, the corporation supply for the local public no functions whatever. They furnish no court or judge for the dispensation of local justice. The charter created no Borough Court. They provide neither police, nor prison, nor nightly watch. They do nothing towards the cleansing, paving, or lighting of the town. They are, in truth, incompetent to contribute towards any of these objects, even if they were so constituted as to fit them for attending to such concerns; for they have no property, nor any power of local assessment: and no one member, except the deputy sovereign, appointed by the patron, and dependent upon him, as we have described, is a resident of the town.

Lighting and Watching.

26. Formerly, courts leet were held, and assessments were made for Cleansing and Watch-

ing. Since the passing of the 9 Geo. IV. c. 82, that statute, so far as relates to the watching and cleansing, has been put in force in Longford. The courts leet have been discontinued. Watchmen are employed, who act by turns, two at a time. The assessment has been made by dividing the houses into three classes, comprehending houses of the value of £20 and upwards; of £10 and under £20; and of £5 and under £10; and by imposing on the first a rate of 5*d.*; on the second, a rate of 3¾*d.*; and on the third, a rate of 2½*d.* in the pound.

Number and Value of Houses. Amount of Assessment.

27. The following is the Number and Valuation of the Houses assessed under the Act; of the total Amount of the Assessment for one year; and of the disbursements, which appear to have been regulated with economy.

First Class.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Value of all houses in Longford of the annual value of £20 and upwards	2,738	10	0
Second Class.			
Value of all houses in Longford above the annual value of £10 and under £20	665	0	0
Third Class.			
Value of all houses in Longford above the annual value of £5 and under £10	600	0	0
Total annual value of all the houses in Longford above £5	£4,003	10	0
Total amount of all the cess	£73	10	10½

84 Houses of the first class.
49 „ second „
93 „ third „

226 Total number of houses in Longford above £5 yearly value.

Expenditure for the year.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Two watchmen each night at 1*s.* per night, for 365 nights	36	10	0
Sweeper for sweeping the town twice in each week, per annum	20	0	0
Salary of town-serjeant and collector	10	0	0
Mr. David Frazer, for keeping the town-clock in repair	5	0	0
Stationery and other small expenses	2	0	10
Total expenditure for one year	£73	10	10
Total income for same period	£73	10	10

Charities.

28. Lord Longford has built 12 houses for poor persons, who are allowed to occupy them rent free. The selection of the persons remains with his Lordship. He gives £40 annually to be distributed among the poor: besides weekly distributions of bread on Sundays.

Improvements.

29. Considerable Improvements have been lately made at Longford.

New Basin.

A Basin for canal boats has been made, terminating a new cut from the Royal Canal which brings the canal navigation up to the town. A building called the new market-house, with open arches below and a store above, has been erected at the basin by Lord Longford, at his own expense. Lord Longford has also, at his own expense, erected a butter market and shambles. These improvements will be productive of great benefit and satisfaction, whenever some adjustment, satisfactory to the inhabitants, shall be made of the tolls, the collection of which they have greatly facilitated.

The business of the corn-market of Longford, which had previously increased greatly and rapidly for some years, has received new impulse by the improved access to inland navigation. Longford is so situated with reference to the surrounding country, particularly the portion lying to the north-west and south-west of the town, that it possesses and is likely to retain, the advantage of being the chief place of market for these districts.

State and Prospects of the Town.

30. The Town is advancing very rapidly both in trade and in population. Since the holding of our Inquiry, a branch of the bank of Ireland has been established in it. This accommodation was represented to us as much wanted; a clear proof that the town was advancing in trade.

Population.

31. The following particulars appear upon the Population abstract of 1831:

	Barony of Ardagh.	Barony of Longford.	Total.
Males	1,680	401	
Females	1,962	473	
Total	3,642	874	4,516
Families chiefly engaged in agriculture	215	11	
„ in trade, manufactures, and handicraft	354	56	
„ not comprised in those classes	141	120	
Total	710	187	897

	Barony of Ardagh.		Barony of Longford.		Total.
Houses inhabited - - - -	589		93		
„ uninhabited - - - -	19		7		
„ Building - - - -	20		1		
Total - - -	——	628	——101	——	729

JAMES MOODY,
DAVID R. PIGOT, } *Commissioners.*

Inquiry held on the 6th and 7th September, 1833.

REPORT

ON

THE BOROUGH OF MULLINGAR.

CONTENTS.

SITUATION 1257
Letter of Queen Elizabeth 1257
Fairs 1257
Charter of King Charles II. 1257
Grant to Sir Arthur Forbes 1257
Power of Sub-infeudation 1257
Court Baron 1257
Court of Record 1257
Prison 1257
Mullingar to be the Assizes Town 1257
Parliamentary Representation 1258
Patronage 1258
Manor Courts 1258
Court Baron 1258
Proceedings and Practice 1258
Court of Record 1258
Proceedings and Practice 1258
Jurisdiction as to Tolls 1259
Petty Sessions 1259
Commons 1259
Paving, Watching, &c. 1259
STATE of the TOWN 1259
Population 1260

THE BOROUGH OF MULLINGAR.

1. THE Town of Mullingar is situated in the county of Westmeath, upon a branch of the Royal Canal. We have not been able to ascertain that it was ever incorporated. The only charter, or royal letters, relating to it which we have been able to find, are letters of Queen Elizabeth, dated the 23rd July 1583, in the 25th year of her reign, directed to the Chancellor and Treasurer of Ireland; and a charter granted by King Charles II., and dated the 9th March, in the 27th year of his reign. This last charter is enrolled (Rot. Pat. 27 Car. II. p. 1, m. 9.) SITUATION.

2. By the letters of Queen Elizabeth it appears, that there were, at Mullingar, before the granting of that charter, officers called a "portreeve and jurates of Mullingar," and officers called "constables of the castle and gale there." It is not stated that these, or any of them, composed a corporation; neither does it appear what was the number of the jurates, or of the constables. But it may be perhaps inferred, from the frame of the charter, which grants certain privileges to the portreeve, jurates, and constables, "*and to their successors*," that they existed, for some purposes, in a corporate capacity. Letters of Queen Elizabeth.

3. By these letters patent (which were intended as preparatory to a charter), power was to be given to the portreeve, jurates, and constables, and their successors, to hold and enjoy two Fairs in the town of Mullingar every year for ever, and to take in the same "such customs, tolls, and other commodities like other towns or places in Ireland, holding fairs by grant have and enjoy." With respect to those fairs, tolls, and customs, reference is made "to the Queen's justices and counsel learned in the law," and to her other principal ministers, to judge that the grant was "for the Queen's service, helpful to that town, and not hurtful to her Majesty's realm, or an apparent hindrance to other near towns and places having fairs." Fairs.

The fairs were by these letters directed to be granted by charter to the portreeve, jurates, and constables, to be held "in the same town, or upon just occasions, near unto the same town within their liberties;" one fair to be holden on the 1st of November, and the other to be holden on the 24th of June, each fair to continue for three days; and, if either of the appointed days should be a Saturday or a Sunday, to begin upon the Monday following.

The Queen's letters directed that by the grant it should be provided, that the portreeve, justices, and constables for the time being, should yearly appoint a special and sufficient person to collect the "commodities growing due," by reason of the fairs, to the use of the said town: and "thereof to make a just account immediately after either of said fairs," to the intent that the money might from time to time be put into a treasury, to be employed yearly about the enclosing and fortifying of the town and things thereunto belonging. The Queen's letters further directed, that the tolls of the markets of Mullingar, formerly granted, should be applied "about the benefitte and strengthening of the town," according to her Majesty's grant.

4. In the Charter of King Charles II. there is no reference to the portreeve, jurates, or constables. It contains a Grant to Sir Arthur Forbes (the ancestor of the Earl of Granard), that the castle, town, and village of Mullingar, with the lands and commons thereunto belonging, and of several other lands, all in the county of Westmeath, shall constitute the manor of Mullingar. It empowers Sir Arthur Forbes, his heirs and assigns, to grant any of these lands for any estate, to be holden of him and his heirs "as of the manor of Mullingar," as he shall think fit, in free and common soccage, or by suit of court from three weeks to three weeks, or seldomer, or otherwise, by any other lawful services whatsoever, yielding such rent and lawful reservations as Sir Arthur Forbes, his heirs or assigns, should think fit to reserve, notwithstanding the statute of *Quina emptores*. The charter created a Court Leet, to be holden twice a-year, and a Court Baron, to be held every three weeks, before the seneschal appointed by Sir Arthur Forbes, his heirs or assigns. The jurisdiction of the Court Baron extends to causes arising within the manor to the amount of 40*s*. The charter also created a Court of Record, to be holden before the seneschal, with civil jurisdiction within the manor to the amount of £100, to be holden at such times and places as Sir Arthur Forbes, his heirs or assigns, should think fit. The fees and fines of these courts are granted to the patentee, his heirs and assigns; and they are empowered to appoint bailiffs, and to keep a Prison for persons confined under process of the courts, and to appoint the gaoler. Charter of King Charles II. Grant to Sir Arthur Forbes. Power of Sub-Infeudation. Court Baron. Court of Record. Prison.

The charter creates two other manors, in the counties of Leitrim and Longford, by similar grants to Sir Arthur Forbes.

5. By this charter, for the better planting of the manor of Mullingar (it being the chief town in the county of Westmeath, and where the assizes and quarter sessions were usually held), it was ordained, that the assizes should at all times thereafter be held within the town of Mullingar; and after reciting that there were two fairs then held there in each year, and one weekly market, the fairs on the 24th day of June and 1st of November, and the market Mullingar to be the Assizes Town.

MULLINGAR.

on Thursdays, a farther grant was made to Sir Arthur Forbes of two other fairs, to be held on the 18th of August and 28th of March, and the following days, unless any of those days should fall on Saturday or Sunday; in that case the fair was to be held the next Monday, and the day following. The charter grants a court of pie-poudre; and the tolls of the fairs, and of the market. The amount of the tolls is not specified. Sir Arthur Forbes, his heirs and assigns, are empowered to appoint a clerk of the market.

Parliamentary Representation. Patronage.

6. By this charter power is given to the freeholders within the town and manor of Mullingar to return two Members to the Irish House of Commons; the seneschal to be returning officer, and to receive the precept for holding the election from the sheriff of the county of Westmeath.

The charter does not create any corporation. We could find no trace of any corporation existing at Mullingar since the granting of the charter of King Charles II. The town and manor constantly sent Members to the Irish House of Commons, who were, in effect, nominated by the descendants of Sir Arthur Forbes, one of whom (the Earl of Granard) obtained, upon the disfranchisement of the town and manor at the Union, the compensation of £15,000.

Manor Courts. Court Baron.

7. The seneschal of the manor, who receives £100 a-year from the Earl of Granard, or the person managing his estates, holds a Court Baron and Court of Record. It does not appear that much business is done at either. In the year 1833, up to the time of the holding of our Inquiry (5th September), there had been 83 causes. All proceedings for 40*s.* and under (as we understood), are instituted in the Court Baron. The proceedings in that court are commenced by summons, and the cause is heard summarily before the seneschal and a jury. The costs are reported to be as follows:

Proceedings and Practice,

	s.	*d.*
Summons - - - - - - - - -	0	6
Service - - - - - - - - -	0	4
Order or decree - - - - - - - -	0	9
Execution of the decree - - - - - -	2	6
	4	1

In this court the plaintiff's oath is received in evidence.

Court of Record. Proceedings and Practice.

8. In the Court of Record the proceeding is generally commenced by attachment of goods. They are always so, in practice, when the demand is under £20. When the demand exceeds that sum, the proceeding may be by a process for arresting the person. In either case, there must be an affidavit verifying the debt, and showing that it arose within the jurisdiction.

The attachment of the goods is process to compel appearance. It is executed by the bailiff, who receives from 1*s.* to 5*s.* for executing the process, and sometimes 1*s.* in the pound upon the amount of the debt. If the cause be not settled, bail is usually given. The bail-piece is signed by the bail, and by the seneschal, and the condition is, to render the goods on a specified day, or to pay what shall be adjudged against the defendant. In the time of the present officer it has not happened that it became necessary to resort to proceedings against the bail.

The subsequent proceedings ought, regularly, to preserve the forms of the superior courts, save that several pleas cannot be put in; but these proceedings rarely occur, the causes being usually settled upon the issuing of process. During 16 years in which the present seneschal has been in office, he recollected but two cases, and he believed there were not four, in which the proceedings were carried on to trial.

The following are represented as the costs of the proceedings, to which the items are appended:

Costs between Party and Party.

MANOR OF MULLINGAR.

			£	*s.*	*d.*
Margaret Clarke, Plaintiff; Owen Doyle, Defendant.	1824 July 8.	Paid for attachment - - - -	0	18	6
		Draft declaration, seven sheets - -	0	2	4
		Fair copy for counsel - - - -	0	2	6
		Fee to counsel - - - - -	1	2	9
		Paid for parchment and stamp - -	0	6	3½
		Engrossing same - - - - -	0	5	0
	July 22.	Signing and filing - - - - -	0	2	6
		Paid seneschal filing same - - -	0	1	0
		Rule for judgment - - - -	0	0	6
		Paid for stamp for same - - -	0	1	1
		Notice of declaration being filed, copy and service - - - - - -	0	2	0
		Copy rule for judgment, and service -	0	2	0
		Drawing affidavit of service - - -	0	1	0
		Paid for stamp for same - - - -	0	2	2
		Paid seneschal swearing same - -	0	1	0
		Paid filing same - - - - -	0	1	0
	July 29.	Paid marking judgment - - - -	0	0	6
		Paid for stamp and parchment for execution	0	6	3½
			£3	18	5

MULLINGAR.

9. The seneschal exercises a summary Jurisdiction, in which he acts, as he stated, "as Lord Granard's officer," in cases in which a demand for tolls is resisted. He hears the case, and directs a seizure if the tolls be not paid. Generally the parties submit to his decision. Jurisdiction as to Tolls.

10. Petty Sessions are held by county magistrates on Saturdays, except during the quarter sessions. Petty Sessions.

There is a public crane in the town, kept by a magistrate.

The following are the sums claimed as payable for tolls, and for weighing. Of the two columns for tolls, the first states the sums in British, the second in Irish currency:

Tolls and Customs payable at Mullingar, the Right Honourable the Earl of Granard, Patentee.

Weighing.

		s.	d.
Each sack of potatoes, corn, or meal,	under 24 stone	0	2
	above 24, and not exceeding 32 st.	0	3
	all above 32 st.	0	4
Butter	casks, each	0	3
	cools, from 28 lbs. to 56 lbs. each	0	2
	cools, under 28 lbs. each	0	1
Wool	packs, each	1	1
	small parcels, per stone	0	1
Yarn and flax, per 20 lbs.		0	1
Meat, per cwt.		0	1
Bacon, per flitch		0	1
All other merchandise, per cwt.		0	1
License to sell wheaten and oatmeal, with the seller's weights, each day		1	1
Ditto wheaten meal only,	ditto ditto	0	10
Ditto one fair-day to weigh wool	ditto ditto	2	6

EDWARD DIBB, Weighmaster.

Customs on Market Days.

	British. d.	Irish. s.	Irish. d.
Cows, each	1¾	0	2
Pigs, sheep, and calves, each	1	0	1
Hide and tallow	1¾	0	2
Standings, each, for meat	2¾	0	3
Standings, each, covered	1¾	0	2
Standings, each, uncovered, or hawkers'	1	0	1
Each load of pigs, fruit, vegetables, wooden ware, and timber	1	0	1

On Fair Days.

Horses, cows, or bullocks, each	3¾	0	4
Ditto, ditto, two years old, each	2¾	0	3
Ditto, ditto, yearlings, each	1¾	0	2
Sheep, each	1	0	1
Pigs, each	1¾	0	2
Pigs, per load	6	0	6
Timber and wooden ware, per load	6	0	6
Wooden articles, when sold, each, large	2¾	0	3
Wooden articles, when sold, each, middling	1½	0	1½
Wooden articles, when sold, each, smaller	1	0	1
Wooden articles, when sold, each, small	0½	0	0½
Standings, each, covered	6	0	6
Standings, each, uncovered	3¾	0	4
Standings, each, hawkers	1¾	0	2
Wool, per load, coming in	6	0	6½
Tents on the fair green, each	11	1	0

JOHN LYONS, Esq., Seneschal.
JAMES TUITE, Collector.

The sums stated in the foregoing list are not now exacted as they formerly were. Formerly private cranes or scales were prohibited; and the charge was invariably made for weighing potatoes, in direct violation of the statutes 4 Ann, c. 14, and 25 Geo. II. c. 15. For some years the charges on potatoes, meal, and grain have not been exacted; and private cranes, used by the buyers or sellers for their own purposes, have not been interfered with.

11. There is a Common adjoining the town, containing between 20 and 30 acres. There is a vague tradition that the common, and some other lands, were corporation land. We could find no authentic trace of any corporate property at Mullingar, save what may be considered as appearing in the letters of Queen Elizabeth, directing the tolls of the town to be received by the portreeve, jurates, and constables, for the benefit of the town, its inclosure, and fortification. Commons.

12. No provision is made for Paving, Lighting, Watching, or Cleansing the town. Paving, Watching, &c.

Mullingar is an inland town, with the benefit of canal navigation, by means of which it has direct water-carriage to Dublin. Its corn-market has shared in the general improvement of the corn trade. No other circumstance connected with its condition came under our observation calling for particular notice. STATE OF THE TOWN.

MULLINGAR.
Population.

13. The following particulars appear upon the Population abstract of 1831:

Males	2,045	
Females	2,270	
Total		4,315
Families chiefly engaged in agriculture	16	
„ in trade, manufactures, and handicraft	360	
„ not comprised in those classes	399	
Total		775
Houses inhabited	727	
„ uninhabited	50	
„ building	8	
Total		785

JAMES MOODY,
DAVID R. PIGOT, } *Commissioners.*

Inquiry held 5th September 1833.

REPORT

ON

THE BOROUGH OF SLIGO.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Situation and Limits	1263
Charters	1263
Charter of King Jac. I.	1263
Charter of King Jac. II.	1263
Title	1263
Corporate Body	1263
Classes	1263
Provost	1263
Oaths	1263
Functions	1263
Salary	1263
Residence	1263
Burgesses	1263
Functions	1263
Privileges	1263
Oath	1263
Commonalty	1263
Usage	1263
Case of the King *v.* the Corporation of Sligo	1264
Number of freemen	1264
Privileges	1264
Residence	1264
Town Clerk	1264
Weighmaster	1264
Books	1264
Bye-laws	1264
Guild of Merchants	1264
Serjeants at Mace	1264
Borough Court	1264
Course of Practice	1264
Observations	1265
Extent of Business	1265
Manor Courts	1266
Criminal Jurisdiction	1266
Juries	1266
Gaol	1266
Police	1266
Corporate Property	1266
Commons	1266
Patronage	1267
Parliamentary Representation	1267
Connexion of the Members of the Corporation with the Patron	1267
Tolls	1267
Local Acts	1268
30 Geo. II. c. 21	1268
40 Geo. III. c. 49	1269
43 Geo. III. c. 60	1269
Town Assessments	1269
Harbour Dues	1270
Clause relating to Markets	1270
Complaints respecting the Application of the Powers of the Sligo Act	1270
Observations	1271
Proceedings of the Commissioners, and Public Feeling respecting them	1272
Port Charges	1272
43 Geo. III. c. 9.	1274
Parliamentary Boundary	1274
Schools	1274
Character and Working of the Corporation	1274
Exclusively Protestant	1274
State and Prospects of the Town	1274
Number and Value of Houses	1274
Population	1274

THE BOROUGH OF SLIGO.

1. THE borough of Sligo is the chief town in the county of Sligo, and is situated upon Sligo Bay, an estuary of the Atlantic. SITUATION AND LIMITS.

The limits of the borough are not otherwise described, in the incorporating charter, than by incorporating the town of Sligo. The borough is said to extend to a circuit of one mile from the market-cross; this limit either has been adopted from the definition of the precincts of Sligo, given in the local statute hereinafter referred to, or was adopted by that statute from former usage. There is nothing in the charter from which it can be inferred that the borough extended beyond the town of Sligo.

The governing Charter of the corporation of Sligo is that by which the borough was incorporated, and was granted by King James I. It bears date the 20th of March, in the eleventh year of his reign. It is enrolled (Rot. Pat. Jac. I., p. 1, m. 17.) CHARTERS. Charter of King Jac. I.

A Charter was granted by King James II., bearing date the 21st of March, in the fourth year of his reign, and was enrolled Rot. Pat. 4 Jac. II., p. 3, m. 1. It purported to create a body corporate, consisting of a provost and 24 burgesses, naming the members. It has not been acted on. Charter of Jac. II.

3. The Title of the corporation is the provost and free burgesses of the borough of Sligo. Title.

4. The Corporate Body consists of one provost, 12 free burgesses, and the commonalty. CORPORATE BODY. Classes.

5. The Provost is elected annually by the provost and free burgesses, out of the free burgesses upon the feast of St. John the Baptist, and his year of office begins upon Michaelmas day. In case of his death within his year of office, the charter directs the election to be made out of the free burgesses, by the corporation at large. The oaths prescribed by the charter to be taken by the provost are the oaths of office and supremacy. Provost. Oaths.

The provost is the judge of the Borough Court, and clerk of the market within the borough, and he is also invested with certain functions by a local Act of Parliament, relating to the town and port of Sligo, noticed in a subsequent part of this report. He is not a justice of the peace by virtue of his office. The present provost is a magistrate of the county of Sligo. Functions.

The office of provost has been held alternately by two persons, nominated by the patron of the borough.

The provost receives, from the patron, a salary of £100 a-year. He also receives the income arising from the corporate property, which yields £136 3*s.* 4*d.* a-year. He has certain fees arising from the proceedings of the Borough Court. These constitute the only official emoluments which he receives as provost. Salary.

Residence is not a qualification required in the provost. The provost of the year in which we visited Sligo resided five miles from the town, but usually came into town every day. The gentleman who filled the office alternately with him resided about two miles from the town, and was of infirm health. Residence.

6. The Burgesses hold their offices for life, unless removed for misconduct by the provost, and the major part of the remaining free burgesses. When a vacancy occurs a new burgess is elected by the provost and free burgesses. According to the charter, the burgesses should be elected "from the better and more upright inhabitants of the borough." In practice, however, no qualification is required in the person to be elected as a burgess, save that he must be first a freeman. Burgesses.

The burgesses perform no Functions except those connected with corporate elections and those given to them by the local Act of Parliament before referred to. Functions.

The burgesses have no Privilege, except eligibility to the office of provost, and the Parliamentary franchise, returned by those who reside within the statute distance of seven miles prescribed by the Reform Act. Privilege.

The burgesses are directed by the charter to take the Oath of Office. Oath.

7. By the charter the body corporate was declared to consist of all the inhabitants within the town and the lands which it comprised, and the Commonalty was declared to consist of "all the inhabitants of the town and so many such other men as the provost and free burgesses of the borough for the time being should admit into the liberties of the borough." Commonalty.

According to the usage which has long prevailed in this and similar corporations, the inhabitants, as such, are treated as not entitled to form part of the commonalty. No right of freedom whatever is recognised. No qualification of residence, or any other qualification, except fitness, in the opinion of the provost and free burgesses, is required for admission to freedom, and the provost and free burgesses exercise an unlimited power of conferring or Usage.

SLIGO.

refusing freedom: save that they act in this, as in other instances, at the desire of the patron.

Case of the King *v.* the Corporation.

The question whether inhabitancy gave in Sligo, under the charter, a right to freedom, was brought before the Court of King's Bench in Ireland some years ago, in a case which is reported under the name of the King against the Corporation of Sligo, in 2 Fox and Smith's Reports, p. 112. The proceeding was by writ of mandamus, issued at the instance of a gentleman named Abraham Martin, for the purpose of enforcing his admission to the freedom of the borough as a resident inhabitant of the town. The corporation made a return to the writ of mandamus, referring to the charter, and relying upon constant usage as expounding the right, which they claimed, to refuse, at pleasure, the admission of an inhabitant claiming the freedom of the borough. The Court of King's Bench, after argument, decided that the return was sufficient. The proceedings were not carried farther, and the question was never put upon the record.

Number of Freemen.

The Number of Freemen now existing is stated to be about 15. Several of these were burgesses of the corporation, who continued freemen after they ceased to be burgesses.

Privileges.

The freemen have no Privileges, save that a person must be a freeman before he becomes a burgess.

Residence.

Only three of the 15 freemen, existing at the time of our Inquiry, were Resident, and one of these was a serjeant at mace.

Town Clerk.

8. An officer acts in the Borough Court, who is called a Town Clerk and Recorder. He is also clerk of the petty sessions. He is not a professional person. There is no such office mentioned in the charter. He has no salary, and is paid in fees, which amount to between £25 and £30 a-year.

Weighmaster.

9. The corporation have, from time to time, appointed to the office of Weighmaster. On the 29th of November 1797 they appointed James Soden to exercise that office; and on the 30th of June 1808, the then and present patron of the borough, Owen Wynn, Esq., was appointed to the office of weighmaster. An appointment, under the 52 Geo. III., c. 134, was made of a butter-taster and inspector, by the corporation, on the 27th of November 1813. The weighmaster has acted by deputy. The present deputy weighmaster, who is not the butter-taster, has acted under a deputation or appointment from Mr. Wynn.

Books.

10. The only Book produced to us was one in which the entries commenced in the year 1754. It was believed that another book was formerly in existence.

Bye-laws.

11. By the charter power is given to the corporation at large, including the commonalty, to make Bye-laws for the management and government of the borough and its inhabitants, not inconsistent with the laws of Ireland, and to impose reasonable fines for disobedience of the bye-laws. The power of making bye-laws has, from time to time, been exercised; more frequently before than since the passing of the local Act of Parliament already referred to.

Guild of Merchants.

12. By the charter the corporation were made a Guild Mercatory.

Serjeants at Mace.

The corporation at large were empowered by the charter to appoint two Serjeants at Mace, and other inferior officers. There are at present two serjeants at mace. They are paid salaries of £15 each by the patron of the borough.

Borough Court.

13. A Court of Record is held, under the charter, before the provost, with civil jurisdiction within the borough to the amount of five marks (£3 6*s.* 8*d.*)

Course of Practice.

The first process of the Borough Court is either an attachment of goods of the defendant, or a summons to the defendant to appear at the next court-day. This process issues upon a written statement, (which is kept in the office of the court,) specifying the amount of the debt, and that it arose within the borough. This statement, in its form, purports to be an affidavit. It was stated to us not to be the practice to require it to be verified on oath, since the abolition of arrests for demands under £20. It is not necessary, in order to entitle a plaintiff to this process, that either of the parties should reside within the borough.

A check-book is kept by the town clerk, containing a memorandum of each cause in which process is issued. From this check-book he transfers the entries into the court-book, which is used upon the day of trial.

The process is always given, for execution, to the serjeant at mace.

For issuing the attachment there is paid a fee of 3*s.* This includes the entry of the cause. This fee is thus distributed: 1*s.* to the provost, 1*s.* to the town clerk, and 6*d.* to each of the serjeants at mace.

The nature of the demand is thus specified, in a plaint in the following form:

BOROUGH OF SLIGO, TO WIT.

PLAINTIFF.

DEFENDANT.

The plaintiff in this cause complains that the defendant is justly and fairly indebted to in the sum of which he neglects or declines to pay, though of him often demanded. Therefore the plaintiff brings his action within the jurisdiction of this honourable Court, and prays judgment for the said sum of £ , with his reasonable costs.

Filed this day of 18 .

The town clerk gets 1*s.* for filing this plaint, or declaration, as it is called.

When goods are seized, a written bail-piece in the form of a recognisance is usually signed by bail, the condition of which binds the bail to the amount specified, in case the goods, or a sufficient part of them, be not delivered up to satisfy the plaintiff his debt and costs.

If the goods are not bailed, they are kept in the custody of the serjeant at mace, or given

back upon a deposit of a sum of money with him. When they are left in his custody, he places them in a store belonging to the patron, near the town office, within the market. The bail-piece is not filed.

There appear to be no further pleadings after the plaint. A notice of trial is served by the town clerk on the defendant, and the case is heard, in a summary way, before the provost and a jury. A decree, or dismiss, signed by the provost, follows the verdict. For the decree there is a charge of 4*s.* for the provost, and 6*d.* for the town clerk. The jury get 1*s.* upon the verdict, paid by the successful party.

The town serjeants get a per-centage at the rate of a shilling in the pound for executing the decree. The total charges are,

	Provost.	Town Clerk.	Serjeants.	Jury.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
Process	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0
Plaint or declaration	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0
Verdict	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 0
Decree and execution	4 0	0 6	per-centage	0 0
	5 0	2 6	1 0	1 0

Provost	5 0
Town clerk	2 6
Serjeants	1 0
Jury	1 0
Total	9 6

There is difficulty at times in procuring the attendance of a jury.

The court does not sit regularly, or on stated days. It was deposed to us, that its sittings were regulated by the state of business in it. The office was stated to be opened daily for the issuing of process by the town clerk.

Observations.

The proceedings of this court are cheap and simple; perhaps, in a jurisdiction to a small amount, and likely to be resorted to by the poorest classes, the fees (which are higher than in Manor Courts) ought to be lighter even than they are. If the jurisdiction were somewhat raised, if the judge were a person of professional education, and if the sittings of the court were regular, the jurisdiction might be made extremely useful to the inhabitants of this populous town. It was stated to us, in evidence, that it was occasionally the practice to intimate to the defendant, before the issuing of process against him, that the process was applied for. This practice is liable to great abuse, and was the subject of some complaint. Other complaints were made of the manner in which justice was administered under the jurisdiction; but, on examination, they do not appear to us to warrant further comment upon it.

Extent of Business.

The following Table will exhibit the Extent of Business of the court, and the days of sitting from the year 1828, (inclusive), to the time of our Inquiry. The first column states the causes as they appear in the book on the day when the court sits for trial. The sixth column states those cases which the town clerk entered from his check-book, but on the process in which no return has been made by the serjeants at mace.

A RETURN of the SUNDRY ACTIONS and DECREES taken out of the BOROUGH COURT of SLIGO, and how disposed of on each Day of Trial.

Year, and Day of Trial.	Total each Court.	No. of Decrees.	Dismisses.	Nilled and Settled.	Not Executed on Return Day.	Stand over by Court, &c. &c.	Quashed; disagreement of Jury.
1828—14th October	32	9	2	18	2	1	,,
4th November	15	5	,,	7	,,	3	,,
18th ,,	16	3	,,	12	,,	1	,,
9th December	36	10	1	21	1	2	1
30th ,,	19	4	1	8	1	5	0
1829—10th February	62	16	3	36	3	5	,,
24th ,,	33	6	2	18	5	2	,,
10th March	20	4	2	10	1	3	,,
31st ,,	38	5	1	22	6	3	,,
5th May	59	13	1	42	1	2	1
19th ,,	27	8	1	15	1	1	,,
2d June	20	5	15	,,	,,	,,	,,
16th ,,	26	9	,,	13	,,	4	2
7th July	42	5	1	26	,,	8	1
4th August	41	14	1	22	1	2	,,
25th ,,	25	9	1	9	1	5	,,
8th September	25	6	1	11	3	4	,,
22nd ,,	22	4	,,	17	1	,,	,,
	558	135	33	307	27	51	5
6th October	20	3	2	14	,,	1	,,
27th ,,	33	7	1	22	1	2	,,
10th November	20	5	1	7	2	5	,,
24th ,,	25	5	1	13	4	2	1
8th December	33	8	,,	18	1	5	1
22d ,,	21	8	,,	9	1	3	,,
1830—5th January	19	3	,,	8	,,	7	1
19th ,,	39	13	1	18	7	,,	,,
2d February	33	13	2	16	,,	6	1
16th ,,	33	9	1	16	2	5	1
2d March	33	5	,,	12	4	11	2
16th ,,	36	7	2	15	0	10	1
30th ,,	33	9	1	16	1	5	,,
6th April	12	6	,,	5	,,	1	,,
27th ,,	48	11	2	31	2	2	,,
11th May	38	10	,,	23	,,	5	0
25th ,,	24	7	,,	8	2	7	,,
8th June	40	9	,,	23	2	6	,,
22d ,,	33	7	1	20	1	4	,,
3d August	66	10	2	27	2	24	,,
24th ,,	39	6	1	25	1	6	,,
14th September	47	10	1	20	1	11	4
28th ,,	37	9	4	12	,,	12	,,
	762	180	23	378	34	140	12
26th October	69	11	2	43	3	9	
23d November	32	5	1	20	1	5	
7th December	45	10	3	28	1	3	
Carried forward	146	26	6	91	5	17	

Year, and Day of Trial.	Total each Court.	No of Decrees.	Dismisses.	Nilled and Settled.	Not Executed on Return Day.	Stand over by Court, &c. &c.	Quashed; disagreement of Jury.
Brought forward	146	26	6	91	5	17	
1830—21st December	26	6	1	14	3	2	
1831—January	20	1	,,	13	1	2	
8th February	79	6	1	40	4	13	
22d ,,	40	10	1	21	3	5	
March	38	12	1	17	5	3	
29th ,,	39	5	,,	24	,,	6	
19th April	43	5	1	27	2	5	
31st May	59	14	1	33	3	2	
7th June	81	19	0	53	,,	9	
21st ,,	17	2	,,	9	2	4	
12th July	37	16	1	15	2	3	
23d August	54	13	,,	34	1	5	
6th September	21	4	,,	9	1	6	
27th ,,	23	5	2	15	1	,,	
	723	154	15	415	33	82	
4th October	25	6	1	9	1	7	
25th ,,	24	5	1	15	1	1	
8th November	27	2	4	15	3	3	
29th ,,	22	3	,,	8	3	7	
13th December	33	6	4	12	3	8	
27th ,,	21	4	4	9	,,	4	
1832—10th January	13	2	,,	6	,,	5	
24th ,,	21	4	2	9	1	4	
1st February	17	8	1	5	,,	3	
21st ,,	26	9	,,	14	,,	2	
6th March	17	5	,,	9	,,	2	
1st May	65	9	1	23	3	27	
8th ,,	42	12	,,	18	1	8	
22d ,,	30	11	,,	10	2	7	
5th June	21	7	1	3	,,	9	
12th ,,	16	3	2	9	,,	2	
3d July	14	2	,,	9	,,	2	
17th ,,	19	5	,,	6	,,	6	
31st ,,	9	1	1	5	,,	2	
	462	104	22	194	18	109	
2d November	17	3	,,	12	,,	1	
4th December	6	1	,,	4	,,	1	
1833—5th January	25	5	,,	13	3	2	
19th February	22	8	2	6	1	5	
5th March	8	2	,,	4	1	1	
23d April	36	5	1	25	,,	5	
28th May	40	7	5	25	2	,,	
30th July	44	7	,,	29	3	3	
27th August	25	3	,,	12	3	5	
	223	41	8	130	13	23	

Manor Courts.

14. By letters patent of King Charles II., dated the 12th of March, in the 27th year of his reign, a grant and confirmation was made to William Earl of Stafford and Thomas Radcliffe of extensive lands, purchased by them from former owners who had forfeited these lands before they had been legally conveyed to the purchasers. By the letters patent certain parts of those lands were formed into the manor of Sligo; and a Court Baron with civil jurisdiction to the amount of 40*s.*, a Court of Record with civil jurisdiction to the amount of £100, and a Court Leet were created, to be held before the seneschal of the manor. No Manor Court is now held at Sligo.

Criminal Jurisdiction.

15. There is no local Criminal Jurisdiction but that of the petty sessions composed of county magistrates, who usually sit on Fridays, in the provost's office within the market place.

Juries.

16. There are no Juries, except the juries of the Borough Court, and the juries of the assizes and quarter sessions. Difficulty is found in procuring the attendance of jurors in the Borough Court.

Gaol.

17. The corporation supply no Gaol. The only place of confinement for persons apprehended at night, is a place which formed the dungeon of the old county gaol, and which was represented to us by the provost as not such a place of confinement as he considered proper for the town of Sligo.

Police.

18. There is no Police except the constabulary, and the nightly watch employed by the commissioners under the Sligo Act.

Corporate Property. Commons.

19. The only Property belonging to the Corporation consists of about 19½ acres of land which was formerly a common; and a plot, comprising about a rood in extent, formerly the site of a pound, and now occupied by houses. The lands are let at rents amounting to £98 3*s.* 4*d.* yearly. The site of the pound is let for £10 a-year.

SLIGO.

20. The borough has been long under the Patronage of successive individuals.

Patronage.

21. By the charter, power was given to the provost and burgesses of returning two Members to the Irish House of Commons. Long previously to the Union, and as far as the history of the corporation is known, it has been under the patronage of an individual, of whose property it was considered an appendage, and by whom the members of the corporation and the Members of the House of Commons were nominated. The Borough was not disfranchised at the Union, one Member being retained for the Imperial Parliament. Since the Union, the Member for Sligo was the nominee of the patron until the Reform Act. The patron attended for examination before us, and freely disclosed the extent of his patronage. We inquired whether the representation of the borough had been in recent years the subject of sale. To this question an answer was declined.

Parliamentary Representation.

22. The Members of the Corporation are either members of Mr. Wynn's family or his private friends. Several of the persons who were members at the time of our Inquiry resided within the statute distance of seven miles, prescribed by the Reform Act; but very few of them were residents of the town.

Connexion of Members of the Corporation with the Patron.

The burgesses at the time of our Inquiry were as follows:

Owen Wynn, patron,
John Wynn, the patron's son,
William Willoughby Wynn, the patron's son,
Owen Wynn, jun. the patron's nephew,
Richard Wynn, the patron's nephew,
Bartholomew Carter,
John Yeates,
Hercules Slade,
Reverend Charles Hamilton,
James Noble,
William Fowatt,
John Ormsley, provost,
} all personal friends of the patron.

The last two gentlemen have acted alternately as provost. A gentleman formerly acted as provost for 20 years, successively, at the nomination of the patron, and was the individual who was appointed to the office of weighmaster in 1797.

The stamp duties payable on the admission of members have been usually defrayed by the patron.

Tolls.

23. By letters patent of King James I., dated the 25th of June, in the fifth year of his reign, licence was given to Sir James Fullerton to hold, in the abbey town of Sligo, a weekly market on every Saturday, and two fairs, one on the feast of St. John the Baptist, and the other on Michaelmas day, with a Court of Pie Poudre, and the customs, issues, and emoluments of the market, fairs, and court, not specifying the amount of Toll.

By the letters patent to Lord Stafford and Thomas Radcliffe, already mentioned, a grant was made to them of two weekly markets, to be holden in the town of Sligo on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and of four fairs, to be holden the 17th March, 24th June, 1st August, and 29th September, and the two days next following each of those days: the fair, in case any of the days for holding it should fall on Saturday or Sunday, to be held on the Monday following and the two next succeeding days. There is the usual grant of a Court of Pie Poudre and of all tolls and emoluments, not specifying the amount.

The tolls of the fairs and markets of Sligo are now the private property of the patron of the borough, Mr. Wynn.

The following is a list of the tolls claimed:

A List of the Customs, Toll, and Duty claimed by Owen Wynn, Esq., Patentee of the Fairs and Markets of Sligo, and collected by William Christian, or his Deputy, Patrick Lynch.

	d.
Each barrel or back-load of herrings	2
Each back-load of salmon or white fish	2
Each car-load of hoops or twigs	4
Each back-load of ditto	2
Each car-load of logshafts or any turned ware	4
Each back-load of ditto	2
Each back-load of rods or baskets	2
Each car-load of ditto	4
Each pair of creels	1
Each hide, kip, or runner	1
Each calf or goat skin	0½
Each horse, mule, or ass skin	1
Each dozen of rabbit-skins	3
Each car-load of tanned leather	4
Each cake of fat	1
Each pig 1*d.*, young sucking pigs	0½
Each sheep, lamb, kid, veal, and slink calf	1
Each pack of wool	10
Each sack of wool	2
Each piece of freize, flannel, hair-cloth, or drugget	1
Each back-load of hats	4

SLIGO.

	d.
Each stone of feathers	1
Each load of mats	2
Each car-load of apples or any other sort of fruit	4
Each back-load of ditto	2
Each car-load of lemons or oranges	4
Each back-load of ditto	2
Each car-load of bark	4
Each sack of dilisk or crameagh	2
Each roll or lump of butter	0½
Each quarter of bacon	1
Each car-load of cabbage or any other kind of vegetables	4
Each back-load of ditto	2
Each load of besoms or rushes	1
Each car-load of earthenware	4
Each back-load of ditto	2
Each covered standing	4
On fair-days	6½
Each small standing	1
On fair-days	2
Each leather-cutter and brogue-maker's standing	2
On fair-days	4
Each butter-standing	1
On fair-days	2
Each back-load of cabbage-plants	2
Each car-load of ditto	4
Each cask of butter	2
Each carcass of beef	4
Each carcass of mutton, veal, and pork	1
Each horse sold at the fair	6
Each cow or bullock under two years old	3
Each ditto above two years old	4
Each sheep, lamb, and pig	1
Wheat, Barley, Rye, Oats, Malt, Oatmeal, Flour and Potatoes	the 32d part.

It appears from an entry in the corporation book, of the date of the 16th November 1785, that the corporation exercised a control over the markets.

The weighmaster, who superintends the cranes, acts under the deputation before mentioned, made to him by Mr. Wynn, who was appointed weighmaster by the corporation on the 30th June 1808.

There are in Sligo, for public traffic, a meat-market, butter-market, and a corn-market. Mr. Wynn keeps scales in all. These markets are superintended by the deputy-weighmaster.

In the meat-market there is no charge for weighing.

In the butter-market there is a charge of 4*d.* for each cask, of which 2*d.* is charged for custom, and 2*d.* for weighing.

In the corn-market there is a charge of 3*d.* for each sack of grain. This charge is made whether the grain be or be not weighed, and is of course for custom, which is claimed equally for each sack of grain sold in the town.

With respect to potatoes, the statute of 4 Ann. c. 14, which is in so many places violated, is complied with in Sligo. No charge is made for weighing potatoes.

It has been proposed, as part of any projected change in the municipal concerns of the town, that a plan should be adopted for purchasing the right of the patron to the tolls, the purchase-money to be defrayed out of assessments. The tolls, whatever questions may exist either as to their amount, or as to the times or places of levying them, or the legality of a portion of them, appear to be private property. Great dissatisfaction has existed respecting them, increased by an opinion which prevails among many of the inhabitants that the amount levied has been greatly increased by means of the Sligo Act (hereinafter referred to) and the enclosure of the new market-place. Formerly, it was the practice, with persons bringing grain into town for sale, to sell it in any part of the town. Now they are not permitted to delay in the streets for this purpose, and the result is, that they are obliged to resort to the market-place, which has been enclosed by the patron since the passing of the Act.

24. From the situation of Sligo and its harbour, it has long been a place of considerable trade, and the improvement of the port became, nearly a century ago, an object of public attention.

Local Acts.
30 Geo. II. c. 21.

25. By the Act 30 Geo. II. c. 21, provisions were made relating to the harbours of Cork, Galway, Sligo, Drogheda, and Belfast; and, among other matters, it was directed that the corporation of Sligo should maintain a ballast-office, and should supply ballast to vessels

SLIGO.

resorting to Sligo harbour. The corporation were made conservators of the port, and empowered to make orders for the government of the ballast-office, for the cleansing of the harbours and channels, and for the securing of all ships that should come to the port; such orders to be confirmed by the Lord Lieutenant and six or more of the Privy Council of Ireland. Sixpence per ton was imposed upon British and Irish vessels, and one-third more upon foreign vessels, for every ton of ballast so supplied; and 1*d.* for every ton burthen was, in addition, imposed upon British and Irish vessels, and ½*d.* a ton upon foreign vessels resorting to the harbour, over and above the ballast dues, subject to certain exceptions mentioned in the Act. In this statute there was an express provision that the corporation should deliver to the Lord Lieutenant and Council, once in every three years, a true and perfect account of the annual produce of the sums so imposed, and how the same was applied; such account to be given upon the oath of the officer or officers concerned in receiving or paying such money (if required;) and the officer or officers so employed, was directed to return his and their accounts, upon oath, before the going judges of assize; and a penalty of £100 was imposed for failure in so accounting.

40 Geo. III. c. 49.

26. In the year 1800 a meeting took place of some of the inhabitants of Sligo, with a view to procure the passing of a local Act for the management of the concerns of the town. A Bill, which was passed into a law, (40 Geo. III. c. 49,) was introduced by the present patron of the borough, who was at that time one of the Members for Sligo, in the Irish House of Commons, creating a new corporate body, consisting of the provost and burgesses of the corporation of Sligo for the time being, the representatives in Parliament for the county and town of Sligo, and 12 individuals with no prescribed qualification. Power was given to the surviving or continuing members of the new corporation to fill up vacancies from time to time in the number of those 12 members. Extensive powers were given to this body, which, so far as it was elective at all, was, save as to the three Members of Parliament belonging to it, purely self-elective, for paving, cleansing, lighting, and improving the streets, quays, lanes, and passages of the town, for establishing a nightly watch, for supplying the town with pipe water, and for improving and regulating the port and harbour. Power was given to borrow money to the extent of £6,000, and to impose assessments upon the town. Power was also given to the new corporation to remove the markets from the streets, quays, or lanes of the town, to appoint places for holding the markets, and to take ground for the purpose.

43 Geo. III. c. 60.

27. This Act created great dissatisfaction in the town, and in the year 1803, a new Act was passed, providing for so much of the objects of the former statute as related to the cleansing, lighting, watching, paving, and improving the town, and to the regulation and improvement of the town and harbour; and also for regulating the porters and carmen employed in the town.

By this statute (43 Geo. III. c. 60) so much of the 3 Geo. II. c. 21 as related to the port of Sligo, and also the 40 Geo. III. c. 99, were repealed, and a new body was created under the style of commissioners, consisting of the Representatives in Parliament for the time being of the county and borough of Sligo, the provost and burgesses of the borough of Sligo for the time being, and 24 persons named by the Act. Provision was made for supplying vacancies in these 24 commissioners. The electors were to be householders holding houses at the yearly value of £20. Of the 24 commissioners 16 were to be householders of the town; the remainder might be persons residing within five miles of Sligo. The qualification of a commissioner was, that he should be in the actual possession and receipt, in right of the party himself or his wife, of a "real freehold estate lying within the county of Sligo," of the yearly value of £50; or of "a beneficial freehold lease of premises in the county of Sligo," of the yearly value of £100; or be "possessed of real or personal estate of the amount or value of £1,000." The election was to be by ballot. No person holding any office or place of profit under the commissioners, or having any share or interest in any contract or work to be done in pursuance of the Act, was to be eligible to be a commissioner.

The commissioners are empowered to appoint officers at salaries, no salary to exceed £100 yearly. Provision is made that all officers shall, on the first Friday in January in each year, or at the next subsequent meeting of the commissioners, deliver in an account, verified on oath, of all monies received under the Act, with vouchers, and pay over their balances: and summary powers are given to justices of the peace to enforce performance, by the officers, of what is thus prescribed.

Under this statute the commissioners have acted since its enactment.

The powers of the commissioners relate to the following objects:—1. Paving, flagging, lighting, watching, and improving the town and its precincts. 2. Regulating and establishing any market or markets therein. 3. Removing nuisances and widening streets. 4. Licensing and regulating cars, carriages, and porters. 5. Raising and levying rates or assessments for defraying the charges necessary for those purposes. 6. Altering, extending, enlarging, and improving quays; and making and repairing docks and wharfs. 7. Cleansing and deepening the River Garwage and the port and harbour, putting down moorings, and erecting beacons. 8. Imposing harbour duties for purposes relating to the port and harbour. 9. Regulating the pilotage of the harbour. 10. And borrowing money to the amount of £2,000, upon the security of the town assessments, and £6,000 upon the security of the harbour dues.

Various provisions are made for executing these powers. It is only necessary here to advert to the following:

Town Assessments.

28. The Town Assessments are made annually. They must not exceed 2*s.* 6*d.* in the pound of the yearly value of the rated property. Seven applotters are appointed to applot the assessment upon the several dwelling-houses, mills, outhouses, offices, cellars, stables,

SLIGO.

gardens, and yards situate within the town and precincts. The precincts subject to the Act are defined to extend to a circuit of one mile from the market-cross. No tenement of the annual value of less than £5 is liable to be rated.

Harbour Dues.

29. With respect to Harbour Dues, the commissioners levy two imposts; one is a tonnage duty, the other is a ballast duty.

The tonnage duty is as follows, as prescribed by the Act:

For every ship or vessel which shall *bonâ fide* belong to, or be the property of any of his Majesty's subjects, any sum not exceeding the sum of 6*d.* for every ton burthen of such vessel, for each and every time that such ship or vessel shall enter the said port and harbour.

For every ship or vessel that shall not belong to, or be the property of any of his Majesty's subjects, any sum not exceeding the sum of 9*d.* for every ton burthen of such ship or vessel, for each and every time that such ship or vessel shall enter the said port and harbour.

For every coasting ship or vessel the sum of 3*d.* for every ton burthen of such ship or vessel, for each and every time that such ship or vessel shall enter the said port or harbour.

And every such sum and sums of money shall be paid by the master or other person having the command of the ship or vessel so entering the said port and harbour, to the person or persons appointed by the said commissioners for receiving and collecting the same.

The commissioners are directed to furnish ballast at the following rates:

For every ton of ballast that shall be taken into, or put out of, any ship or vessel in the said port and harbour, which shall *bonâ fide* belong to, or be the property of any of his Majesty's subjects, the sum of 1*s.* 6*d.*

For every ton of ballast that shall be taken into, or put out of, any ship or vessel in the said port and harbour, which shall not belong to, or be the property of any of his Majesty's subjects, the sum of 2*s.*

Persons having vessels not registered, and used in the harbour, are to pay 5*s.* for a licence, and an annual sum of 2*s.* 6*d.* besides.

With respect to the ballast duties, the commissioners are empowered to reduce them below the sums above specified; but the duties cannot exceed these sums.

Clause relating to Markets.

30. Among the provisions relating to the removal of nuisances is one by which persons are prohibited from suffering any stage-coach, cart, car, &c. to remain upon any of the carriage-ways, in any highway, street, lane, passage, or place, other than in the public Market or Markets (except while loading or unloading, or setting down passengers, or harnessing or unharnessing horses;) and in case any person shall not remove such cars, &c. when required, *the provost of the town of Sligo*, or, in his absence, any justice of the peace for the county, being a commissioner, is empowered, on view or information of the fact, to issue his warrant for bringing before him the party contravening the provision of the statute, and, on proof of the fact, to impose on him a penalty not exceeding 40*s.* Power is also given in these cases, to persons appointed by the commissioners, to cause such cars, &c. to be removed. The statute contains, annexed to these provisions, the following clauses:—"Provided always that it shall or may be lawful, until a market or markets shall have been established in manner hereinafter mentioned, to set or place any goods, wares, or merchandise in any of the said highways, streets, lanes, passages, or places, in such and the like manner as if this Act had not been made: Provided also that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, so as to prevent the proprietor of the tolls and customs of the fairs and markets of the said town of Sligo to permit goods, wares, and merchandise to be sold in such highways, streets, lanes, passages, or places, on the usual and accustomed days of holding fairs and markets within the said town of Sligo."

Complaints respecting the Application of the Powers of the Sligo Act.

31. Complaints are made that the Powers given by this Act to the provost and to the constables employed by the commissioners to remove nuisances, have been employed for the purpose of aiding those acting for the patron in the collection of tolls.

A large space near the entrance to the town on one side was, several years ago, enclosed as a corn-market by the patron, who is the owner of the tolls of the fairs and markets. In this space are several cranes (seven in all) under the superintendence of the deputy weighmaster, who acts also in collecting the tolls at a per-centage of 10 per cent. upon the sum collected. The patron's right to the tolls claimed was questioned. We are not able to state whether it was disputed on the allegation that he was not entitled to charge the toll, or on the ground that the charges made were not, to the amount demanded, warranted by law.

Near the new market-place the highway leading unto the town branches into two ways; one of these leads to a gate at one end of the market-place, which has also a gate at the opposite end opening directly into a part of the town; the other way leads into the town in a somewhat circuitous direction. The town office, where the provost sits for the execution of his official duties as provost and magistrate, is a building erected, at the patron's expense, within the new market-place, at that end of it which is nearest to the gate first above described.

A practice has prevailed of purchasing corn outside the market-place, the streets having been, on market-days, formerly used (as in other places) as a market. This practice necessarily renders it difficult to collect the toll on the article so purchased; and considerable anxiety is manifested by those acting in the collection of the tolls to procure persons bringing their corn to the town for sale, to pass with their loaded cars into the market-place.

Constables are appointed by the commissioners for removing nuisances. It forms a part of their duty to remove obstructions appearing upon the streets and ways within the precincts, and to bring before the provost persons creating these obstructions.

The official duties of these constables, and the functions of the provost, were represented as made ancillary to the levying of the patron's tolls in two ways: first, and chiefly, with reference

to tolls on corn; and, secondly, with reference to tolls on standings, at which wares are exposed, in the streets of Sligo.

With respect to corn, it is said that the constables stationed where the road branches into two ways, in the manner above described, exercise their authority by making the persons approaching with cars of loaded corn move along that way which leads to the market-place, in order to induce them to pass into the market-place, where the toll can be easily collected; and by bringing before the provost, stationed in the market-place, and procuring to be fined, under the clauses in the Act to which we have referred, those who do not move their cars forward in the neighbourhood of the entrance to the market-place, or whose cars are found stationary in the streets. This course of proceeding has a necessary tendency to prevent any delay for the purpose of examining the corn, or concluding bargains, in the streets, where the payment of toll could with greater facility be evaded.

With respect to the standings, it is alleged that those who paid custom were permitted to expose their wares in the streets, while the standings of those who did not so pay were treated as nuisances.

The facts appeared,—that the provost always performed his official functions at the town-office, in the market-place: that a considerable part of his duties related (as appeared upon the book of his proceedings) to the imposing of fines upon two classes of complaints; one against persons with cars or horse-loads, refusing to move on when required; the other, for exposing goods for sale in the streets: that some of the constables acting under the commissioners were constantly near that entrance to the market-place which we have described: that a great proportion of the complaints respecting cars were brought from that quarter: that the persons acting in the collection of tolls were in the habit of going through the town accompanied by the constables: and that, among the farmers and dealers in corn, and among many of the inhabitants of the town, the impression strongly prevailed that the powers of the Act were employed to aid in the collection of the tolls.

This opinion is strengthened by the fact, deposed to by one of the commissioners, that some years ago the merchants trading in corn were in treaty with Mr. Wynn to purchase the tolls; that an arrangement was about that time entered into by them with him, by which these merchants agreed to withhold from the sellers of grain the toll demanded, and to pay the amount, opening their books for inspection, to determine the amount payable; that during that period the streets were crowded with cars; and that, at that time, the constables of the commissioners made little effort to clear the streets. The merchants, however, discontinued acting on the arrangement above mentioned; and since then, according to the testimony of the commissioner to whose evidence we have referred, the constables have acted in the manner already described.

One person, who had been a constable under the commissioners, but had been dismissed, deposed that he had acted in conjunction with, and in aid of, the collector. Some of the constables acting at the time of our Inquiry, and some of those employed in the collection of tolls, on being asked whether the powers of the Act were so used, stated that they could not give a satisfactory answer to that question.

On the other hand, the provost, who was a person of intelligence and respectability, declared, in his evidence, that he believed the powers of the Act were not so used.

Observations.

32. We have deemed it right to state these matters, because the influence of the corporation, or, more properly speaking, of the patron, in the body of commissioners, is the cause of great dissatisfaction in Sligo, and must tend to excite and keep alive distrust and suspicion in reference to any powers exercised by this body, in the employment or direction of which the patron has an interest. We entertain no doubt, upon the evidence adduced before us, that the functions which the constables have the means of putting into exercise, both in their own proceedings, and by their resort to the jurisdiction of the provost, have been used by them for the purpose of aiding in the collection of tolls.

It appeared also that abuses were, in other respects, committed by the constables. A certain sum is chargeable for every summons issued against a person proceeded against for nuisances. The provost residing out of the town, the constables were in the habit of taking, late in the evening, after the provost had left town, sums, called deposits, from parties charged with obstructing the streets, by way of security for their appearance before the provost. In effect, these sums appear to have been gratuities given in order that the constable should not enforce, before the provost, penalties which would have probably exceeded the deposits. The sums so given were usually from 7½*d.* to 1*s.* These cases were seldom heard; and the constables, instead of returning an account of the deposits to the commissioners, kept the money, and charged, upon the commissioners, the expense of the summons obtained against the parties who had thus compounded.

The influence of the corporation in the proceedings of the commissioners appears to have been felt, and exerted, in the appointment of these constables and other officers acting under that body.

The following officers are employed under the commissioners, at the following salaries:

Officers.		Salaries. £.	s.	d.	Total. £.	s.	d.
Two constables, each		18	0	0	36	0	0
Both offices filled by the same person.	Secretary for the town	28	0	0	28	0	0
	Secretary for the harbour	28	0	0	28	0	0
Conservator		28	0	0	28	0	0
Treasurer and accountant		18	9	3	18	9	3

SLIGO.

	£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
15 watchmen were employed at a weekly expense of £5 12s.	291	4	0	-	-	291	4	0
Harbour-master - - -	21	0	0	-	-	21	0	0
Ballast-master - - -	30	0	0	-	-	30	0	0
Harbour-constable - -	20	0	0	-	-	20	0	0

Of the expenses of watching, about 14s. weekly has been charged to the harbour fund.

The collector of the town assessment receives 9d. in the pound, as receiver's fees.

The collector of the harbour and ballast dues is the collector of the port, and he receives 1s. in the pound upon the amount collected.

Proceedings of the Commissioners, and Public Feeling respecting them.

33. The amount of the assessments upon the town has been, for some years, £1,000 a-year. The Commissioners have borrowed to the full extent of their powers upon the security of these assessments, £2,000. They have also borrowed a considerable sum upon the security of the harbour dues.

The proceedings of this body have not given public satisfaction.

We have already adverted to the opinion which very generally prevails, that their powers are employed to forward the private interests of the patron.

Some years ago there was a defalcation in the funds, owing to the misconduct of a person employed by the secretary, who was then also the ostensible collector. It was understood that this person was so employed at the instance of some of the commissioners. No security had been given by either him or the secretary; who was (as stated to us by one of the commissioners) understood to have been appointed at the instance of the patron of the corporation. The commissioners made an allowance, out of their funds, of £150, for the loss to the secretary, whom they continued in office.

Until the year 1820, the accounts of the town fund and the harbour fund were not kept distinct. It was stated to us by one of the commissioners, that they were in the habit of borrowing from one fund for the purposes of the other. Since 1820, the accounts of the two funds have been kept separate.

The structure of this body is much complained of; complaints are also made of the neglect of the commissioners. Their office being for life, no control exists over those who are elected; and over those who, as the members of the corporation, are commissioners *ex officio*, there is of course no public control whatever, either in their appointment or removal.

The qualification of electors, with reference to the value of property in the town, is considered by many to be much too high; and it produces the more dissatisfaction, because the qualification of the electors who appoint such of the commissioners as are elective is not (as in the instance of the Police Act of Londonderry) commensurate with the liability to taxation: the qualification of the electors being that of holding tenements of the yearly value of £20, while all houses of the yearly value of £5 and upwards are subject to assessment.

The appointment, *ex officio*, of members of the corporation or commissioners, is, in effect, only an indirect mode of giving the patron of the corporation so many votes in their eliberations.

The meetings of the commissioners are private. They are not, by the Act, bound to account to any authority. In this respect, the Sligo Act departed from the former Statute, (3 Geo. II. c. 21,) which required the accounts to be submitted, on oath, to the judge of assize, and, triennially, to the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council. They have incurred debts to several persons, to whom they have given orders for the amount owing to them. Some of these orders have been sold for sums below their nominal amount, in consequence of the delay of payment.

Port Charges.

A strong objection is made, to which we see no answer, against committing the regulation of matters connected with the harbour to a class of persons, the constitution of whose body is not such as to secure, among its members, the appointment of individuals connected with the shipping interest or the export or import trade of Sligo, or qualified fully to understand or efficiently to execute those provisions of the Act which relate to the quays, harbour, ballast, and pilotage. The Charges imposed as Harbour Dues are said to be felt extremely burthensome. The export trade of Sligo is very considerable, and is fast increasing. The extent of the burthen, and of the trade on which it is imposed, will appear from the following returns:

NUMBER of VESSELS and RECEIPTS of HARBOUR DUES and BALLAST, Seven Years, ending 5th January 1833.

Years.	Number of Vessels.	Harbour Dues.			Ballast.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1826	24	506	19	8	,,		
1827	322	638	2	7	67	8	0
1828	314	670	19	3	166	8	0
1829	244	550	13	6	70	18	6
1830	271	708	14	4	109	18	9
1831	290	571	7	0	121	0	9
1832	255	576	3	2	90	3	8

19th September 1833.

E. W. LESTER.

NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS trading to SLIGO, Seven Years, ending 5th January 1832.

Years.	FOREIGN.		COASTING—GREAT BRITAIN.				COASTING—IRELAND.				Customs received.
	Inwards.		Inwards.		Outwards.		Inwards.		Outwards.		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	
											£.
1826	40	6,013	174	14,607	217	16,594	37	2,859	26	1,063	33,565
1827	24	3,384	213	17,283	319	24,133	30	1,740	47	1,015	36,537
1828	36	4,657	209	18,483	349	25,978	34	2,682	61	3,117	41,917
1829	35	4,594	240	20,389	287	21,657	24	1,732	61	997	42,104
1830	34	4,758	192	19,582	236	19,064	27	2,270	40	1,318	36,325
1831	27	3,284	222	19,641	288	21,607	27	2,790	40	1,282	30,987
1832	28	4,124	188	16,934	235	19,452	21	2,079	17	457	23,066

Sligo, 19th September 1833. EDWD. M'LESTER.

ACCOUNT of CORN and BUTTER Exported in the Years undermentioned.

Oats.	Quarterns.	Firkins of Butter.
Year ending 10th October, 1825 . . .	109,661	
,, 10th October, 1827 . . .	153,765	
,, 10th October, 1828 . . .	189,665	
,, 10th October, 1829 . . .	118,825	
,, 5th April, 1832 . . .	149,507	37,376
,, 5th April, 1833 . . .	15,836	44,398

19th September 1833. EDWD. M'LESTER.

The following return will show all the port charges made at the port of Sligo:

PORT OF SLIGO.—A RETURN of all DUTIES, RATES, or TOLLS, (other than DOCK DUES imposed by Act of Parliament,) levied by any Corporation or Individuals on SHIPPING, or on GOODS Imported into, or Exported from, this Port; together with a Statement of that Class of Persons (if any) who are exempt from the same, and also of the Authority under which they are levied, and the Amount thereof, during the years 1830, 1831, and 1832.

Denomination and Description of Duty, Rate, or Toll.	Under what Class of Shipping, or on what Articles of Import or Export, charged.	Rate of Duty.	Produce of Duty in the Years 1830			1831			1832			By what Corporate Body, or what Individual, levied.	Under what Authority levied.	How applied.	What Class of Persons (if any) exempt.
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.				
Harbour dues	Upon all vessels entering and clearing from and to ports beyond the seas, including Great Britain.	6*d.* per ton, late Irish currency.	576	7	11	571	7	0	576	3	2	By commissioners appointed by 43 Geo. III., for the improvement of the town and harbour of Sligo.	43 Geo. III.	In building and keeping in repair the quays, deepening the harbour, and supplying buoys, &c.	Nil.
Ditto . .	Upon all vessels from and to ports in Ireland.	3*d.* per ton, ditto.													
BALLINA CREEK.															
Harbour dues	On every class of vessels coming to the usual place of lading and discharging goods.	2*d.* per ton.	80	1	10	59	15	0	64	3	10	A committee appointed by the trade for the improvement of the river May navigation.	None.	These sums were intended for the purposes of being applied to the improvement of the quay and navigation of the river, and the payment of salaries of harbour and pilot masters; but, from the best information we have received, half of the sums so collected by individuals are suspected to have been appropriated to their own use. The officers at Ballina acquaint us that the *treasurers** to the above fund have refused to state how the sums have been appropriated.	Proprietors of vessels residing in Ballina.
Sack-money, or a toll on each bag of oats, barley, and wheat *bought* for exportation.	All grain bought for exportation.	1*d.* per sack.	294	8	10	224	2	3	260	9	4	Every person buying grain for *exportation* keeps 1*d.* per sack from the farmer or person selling it.	Ditto.		

Custom House, 10th April 1833.

WYNN, Collector.
EDWD. M'LESTER, Comptroller.

* The treasurer is Mr. Andrew Gallagher, of Ballina, who continued to act as such until about four months since, when he was succeeded by Mr. William Mally, jun., of the same place.

SLIGO.

Parliamentary Boundary.

34. The Limits of the Parliamentary borough, as defined by the Boundary Act 2, 3, Will. IV., c. 89, are the same with those of the jurisdiction of the commissioners under the 43 Geo. III.,—a circuit of one mile from the market-cross.

Schools.

35. The corporation does not contribute to any School. There is a school in connexion with the National Board, for the education of male and female children; a parochial male school under the care of the rector; a small school established by an individual in connexion with the Hibernian School Society; a female school established by an individual; a charter school; and an orphan asylum school; besides some private schools.

Character and Working of the Corporation.

36. The Corporation of Sligo, save so far as it is a component part of the body of commissioners under the Sligo Local Act, and save so far as relates to the Borough Court, does absolutely nothing towards the municipal management of the town. With respect to its share in the body of commissioners, we have already stated the practical result to be, to give to one individual a preponderating influence. With respect to the Borough Court, the smallness of its jurisdiction, the want of a judge whose pursuits and education would fit him for the judicial functions, and the irregularity of its sittings, at present, greatly abridge its practical utility.

Exclusively Protestant.

It is exclusively Protestant. No Roman Catholic has been, or would be, admitted as a member of it.

State and Prospects of the Town.

37. Sligo is a place of considerable trade. Its commercial dealings are said to be advancing, though slowly. Its streets are badly paved, and have in many parts a neglected appearance. Its principal trade is in the export of grain and butter.

Number and Value of Houses.

38. According to the assessments under the Sligo Act, the Number and Value of Houses assessed were, about the time of our Inquiry, as follows:

Value of houses in town of £10 and under £20 -	361
„ „ £20 and under £30 -	204
„ „ £30 and under £40 -	135
„ „ £40 and upwards - -	116
Total - -	816

Population.

39. The following particulars appear upon the Population Abstract of 1831:

	Parish of Calry.	Parish of St. John.	Total.
Males - - - - - - - -	1,756	5,298	
Females - - - - - - -	1,985	6,113	
Total -	3,741	11,411	—15,152
Families chiefly engaged in agriculture -	8	96	
„ in trade, manufacture, and handicraft - - - - - - -	311	918	
„ not comprised in those classes -	425	1,183	
Total -	744	2,197	—2,941
Houses inhabited - - - - -	598	1,763	
„ uninhabited - - - -	52	197	
„ building - - - - -	12	45	
Total -	662	2,005	—2,667

JAMES MOODY,
DAVID R. PIGOT, } *Commissioners.*

Inquiry held the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th Sept. 1833.

REPORT

ON

THE BOROUGH OF STRABANE.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Situation and Limits	1277
Incorporation and Charter	1277
Title	1277
Corporate Body	1277
Provost	1277
Oaths of	1277
Functions of	1277
Salary of	1277
Free Burgesses	1277
Oaths of	1277
Commonalty	1277
Bye-Laws	1278
Common Council	1278
Rights to Freedom	1278
Exclusive Character of the Corporation	1278
Fees on Admission	1278
Officers	1278
Recorder	1278
Chamberlain	1278
Serjeants at Mace	1278
Constable	1278
Beadle	1278
Inspector of the Market	1278
Butter Inspector	1278
Court of Record	1278
Criminal Jurisdiction	1279
Petty Sessions	1279
Police	1279
Prison	1279
Property	1279
Debts	1280
Parliamentary Representation	1281
Patronage	1281
State and Prospects of the Town	1281

BOROUGH OF STRABANE.

SITUATION and LIMITS.

STRABANE is a principal town of the county of Tyrone, and is situate near the town of Lifford, upon the river Finn or Foyle. The Limits of the Borough of Strabane are not defined by the governing charter, which only incorporates the town, and the lands comprised in it; but the reputed limits are stated in one of several bye-laws made on the 27th of September, 1769, containing various regulations relating to the town and its inhabitants. They are described in the bye-law as follows: "From the market-house of the said borough to the middle of the bridge over Loughfoyle; on the great road leading from Strabane aforesaid, to the borough of Lifford, in the county of Donegal; from the middle of the said bridge, by the middle of the river Finn, to the middle of the brook or rivulet mearing between Magin Ballycolman and Castletown, in the county of Tyrone; by the middle of the said rivulet to the middle of the brook or rivulet mearing between Ballycolman and Ballyfaton; by the middle of the said brook or rivulet to the middle of the river Mourne; by the middle of the said river to extend to the middle of the brook or rivulet called the middle brook of Strabane; from thence to extend by the middle of the brook or rivulet running from the lower end of the said glen to the middle of Loughfoyle; and by the middle of Loughfoyle to the middle of said bridge on the great road between the said borough of Strabane and the said borough of Lifford."

INCORPORATION.

The Incorporation of Strabane formed part of the plan of the New Plantation in Ulster.

CHARTER.

The Charter of incorporation was granted by King James I., and is dated the 18th of March, in the tenth year of his reign. It is enrolled (Rot. Pat. 10 Jac. I., p. 4, m. 34).

TITLE.

The charter incorporates "all the inhabitants" of the corporate district under the Title of "The Provost, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Strabane."

CORPORATE BODY.

According to the charter the corporation should consist of one provost, twelve free burgesses, and a commonalty indefinite in number.

PROVOST.

The Provost is elective annually, on the 24th of June, out of the free burgesses, by the provost and free burgesses, or the major part of them. The year of office begins on the 29th of September. If there be not an election on the charter-day the provost continues to hold his office until there is a new election.

The practice has been, for a long series of years, generally (but not always) to appoint to the office of provost the agent of the Marquis of Abercorn, the patron of the borough. The gentleman who was provost at the time of the holding of our Inquiry had filled the office for 23 years, during the whole of which time he was the agent of the patron. It being understood that, with the concurrence of the Abercorn family, he should be provost, it was deemed unnecessary to convene meetings of the burgesses for the purposes of election. The course adopted was, that the recorder and provost attended at the town-hall, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, on the day when a meeting ought regularly to take place; an entry was then made in the books that a sufficient number of free burgesses did not attend to elect a provost, and the provost, as a matter of course, continued to hold his office for the succeeding year. During the 23 years during which the provost whom we found in office had presided over the corporation he was only twice elected—first in 1810, and afterwards in 1824.

Some time (about the month of April 1833) before the holding of our Inquiry a new agent was appointed over the Abercorn property, and upon the 24th of June, 1833, he was elected provost for the year commencing the ensuing 29th of September.

OATH.

The practice is to administer to the provost, besides the Oath of office, the oaths of supremacy and abjuration; he also signs the declaration against transubstantiation. The charter requires the provost, in addition to the oath of office, to take the oath of supremacy only.

FUNCTIONS.

The Functions of the provost are very limited. He is not, *ex officio*, a justice of the peace. He appears to derive from the charter no substantial authority, save that he is clerk of the market, and is made by the charter judge of the borough court,—a jurisdiction now disused As clerk of the market he exercises a jurisdiction in cases of frauds committed in the markets.

SALARY.

The Salary of the provost is £70 a-year.

FREE BURGESSES.

The Free Burgess is directed by the charter to be elected out of the "better and more honest inhabitants of the borough" by the provost and free burgesses, or the major part of them. He holds his office for life unless removed; but he is removable for misconduct by the provost and major part of the free burgesses for the time being. In practice the person who is elected a free burgess is first made a freeman.

OATHS.

The free burgess is, by the charter, required to take the Oath of office only. In practice he takes the oaths of supremacy and abjuration, and signs the declaration against transubstantiation.

The free burgess has no salary or other emolument.

COMMONALTY.

The charter directed that "all the inhabitants, and such other men whom the provost and free burgesses of the borough for the time being should admit to the freedom of the borough," should constitute the Commonalty. In practice all freemen are admitted by the provost and free burgesses, and there is no inchoate right to freedom, save that it is considered that the eldest sons of burgesses are entitled to "a certificate of freedom."

STRABANE.

Bye-laws. The charter gave the power of making Bye-laws to the provost, free burgesses, and commonalty.

Common Council. It was stated to us that a body called a Common Council has sometimes met, consisting of the provost, free burgesses, and freemen; and that this body was considered to have control over the corporate funds. It did not appear that they ever exercised such control. Their meetings were unfrequent and irregular. At a meeting of the common council, which took place several years ago, a question arose whether a new market, then in contemplation, should be erected on ground belonging to an individual who offered it at a rent of £22. 15*s.*, and for a lease of 999 years, or upon ground belonging to the Marquis of Abercorn. A difference of opinion existed on this point between the burgesses and the freemen, the burgesses being desirous that the market should be erected on the property of the Marquis of Abercorn, the freemen wishing that the site to be selected should be that which was offered by the individual above mentioned. The freemen outvoted the burgesses, and resolved that the market should be erected on the site last mentioned. The provost and free burgesses, in a considerable time after, departed from this resolution, acting upon their own authority; and the market has been since erected, at an outlay of about £1,500, upon ground of the Marquis of Abercorn, of which the corporation have obtained no legal title.

With the exception of this transaction, (in which the common council appear to have exercised no effective power,) and of a meeting which took place in 1826, we have not been able to discover that they acted, in recent times, as a body exercising corporate functions. That they formerly exercised efficient functions appears from a set of bye-laws, of which the minutes are still extant, passed at a common council held upon the 27th of September 1769, comprising various local regulations, and, among other matters, defining the limits of the borough. They were, however, always subject to this restriction upon such powers as they may have had,—that they could be assembled only upon the summons of the provost.

Rights to Freedom. It was represented to us that the eldest sons of burgesses are entitled to be made free of the corporation. This opinion appears to have had its source in one of the bye-laws of 1769. If the right exists, it is the only right to freedom in this corporation. The provost and free burgesses alone exercise the power of granting freedom.

Exclusive Character of Corporation. There is no Roman Catholic member of the Corporation in any of its classes. The freedom of the corporation is of no substantial value, and is not an object of ambition. It was stated to us that it was proposed lately to two Roman Catholics to become freemen, and that they declined.

Fees on Admission. The Fees payable on Admission to freedom amount to £1 14*s.* 1½*d.* Irish, including stamps.

Officers. The Officers of the corporation are,

Recorder,
Chamberlain,
Two Serjeants at Mace,
Constable,
Beadle,
Inspector of Grain Market.

Recorder. The charter empowers the provost, free burgesses, and commonalty, to appoint two serjeants at mace, and other inferior officers. The charter makes no mention of a Recorder. There is, however, an officer styled recorder, whose salary is £25, and who appears to perform no duty save that of holding in his custody the books of the corporation; attending at the town-hall when the provost and free burgesses do, or ought to, meet; making entries in the book of what passes on those occasions; and signing certificates of complimentary grants of freedom. When the borough court was used this officer appears to have performed the functions of town clerk with reference to its proceedings.

Chamberlain. The Chamberlain acts as treasurer, keeps the accounts, receives the income, and disburses the outlay of the corporation. His salary is £15. The charter makes no mention of a chamberlain.

Serjeants at Mace. The duties of the Serjeants at Mace are represented to be, to preserve regularity in the markets, to assist the constable in examining the weights and measures, and to attend upon the provost. When the borough court was in use they executed its process. The salary of each serjeant at mace is £15; and he receives, also, a suit of clothes in every year.

Constable. The Constable is an officer not named in the charter. When the borough court was in use the officer now called constable was styled marshal, and had the custody of persons arrested, and of goods attached, under process of the court. At present the duties of the constable are similar to those of the serjeants at mace, and chiefly consist in the regulation of the markets, and supplying evidence to prove undue practices with respect to weights and measures. His salary is £22 15*s.* a-year.

Beadle. The Beadle is not named in the charter. His duties are described to be to take up street beggars, to give notices of meetings, and to remove nuisances. The present beadle is clerk of the petty sessions. His salary as beadle is £10 a-year. He also gets a suit of clothes annually.

Inspector of the Market. The Inspector of the Market is an officer employed, since the erection of the new markets of Strabane, to inspect the grain which is exposed for sale. He is appointed with the concurrence of the dealers in corn. He receives a salary of £28. 3*s.* 4*d.* a-year, one-half of which is paid by the corn-dealers, and one half by the corporation.

Butter Inspector. The corporation lately engaged a person to inspect Butter at the market, and agreed to pay him so much as his legal fees should fall short of £50 a-year.

Court of Record. The charter created a Court of Record, with civil jurisdiction, within the borough to the amount of five marks, £3 6*s.* 8*d.*

The process of this court appears to have resembled that of similar courts in other places.

The process was against person or goods; but, when the process was against the person, it operated only as a summons; the defaulter could not be arrested where the demand did not exceed £2; and, as stated to us, it was not the practice to issue an attachment against goods, except where the demand would have warranted an arrest of the person. The business of the court was conducted by practitioners, styled attorneys, but without any qualification as a condition for their appointment. Five of those who last officiated were of the trade of stay-makers: they were appointed by the provost. The expenses of the court were considerable, and after the arrest for small sums was abolished the business of the court declined, and it is now wholly disused. The provost was, by the charter, the sole judge of the court.

There is no local Criminal Court connected with the corporation. Criminal Jurisdiction.

Petty Sessions are held occasionally, but irregularly. For some time before the holding of our Inquiry there were only two acting magistrates of the county of Tyrone resident in the town, or its immediate vicinity. Petty Sessions.

There is no Police but the constabulary. Police.

The corporation supply no Prison; they had formerly a place of confinement for persons imprisoned for debt under process from the borough court, but this has been long disused. The only place of confinement now in Strabane is the bridewell, which is situated under the county sessions court-house. Prison.

The Property of the corporation consists of the tolls of the fairs and markets, the town-hall, and the shambles. The principal part of the corporate income is derived from the tolls. The quantities of agricultural produce, especially of grain, sold at the market of Strabane, has greatly increased within the last six years; and a spacious market has been erected by the corporation, at an expense, including the purchase money of a part of the site, of £15,000. It stands partly upon ground held under a lease for lives, renewable for ever, at a yearly rent of £7 7*s.* 8*d.*, and 10*s.* renewal fine; and partly upon two lots of ground, held without any other title than that of a yearly tenancy, under the Marquis of Abercorn. The corporation pays for one of the lots £4 4*s.*, for the other £3 3*s.* a-year. Property.

The state of the corporate funds will appear from the following statement of their receipts and expenditure, for the two years ending 28th September 1833.

Dr. The Corporation of Strabane in Account with William Stevenson, Treasurer. *Cr.*

			£.	s.	d.
1831		To balance from last account	98	18	11½
Oct. 15	To cash paid	E. Edie, Esq., Recorder, one year's salary due 29th Sept. 1823	23	1	6½
30	,,	James M'Intosh, for repairing corn triers and lamps	0	8	9
31	,,	James M'Curdh, amount of his account	6	3	0
	,,	Nixon M'Kenzie, for repairing market-house gate, and making a lock	1	6	0
Dec. 3	,,	Rent to Frederick M'Cormick, due 1st Nov.	3	13	10½
9	,,	For repairing corn triers	0	2	5
12	,,	G. Denny, for repairing roof of sheds in grain-market	0	18	2
	,,	J. M'Kinley, for repairing a pipe at Water-lane	1	4	0
	,,	For paving channels, drawing gravel, &c., in grain-market	5	9	9
	,,	For flags for repairing floors of Weigh-houses in ditto	1	1	9
16	,,	Wm. Cooke, for 6 truck-wheels and carriage of ditto	0	14	5
17	,,	James Darley, for making 18 potato buckets, &c.	1	19	6
24	,,	For repairing street at Meeting-house	0	4	0
1832					
Jan. 13	,,	Wm. Dunlap, amount of his account	5	1	7½
Mar. 24	,,	James Carland, for prosecuting vagrants	1	0	0
29	,,	James Reid and Wm. Hamilton, town serjeants, one half-year's salary	13	17	0
	,,	M. Murphy, constable, one half-year's salary	10	10	0
	,,	Patrick Foster, corn inspector, ditto	6	10	0
	,,	Beadle, half-year's salary, due 1st June	4	12	4
April 11	,,	Mrs. E. Scott, in part of account	35	4	0½
	,,	For repairing a shore	0	5	0
21	,,	For plastering and whitewashing shambles	0	17	1
May 5	,,	Sir J. J. Burgoyne, two years' salary as provost, due 29th Sept. 1828	129	4	8
8	,,	Labourers at the gates of the grain market, from 1st Oct.	4	15	0
12	,,	E. Edie, Esq., recorder, one year's salary, due 29th Sept. 1824	23	1	6½
	,,	For fire-works, tar barrels, candles, &c., &c. 21st January	7	11	8
28	,,	For a grate, and fixing a fountain at corn-market	1	4	7
June 11	,,	For raising piers at lower gate of ditto	0	19	7
13	,,	For paving under the sheds on south-west side of ditto	5	2	8
20	,,	For fixing a fountain at the market-house, &c., &c.	0	12	2½
21	,,	For paving under the shed on north-west side of corn-market	2	6	11½
	,,	A spring for the bell of the clock, and fixing it on	0	7	0
July 7	,,	For building abutments against the north-west wall of corn-market	6	11	2
14	,,	Rent to F. M'Cormick, due 1st May	3	13	10½
Aug. 11	,,	For repairing roof of market-house	0	7	6
	,,	For drawing and spreading gravel in corn market, &c.	4	15	6½
Sept. 24	,,	Wm. M'Ginnis for sundry works at Trucks, &c.	4	18	3
	,,	Daniel Cook, amount of his account	16	13	2
	,,	A. M'Farland, for sundry repairs in streets, paving, &c.	18	11	4½
28	,,	Carrall and Gray, amount of their account to Sept. 29th 1831	4	9	6
	,,	Donations to Mendicity and Penny Societies	10	0	0
	,,	James Scully, on account of work done at corn-market	114	19	4½
29	,,	James Reid and Wm. Hamilton, town serjeants, half-year's salary	13	17	0
	,,	M. Murphy, constable, half-year's salary	10	10	0
	,,	P. Foster, corn inspector, ditto	6	10	0
	,,	Beadle, half-year's salary, due 1st inst.	4	12	4
	,,	Treasurer, one year's salary, due this day	13	16	11
	,,	Wm. Parker and assistants for collecting out customs	34	2	10
			£666	17	11

			£.	s.	d.
1831					
Oct. 6	By cash from	L. and A. Warnock, arrears of weigh-house rent	100	0	0
10	By cash from	C. Humphreys, for rent due 29th Sept.	1	16	11
1832					
Jan. 5	By cash from	L. and A. Warnock, on account of weigh-house rent for 1831—32	100	0	0
April 4	By cash from	ditto, on account of ditto	100	0	0
	By cash from	P. Boyle, for rent of a cellar	1	10	0
July 15	By cash from	L. and A. Warnock, on account of weigh-house rent	100	0	0
Sept. 29	By cash from	Wm. Parker, for out-customs for one year ending 28th inst.	180	0	10
	Balance due to Treasurer.		83	10	2
			£666	17	11

E. E. Wm. Stevenson, Treasurer.

Dr. The Corporation of Strabane in Account with William Stevenson, Treasurer. *Cr*

1832			£.	s.	d.
	To balance brought from last account		83	10	2
Oct. 1	To cash paid for a stop-stone for grain-market gate		0	2	6
13	,,	A. M'Farland, for repairing streets	3	11	9
	,,	Subscription to fund for sufferers by cholera	20	0	0
15	,,	Insurance on town-hall and clock	1	19	7
18	,,	For repairing two beams	0	16	0
22	,,	James M'Curdh, amount of his account	7	7	0
Nov. 13	,,	J. Graham, for lawyer's opinion	4	2	4
	,,	A. M'Farland, for making a sewer in Bowling-green	12	10	5
17	,,	Thomas Reid, for repairing market-house roof	0	5	0
Dec. 13	,,	Rent to F. M'Cormick, due 1st November	3	13	10½
1833					
Jan. 10	,,	John M'Kinley, for sundry work	0	7	9
12	,,	A. M'Farland, for repairing and gravelling Bowling-green	11	9	6
Feb. 11	,,	Joseph Cole, for levelling ditto	1	4	0
	,,	For repairing street at corn-market after flood	0	2	6
	,,	A. M'Farland, for making a sewer in Patrick-street	9	8	9½
	,,	For repairing flags in market-house	0	11	11
	,,	For repairing streets about the fountains	1	0	4
19	,,	For altering sewer in the shambles	2	7	9½
20	,,	Sir J. J. Burgoyne, two years' salary as provost, due 29th September, 1830	129	4	8
Mar. 9	,,	J. Wilson, for sundry work, per account	1	14	7
April 1	,,	Beadle's expenses in Omagh, while prosecuting vagrants	0	18	6
	,,	James Reid and William Hamilton, town serjeauts, half-year's salary	13	17	0
	,,	M. Murphy, constable, half-year's salary	10	10	0
	,,	F. Foster, corn inspector, ditto	6	10	0
	,,	Beadle, half-year's salary, due 1st ultimo	4	12	4
17	,,	J. Watson, for selling tolls of grain-market, &c., Sept. 1830	1	1	0
	,,	For sundry repairs to streets	0	12	4
20	,,	Mrs. Scott, amount of her account, as furnished	29	7	4½
	,,	Mrs. Scully, balance of her late husband's account	1	13	2
May 29	,,	F. Laimour, amount of his account	2	5	0
June 18	,,	Hugh Halliday, for repairing and adjusting beams	1	10	0
Aug. 5	,,	J. M'Kinley, for repairing a sewer in Butcher's-street	0	9	4½
	,,	Beadle's expenses in Omagh, while prosecuting vagrants	0	10	0
	,,	George Denny, for repairing roof of the market-house and grain-market	2	0	4
Sept. 14	,,	P. Foster, for repairing Bowling-green	0	9	8
19	,,	Fees to common council office on approval of Major Humphrey's election	1	16	11
	,,	A. M'Farland, for sundry repairs to streets, &c.	14	4	4½
24	,,	Daniel Cook, amount of his account	3	11	0
25	,,	William Cook, amount of his account	0	5	3
	,,	Donations to Mendicity Association and Penny Society	10	0	0
26	,,	William Dunlap, amount of his account	2	17	3
	,,	F. Laimour and N. Sims, being the amount of rent paid by them for ground occupied by corporation at the grain-market	15	15	0
	,,	W. Stevenson, amount of his account, commencing Oct. 1825	30	0	3
	,,	William Magennis, amount of his account	3	10	1
	,,	S. Colhoun, in part payment of his account	26	17	11
28	,,	Rent of grain-market and shambles up to Nov. 1831	28	1	11
	,,	James Reid and William Hamilton, town serjeants, half-year's salary	13	17	0
	,,	M. Murphy, constable, half-year's salary	10	10	0
	,,	P. Foster, corn inspector, ditto	6	10	0
	,,	Beadle, half-year's salary, due 1st inst.	4	12	4
	,,	Treasurer, one year's salary, due 29th inst.	13	16	11
	,,	Wm. Parker and assistants, for collecting out-customs	32	13	3
	,,	Rent to F. M'Cormick, due 1st May last	3	13	10½
	,,	Mr. George Brown, for provost's chain	13	6	8
	,,	A. M'Farland, for repairing streets leading from the Bowling-green to the church	3	16	8
	,,	Expenses incurred in prosecuting Mary Donnell and M. A. Agnew for highway robbery	3	9	1
	,,	For prosecuting eight females under the Vagrant Act	4	4	0
			£619	6	3½

1832			£.	s.	d.
Oct. 8	By cash from L. and A. Warnock, arrears of weigh-house rent		170	0	0
Nov. 14	By cash from Charles Humphreys, for rent due 29th September		3	13	10
1833					
Feb. 12	By cash from Patrick Boyle, for rent due 29th September		2	10	0
	By cash from James Wilson, on account of weigh-house rent, 1832–3		125	0	0
June 4	By cash from James Wilson, on account of weigh-house rent, 1832–3		125	0	0
Sept. 28	By cash from William Parker, for out-customs for one year, ending this day		131	15	9
	Balance due to treasurer		61	6	8½
			£619	6	3½

E. E. Wm. Stevenson, Treasurer.

The income and expenditure for the years ending 1831 inclusive, were as follows:—

			Irish Currency. £.	s.	d.		Irish Currency. £.	s.	d.		Irish Currency. £.	s.	d.
Year ending 25th Sept.		1823	Receipts 307	16	7½	Expenditure 273	13	9		Balance in treasurer's hands	34	2	10½
,,	,,	1824	,, 317	12	0½	,, 265	15	3½		,, ,,	51	16	9
,,	,,	1825	,, 447	1	11½	,, 411	14	8½		,, ,,	35	7	3
,,	,,	1826	,, 344	5	1½	,, 429	18	4½		,, due to treasurer	85	13	3
			British.			British.					British.		
,,	,,	1827	,, 349	14	11½	,, 238	11	6		,, in treasurer's hands	111	3	5½
,,	,,	1828	,, 691	16	7	,, 602	10	7		,, ,,	89	6	0
,,	,,	1829	,, 780	18	5	,, 804	15	6		,, due to treasurer	23	17	1
,,	,,	1830	,, 739	2	5	,, 855	12	10		,, ,,	116	10	5
,,	,,	1831	,, 665	4	10	,, 764	3	9½		,, ,,	98	18	11½

Wm. Stevenson, Treasurer.

Debts.

The corporation is stated to be in Debt to the amount of £581 3*s.* Of this sum £384 18*s.* 4*d.* is composed of two items—£193 17*s.* arrears of salary stated to be due to the provost, and £184 12*s.* 4*d.* arrears of salary stated as due to the recorder,—an officer, whose services (if any have been rendered) appear to be nearly, if not altogether, valueless. The debts were specified to us as follows:—

DEBTS due by the CORPORATION of STRABANE, September 28, 1833.

	£.	s.	d.
Three years' salary to the provost	193	17	0
Eight ditto recorder	184	12	4
To the treasurer, for money paid in advance	61	6	8½
To Mr. Scott, for clothing for the serjeants and beadle	39	16	3
To the county treasurer, for county cess	27	0	0
To Messrs. Law and Son, Dublin	26	8	0
To Mr. Colhoun, balance of his account	25	17	0½
To John Hughes, for trees removed when extending grain-market	10	13	4
To Messrs. Carral and Gray, for stationery and printing	6	3	7½
To Messrs. Smith and Holmes, amount of their account	5	8	9
Total	£581	3	0½

Parliamentary Representation.

The borough of Strabane returned two Members to the Irish House of Commons, and was disfranchised at the Union. The members were elected by the provost and free burgesses, and were the nominees of the patron, who received the compensation (£15,000) for the disfranchisement of the borough.

Patronage.

The Patron is the Marquis of Abercorn. The provost and free burgesses are, in effect, nominated by him or his agent. The freemen, who are few, but whose exact number we did not learn, never possessed political power, and now enjoy no municipal power, nor any privilege, save one, which is deemed of so little value as not to be insisted on by many who might claim it, (and which seems to be of questionable legality,) that of having goods weighed without charge at the public crane.

STATE and PROSPECTS of the TOWN.

Strabane is a place of considerable trade in agricultural produce, of which a large proportion, purchased in the Strabane market, is transmitted, by a canal and by the river Lough Foyle, for exportation to Derry. By an Act of the Irish Parliament, (31 Geo. III. c. 42.) debentures to the amount of £3,703 12*s.*, bearing interest of four per cent., were granted to the then Marquis of Abercorn, to enable him to make a canal from a place adjacent to Strabane to the river Lough Foyle. The canal was formed. Complaints are made of the amount of tolls levied upon the transit of goods, which according to the statute above referred to, and a preceding Act of Parliament, (29 Geo. III. c. 33,) the Marquis of Abercorn was empowered to impose, to the amount of 2*s.* per ton. The facilities, however, afforded by the canal for conveying agricultural produce to the place of export, have been among the causes of the remarkable improvement which has occurred in the markets of Strabane. The town is well situated for the purposes of a corn-market. Several roads, leading from extensive tracts of tillage land, converge at Strabane, or in its neighbourhood; and there is no other considerable mart for corn within a distance of many miles.

The following particulars appear upon the population abstract of 1831:

	Parish of Comus.	Parish of Lickpatrick.	Parish of Urney.	Total.
Males	1,658	126	323	
Females	2,043	178	372	
Total	3,701	304	695	4,700
Families chiefly engaged in agriculture	92	3	23	
„ in trade, manufacture, and handicraft	391	34	59	
„ not comprised in those classes	204	29	36	
Total	687	66	118	871
Houses inhabited	620	48	107	
„ uninhabited	3	2	2	
„ building	53	0	1	
Total	676	50	110	836

Inquiry held the 28th and 30th September and October 1833.

JAMES MOODY,
DAVID R. PIGOT, } *Commissioners.*

REPORT

ON

THE BOROUGH OF ST. JOHNSTOWN.

(DONEGAL.)

CONTENTS.

	Page
Situation and Limits	1285
Grant to the Duke of Lennox, 16 Jac. I.	1285
Plan of Settlement of the New Borough	1285
A Town to be built	1285
Plan of Building	1285
Allotments to Settlers	1285
Tenure	1285
Name of new Borough	1285
Non-alienation Clause in the Charter	1285
Common	1285
Court	1285
Patronage	1285
Change of	1285
Compensation at the Union	1285
Corporation extinct	1286
Observations	1286
State of the Place	1286

THE BOROUGH OF ST. JOHNSTOWN.

SITUATION AND LIMITS.

1. THE borough of St. Johnstown, in the county of Donegal, is situated about six miles from Lifford, and about ten miles from the city of Londonderry. We have not been able to find the incorporating charter, and we cannot state what were the limits of the borough.

A corporation certainly existed at this place; two Members were sent by a provost and burgesses to the Irish House of Commons; and compensation was received upon the disfranchisement of the borough at the Union.

Grant to the Duke of Lennox, 16 Jac. I.

2. King James I., by letters patent, dated the 6th August, in the 16th year of his reign, (which are enrolled Rot. Pat. 16 Jac. 1. p. 3. m. 43) granted to Louis, Duke of Lennox and Earl of Richmond, lands called Dromtoolan, otherwise Cashellduffe and Gollanogh, in the barony of Raphoe, in the county of Donegal, comprising about 210 acres, and certain other lands, containing about 80 acres. The charter contains also a grant of a weekly market and an annual fair, to be holden at a place called Alacaskine, in the county of Donegal.

Plan of Settlement of the new Borough.

3. It directed that the Duke of Lennox, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, should, within the space of four years, bring 13 English or Scotch settlers, chiefly artificers and mechanics, who should be heads of families, and plant them at the place called Alacaskine; that these settlers should build 13 separate houses, and erect a Town, of which the inhabitants could be afterwards incorporated for the defence and safeguard of the King's faithful subjects inhabiting the neighbouring districts, and to repress and coerce rebellion and the King's enemies; and that the Duke of Lennox, his heirs and assigns, within the term aforementioned, should assign and set apart 60 acres of land there, for the site and circuit of the said town or borough; and should thereupon cause those 13 persons to build upon such site and circuit 13 houses, in the form of a street, so that there should be built six houses upon the one side of the street, and seven upon the other, a convenient space for the street being left between the houses; and that the place to be assigned for each house should contain 20 feet in front and 96 feet to the rear, to serve for the site of a house and garden. The charter further directed, and the Duke of Lennox covenanted, that the Duke, his heirs or assigns, should, within the time aforementioned, assign to each of the six houses, so to be built on one side of the projected street, five acres of land, to be occupied in perpetuity with each house; and to each of the seven houses to be built at the other side of the street four acres and one quarter of land, to be held in perpetuity with each of those houses in like manner; and that the Duke of Lennox, his heirs or assigns, should, within the time before mentioned, execute conveyances of those 60 acres, to be distributed in the manner above mentioned to those 13 persons who should so become the future burgesses of the new town; each burgess to hold severally to him and to his heirs in fee farm, subject, each of the six, to a yearly rent of ten shillings, and each of the seven to a yearly rent of nine shillings.

A Town to be built.

Plan of Building.

Allotments to Settlers.

Tenure.

Name of new Borough.

4. The charter directed that the town or borough, when incorporated, should be called by the name of St. Johnstown.

Non-alienation Clause in the Charter.

5. The charter contained a Clause making void the grant contained in it in case the Duke of Lennox, his heirs or assigns, should alien or demise the premises granted by the charter to any person or persons being "mere Irish," or to any person or persons who should not have taken the oath of supremacy within one year previous to such alienation or demise.

The plan of settlement appears to have been so far carried into effect that houses were built, and allotments of the adjoining land were assigned to their occupiers. The houses and the allotments are still held, many of them under the original grants made in fee farm by the patentee. Their situation and boundaries are well known, and were pointed out to us upon our visit to Johnstown. The allotments of land are called freehold; but the number of houses and freeholds was 12, not 13, as prescribed by the patent. Several of the freeholds were here, as at Killybegs, divided into moieties, or half freeholds, held separately.

Common.

6. There is a tradition that a tract of about 30 or 40 acres contiguous to the village was set apart as a Common, and was so enjoyed; but, as far as we could learn, it appeared that, at least for a century past, this land had been enclosed, and held as private property.

Courts.

7. No local court is now held at St. Johnstown.

PATRONAGE.

8. The proprietor of the soil is the Marquis of Abercorn. It is said that, long before the Union, the ancestor of the present Marquis of Abercorn was the patron of the borough, and nominated the Members of the corporation, and the two members sent by them to the Irish House of Commons; but that an individual, named Forward, gained over a majority of the burgesses, and having, upon one occasion, secured the return of the Members to the House of Commons, became thenceforward the owner of its patronage; and that from his family it passed, by marriage, into that of the present Earl of Wicklow. The Compensation made for the disfranchisement of the borough at the Union, being £15,000, was given to Alice Countess of Wicklow, the Right Hon. William Howard, and the Hon. Hugh Howard.

Change of Patronage.

Compensation at the Union.

ST. JOHNSTOWN.
Corporation extinct.

9. Since the Union the Corporation has been suffered to expire, and it is understood to be now wholly extinct.

OBSERVATIONS.

10. The letters patent to the Duke of Lennox state that one of the objects of the settlement was to provide a place of defence for the inhabitants of the neighbouring districts. The town or village appears never to have reached a state of strength or population in which it could have been qualified to effectuate that purpose.

The principal object of the settlement appears to have been that which was effectuated by the establishment of most of the corporations created in this part of the island about the same period, namely, to create a body of Members in the Irish House of Commons to advance the views which were then entertained by the Crown, and resist the party opposed to them.

The corporation appears to have consisted of a provost and twelve burgesses. It probably originally comprised a commonalty like the other corporations created about the time of the grant to the Duke of Lennox, but all that we could learn of the classes that composed it was that it was considered to consist of a provost and twelve burgesses.

State of the Place.

Long previous to the Union, and as far as living memory goes, the burgesses were unknown at Johnstown. Periodical meetings took place upon St. John's day and Michaelmas day, necessary for preserving the existence of the corporation; and, on the occasions of elections of Members for Parliament, a notice or proclamation for holding the election was published, signed by the provost. The corporation was only known in the borough by the occurrence of these ceremonies.

11. The village consists of a collection of a few houses, and its population is not specified in the Population Abstract of 1831.

Inquiry held 11th October 1833.

JAMES MOODY,
DAVID R. PIGOT, } *Commissioners.*

REPORT

ON

THE BOROUGH OF ST. JOHNSTOWNE.

(LONGFORD.)

CONTENTS.

	Page
Situation and Limits	1289
Charter	1289
Plan of Corporate Settlement	1289
Corporate Body	1289
Sovereign	1289
His Functions	1289
Deputy Sovereign	1289
Criminal Jurisdiction	1289
Election of Sovereign, Burgesses, and Officers	1289
Commons	1290
Freeman's Oath	1290
Recorder and Town Clerk	1290
Serjeant-at-mace	1290
Bye-laws	1290
Borough Court	1290
Privileges	1290
Property	1290
Plan of Corporate Settlement	1290
Allotments of Land	1290
Obligations of Walter Lecky, the Patentee	1290
Present Circumstances of the Burgess Allotments	1290
Observations	1290
Grant to Walter Lecky	1291
Manor	1291
Court Baron	1291
Conditions and Obligations imposed on Patentee	1291
To sow Land with Hemp	1291
Licence to Settlers to cut Timber	1291
Town Reeds	1291
The Proprietor of the granted Lands not to be an Absentee	1291
Non-alienation Clause	1291
School Land	1291
Market—Fairs	1291
Mode of collecting Tolls	1292
Amount claimed	1292
Parliamentary Representation	1292
Patronage	1229
Corporation virtually extinct	1292
Number and Value of Houses	1292
Population	1292

THE BOROUGH OF ST. JOHNSTOWNE.

1. The borough of St. Johnstowne is situated within about six miles from Longford, and about the like distance from Granard, in the county of Longford. We are unable to state what were the limits of the corporate district. SITUATION AND LIMITS.

2. The borough was incorporated by a charter granted by King Charles I., bearing date the third day of April, in the third year of his reign, and is enrolled, (Rot. Pat. 3, Car. I. p. 3, m. 1.) A charter was granted by King James II., dated the 25th April, in the fifth year of his reign, purporting to create a body corporate similar to that made by the former charter, and naming new members; but we are not aware that it was ever acted on. CHARTER.

3. By the charter of King Charles II. it was ordained "that there should be a town founded upon some part of the four score and six acres, consisting of arable land, pasture, wood, and moor, that is to say, fortie acres of land, arable and pasture, and six acres of wood and moor, with their appurtenances, in the town and lands of Conelongford, next adjoining to the town and lands of Kiltenamedra, in the baronie of Granard, in the countie of Longford, 18 acres of arable land and pasture in the said towne and lands of Kiltenamedra next adjoininge to the river or stream of Clonbreny, in the baronie and county aforesaid, and twentie-two acres of arable land and pasture, with the appurtenances, in the town and lands of Agharda next adjoininge to the said river or stream of Clonbreny aforesaid, in the baronie and county aforesaid." And the charter declared that the four score and six acres before mentioned should be a free borough and corporate town, and should be called the Borough and Town of St Johnstowne, the said town to be erected in the most convenient place of the said lands. Plan of Corporate Settlement.

4. The corporate body was made to consist of one sovereign, 12 burgesses, (including the sovereign,) and free commons, under the title of the Sovereign, Burgesses, and Free Commons of the Borough and Town of St. Johnstowne. Corporate Body.

The charter, as in other similar grants, named the first sovereign, Walter Lecky, and the first burgesses, who consisted of the same Walter Lecky; Sir James Ware, Knight; Captain Arthur Forbes; Arthur Forbes, gentleman; Geo. Fflawne, clerke; William Hitchcock, clerke; Richard Wyne, merchant; Thomas Kenedy, maltman; Robt. Wright, carpenter; Isaac Kane, tailor; Geo. Cuningreve, tanner; and William White, weaver,—being 12 of the British nation. These were named of the common council of the borough. Alexr. Kynd and John Lecky, gentlemen, were named to be the first free commons of the town. The sovereign appears, from this enumeration, to have made, with the burgesses, a body of 12 in all.

5. The Sovereign was to take the oath of office and oath of supremacy, and to have the charge and free government of the borough and town, during his year of office, in as ample a manner as the sovereign of the borough and town of Jamestown, in the county of Leitrim, or the sovereign and burgesses of Newborough, (Gorey,) in the county of Wexford. He was to be justice of the peace, coroner, and clerk of the market, within the borough, for his year of office. He was also made justice of the peace for one year after the expiration of his year of office. Sovereign. His Functions.

The sovereign had the power of appointing a Deputy Sovereign, who, in the absence of his principal, was to be also justice of the peace within the borough. Deputy Sovereign.

The sovereign had Jurisdiction for the trial of misdemeanours committed within the borough; and all fines imposed for such offences were given to the corporation at large. Criminal Jurisdiction.

6. The charter directs that the Election of the Sovereign shall be annual; and that the sovereign, burgesses, and free commons, shall have "frank and free election, as well of the sovereign, to be chosen yearly out of the number of the 12 burgesses, as also of the Burgesses, and all other Officers and ministers, out of the number of freemen and inhabitants of the borough and town, and liberties thereof, as need shall require, according to the use and practice of the corporation of the borough and town of Jamestown." The day of election was directed to be the Monday after the feast of St. John the Baptist, and the year of office was to begin upon the Monday after Michaelmas day. From one expression of the charter it would appear as if intended that the office of burgess should be annual, as well as that of sovereign. It is as follows: "And our will and pleasure is, that from henceforth the Monday next after the feast of St. John Baptist yearly shall be yearly for ever the day of election of all and every the said sovereign and burgesses which shall yearly succeed in the said corporation, unless the said sovereign for the time being happen to die, or be lawfully removed within the year, in which case our pleasure is that the said burgesses shall, within three days after the death or removal of any such sovereign for the time being as aforesaid, proceed to the election of some other of the burgesses to supply the office and place of sovereign, being void as aforesaid." Election of Sovereign, Burgesses, and Officers.

ST. JOHNSTOWNE.

Free Commons.

7. There is no clause in this charter showing an incorporation of the inhabitants, as such. Two persons were named as the first Free Commons; and the sovereign and burgesses were empowered, from time to time, whenever they should think meet, to admit and receive, to be of the free commons of the said borough, such and so many persons as the sovereign and the burgesses, or the sovereign for the time being, and the greater part of the burgesses, should deem meet; such free commons to have all such privileges, franchises, and immunities, as if they had been nominated free commons in the charter. These privileges are not defined.

Freeman's Oath.

The oath prescribed to be taken by a freeman is as follows:

"I shall be obedient, profitable, and true to our Sovereign Lord the Kinge, his heirs and successors, and to the commonaltie of the said towne of St. Johnstowne, and trulie the franchises thereof mayntayne with all my might and power, and give and yield with my sovereign and neighbours after my liveinge, worshipp my elders, and their counsel keepe, and not be assentinge nor abettinge to any confederacie or conspiracie against the said burrough and towne, or my neighbours; and not be retayned to any other man, butt onely to the said sovereigne for the time beinge; and theis articles well and truly keepe. So helpe me, God!" &c.

From the structure of the corporation it is manifest that the whole substantial power was vested in the sovereign and burgesses.

Recorder and Town Clerk.

8. The corporation at large had the power of appointing a Recorder and Town Clerk, who was required to be learned in the laws, and was to have such powers as were enjoyed by the recorder and town clerk of Jamestown. The last recorder died about ten years ago.

Serjeant-at-mace.

9. The sovereign and burgesses had the power of appointing a Serjeant-at-mace and other inferior officers, to be removable at their pleasure.

Bye-laws.

10. The corporation were empowered to build and keep a tholsel, and to make Bye-laws. This power of making bye-laws was given to the corporation at large, including the free commons. The corporation at large were made a guild mercatory.

Borough Court.

11. A Court was created to be holden every three weeks before the sovereign and two or more of the burgesses, with civil jurisdiction within the borough to the amount of £20, and to have similar jurisdiction with that enjoyed by the corporation of Jamestown in the Court of Civil Pleas—a Court of Pie Poudre there.

Privileges.

12. The charter purported to empower the sovereign, burgesses, free commons, and freemen, to sell wyne, ale, beare, and all kind of victuals, and to keep taverns for wyne, alehouses, and tippling-houses, within the borough and town, without licence, notwithstanding any statute. The charter also purported to grant to the sovereign, burgesses, and free commons, liberty to tan leather, notwithstanding the statute of Queen Elizabeth, (11 Eliz. c. 5.)

The sovereign and burgesses were exempt from serving on juries without the borough.

Property.
Plan of Corporate Settlement.
Allotments of Land.

13. By the charter a grant was made in fee to the 12 first burgesses by name, of the lands before mentioned, to be held by them in twelfth shares, (each to hold one-twelfth part of the entire as his own property, in fee) and to be held in free and common socage, by fealty, and at a yearly rent of 16*s.* 11*d.* for the entire. The lands thus granted were not intended to be corporate property. They were enjoyed by the individuals who were the first burgesses of the borough, and those deriving under them by descent and purchase. They were called plots or parks, and they are still known both by their boundaries and by the nature of their tenure.

Obligations of Walter Lecky, the Patentee.

By the charter, Walter Lecky was bound, under a penalty of £500, to build, within the space of three years, upon his twelfth part of the 80 acres allotted to the first burgesses, "one strong castle of stone or brick, firmly compacted, and laid with lime and sand, containing 30 feet in length, 20 feet in breadth, and 25 feet in height, with a pawn containing 300 feet in compass of the standard measure, and compassed about with a wall of stone or brick, in like manner firmly compacted with lime or sand."

Present Circumstances of the Burgess Allotments.

14. In some instances the same person has become the owner of two or more of these plots, and they assumed the names of individuals who became afterwards their owners, or took new denominations from some local circumstances; they are now known under the following names:

Two plots called the Lord's Plots.
One called Adair's Plot.
One called Furrey Park.
One called Johnsparke.
Two called Gledstone's Plots.
One called Lecky's Plot.
One called Kennedy's Plot.
One called Rowly's Hill.
One called Gallows-hill.
And one called High Park.

It is said that the plots called the Lord's Plots, which are now the property of Lord Granard, belonged to two members of the Granard family, who were amongst the first burgesses. The plots comprise each from six to eight statute acres, or nearly that quantity. They are not, as similar tenements in other places, connected either in right or in possession with houses.

Observations.

15. It does not appear to have been intended, in the creating of this corporation, that it should become possessed of influence derived from property. The value of land of which the corporation was empowered to become the owner was £20. It was probably contemplated,

ST. JOHNSTOWNE.

from the first, that a certain degree of patronage should be exercised by Walter Lecky and his descendants. The same charter contains a Grant to him, in fee, of considerable tracts of land immediately adjoining the land granted to the burgesses, part of them forming portions of the same denominations to which the burgess plots belonged; and it confirms to Lecky certain other lands in the neighbourhood, which had been originally granted to James Fferett, and afterwards assigned by Fferett to Lecky. It erects all the lands, so granted to Lecky, into a Manor, under the title of the Manor of Eden, with a Court Baron to be held every three weeks, before a seneschal appointed by Lecky or his real representatives, with a manor jurisdiction to the extent of 40*s*.

Grant to Walter Lecky.

Manor.

Court Baron.

15. Several Conditions and Covenants coupled with the grant of these lands were imposed upon Lecky, the patentee. He was bound under a penalty of 20*s*., to sow an acre of land yearly with Hemp. Power was given, for the space of three years, to such persons as should be permitted by the Lord Lieutenant and Council, to enter upon the lands, and cut Timber and raise stones, according as these should be assigned to them by the Lord Lieutenant and Council, for erecting houses and buildings in any part of the county of Longford. The patentee was bound to cause all such of his tenants as should hold 10 acres, or more, to congregate and reside in what are called Town Reeds, consisting of at least four contiguous dwellings, "as well for mutual defence and safeguard of the said Walter Lecky, his heirs and assigns, and their tenants, as for the erecting of several town reeds upon the granted lands, for the public service and the good of the kingdom of Ireland." A penalty of 10*s*. yearly was imposed for every house "to be erected scatteringly or dispersedly," in contravention of the last-mentioned stipulation, for every year such house should remain upon the lands.

Conditions and Obligations imposed on Patentee.

To sow Land with Hemp.

Licence to Settlers to cut Timber.

Town Reeds.

16. The charter contained, further, the following provision: "And our further will and pleasure is, and wee do hereby straightlie chardge and comaund, and the said Walter Lecky, for him, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, doeth covenant, promise, and graunte to and with us, our heirs and successors, by theis presents, that he the said Walter Lecky, his heirs and assigns, and everie of them, shall for the greatest parte of the yeare, yearelie, for ever personally reside, and keep theire chiefe mansion, and make theire chiefe habitation and residence in and uppon some part of the said one thousand and twentie acres formerlie by theis presents granted to the said Walter Lecky, and for longer tymes shall not absent themselves from thence without the license of us, our heirs or successors, or of our deputie or other chiefe governor or governors of our said realme of Ireland, and three of our Privie Counsell there for the time beeinge, in that behalf, first had and obteyned in writteinge; in which case also wee will, and the aforesaid Walter Lecky, for him, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, doth covenant and grant to and with us, our heires and successors, by theis presents, that he the said Walter Lecky, his heirs and assigns, and everie of them, shall place some sufficient deputie or agent, deputies or agents, to inhabit or dwell in or upon the said one thousand and twentie acres, formerlie by theis presents granted to the said Walter Lecky, or some part thereof, in his and theire place and steede, for and dureinge the time of such absence of the said Walter Lecky, his heirs or assigns."

The Proprietor of the granted Lands not to be an Absentee.

17. The patentee was prohibited from conveying any of the granted lands to any person "being an undertaker in the county of Longford, or in the territory of Elize Carroll, having any portion of land in the said plantation" without licence from the Lord Lieutenant under the Great Seal; and was absolutely prohibited from aliening, for a longer term than 40 years, "to any person or persons being of the mere Irish, or who should not be sprung or descended of the English or British stock or race;" and in case of a violation of any of these stipulations, the grant was declared to be void, and the lands were to become revested in the Crown.

Non-alienation Clause.

18. Sir James Ware, one of the first burgesses, left by his will some land, of which he was the owner, near the borough, comprehending about 70 acres, for the purposes of a School. The corporation, under the bequest, had the power of appointing a schoolmaster. A schoolhouse and residence for the master was built, and a school was kept there until about 40 or 50 years ago. Previously to that time a person named Ratican became schoolmaster (as it is said) by an exchange made with the person who previously kept the school; and Ratican being advanced in life, his son succeeded him as schoolmaster. The younger Ratican ceased to keep the school, and he held adverse and forcible possession of the lands. Efforts were made to dispossess him. It is said that on one occasion Lord Granard, with some military, made an attempt to remove him, but was resisted by Ratican, who collected several armed men to maintain his possession. Legal proceedings are said to have been taken for the purpose of dispossessing him; but he still retained possession, and subsequently, about 40 years ago, sold his interest in the lands to an attorney named Thomas Lloyd, by whom, and by whose family, these lands were from that time enjoyed. At the time of our Inquiry the lands were the subject of a suit in the Court of Chancery, which, as we understand, was instituted between persons claiming under Lloyd, and not with any object of questioning Lloyd's title, the possession or title acquired by his predecessor not having, as we collected, been disputed for many years.

School Land.

19. The charter contains a grant to the corporation at large of a weekly Market, to be holden within the borough on Tuesdays, and of two yearly Fairs, to be holden one upon the 1st of May and the day following, the other upon the 11th of November and the day following. If any of those days should happen to fall on a Saturday or Sunday, the fairs were to begin on the Monday following. The tolls of the market and fairs were granted to the corporation by the charter. The amount of the tolls was not specified. So long as the corporation existed the tolls appear to have been enjoyed by the sovereign for the time being.

Market.

Fairs.

ST. JOHNSTOWNE.

Since the corporation has ceased to have an effective existence the tolls were collected under an authority from Lord Granard, or the person acting for him in the management of his private property, and treated as if they constituted part of that property.

For many years there has not been a market. The two fairs are still held. The tolls are let by Lord Granard, or the person managing his estates, at £10 a-year. They are represented as producing, after the necessary expenses, little more than £12 yearly.

Mode of collecting Tolls.

20. They are collected in the manner usually adopted for levying this impost at fairs in Ireland. The persons collecting the tolls stand at what is called "the gap;" that is, the place of entrance and exit to and from the fair. A book is placed at "the gap," on the ditch "side." The persons approaching with cattle are, on their way out of the fair, called on to "clear the cattle;" that is, to touch the book, in order to attest that the cattle were not sold during the day. The touching of the book is deemed equivalent to an oath that the cattle have not been sold. If they refuse to touch the book, the collectors, standing in the gap, (to use the language of some of the witnesses,) "stop them if they can;" but sometimes the cattle are driven out in spite of the collectors, the men in charge of them dashing the book on the ground, and forcing their way. The resistance has increased of late years. The following is a list of the tolls claimed; but, for the reasons above mentioned, they are not all collected:

Amount claimed.

Tolls and Customs of the Fairs of St. Johnstowne, viz.,

	s.	d.
Horse	0	6
Milch cow	0	6
Stripper	0	5
Dry cow	0	4
Bullock	0	4
Three-year-old heifer	0	4
Two-year-old ditto	0	3
One-year-old ditto	0	2
Weaning ditto	0	2
Hog ditto	0	3
Young pig	0	1
Sheep	0	2
Lamb	0	1
Woolpack	0	6
Covered standing	0	6
Flat ditto	0	4
(Stocking-men)	0	4
Cart and car load	0	10
Tent	1	1
Horse-back load	0	5
Salt, sack	0	4
Hatter	0	6
Pump-maker	0	6
Leather-cutter	0	6
Small articles	0	2

(Signed) ARTHUR COOK.

Parliamentary Representation.

21. Power was given to the sovereign, free burgesses, *and free commons,* to elect two Members of the Irish House of Commons.

PATRONAGE.

22. The corporation was under the Patronage of the Earl of Granard, who received, on its disfranchisement at the Union, the compensation of £15,000.

Corporation virtually extinct.

23. For upwards of 70 years no burgess has resided at Johnstowne, which is now a wretched village. Before that time it is said that some burgesses resided there. Since 1825 there has been no election of a sovereign. There was at that time some intention of continuing the corporation, but it was abandoned. There are now but three burgesses living, and the corporation is virtually extinct.

Number and Value of Houses.

24. The following is a Return of the Number and Value of the Houses at present existing in the village.

A List of Houses contained in the Town of St. Johnstowne, in the County of Longford.

East side	24 habitations	Five of those would let for £5; none for £10.
West side	21 „	
	45	

Together with a house new built, intended for a police barrack.

This does not include a cottage residence, which, at the time of our Inquiry, was in progress of being built by a gentleman who had become the owner of some of the burgess freeholds.

POPULATION.

25. The following particulars appear upon the Population Abstract of 1831:—

Males	118
Females	137
Total	255

Families chiefly engaged in agriculture - - - - - - - -	32
Families in trade, manufactures, and handicraft - - - - -	12
Families not comprised in those classes - - - - - - - -	2
Total - - - - -	46
Houses inhabited - - - - - - - - - - - -	46
Houses uninhabited - - - - - - - - - - - -	6
Houses building - - - - - - - - - - - -	1
Total - - - - -	53

Inquiry held 10th September 1833.

JAMES MOODY, } *Commissioners.*
DAVID R. PIGOT, }

LONDON: Printed by WILLIAM CLOWES and SONS, Stamford Street,
For His Majesty's Stationery Office.

291

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS,
(IRELAND.)

APPENDIX

TO THE FIRST

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS.

REPORT

ON

THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1836.

CONTENTS.

	Page
I. LIMITS	1
By Charter	1
By Boundary Act	1
By Police Act	1
Limits of Manorial Jurisdictions	2
Parishes	2
II. CHARTERS	2
New Rules	7
Statutes of Geo. II. and Geo. III.	7
Incorporated Guilds	7
III. CORPORATE BODY	7
Title	7
Classes and Officers	7
Election and Qualification of Officers and Members	8
Lord Mayor	8
Aldermen	11
Sheriffs	12
Common-council-men	13
Trial of controverted Elections	15
Recorder	15
Deputy Recorder	16
Coroners	16
President of the Court of Conscience	16
Town Clerks	16
Marshal	16
Water Bailiffs	16
Sergeants-at-Mace	16
Register of Lord Mayor's Court	16
Register of Court of Conscience	16
Bailiffs of Court of Conscience	16
Crier	16
Governor of Newgate and Keeper of City Marshalsea	16
Keeper of Sheriffs' Prison	16
Treasurer	16
Other Ministerial Officers	16
Clerks of the Markets	16
Inspector of the Hay Market	16
Clerks of the Hay Market	16
Weighmasters of Butter Crane	16
Weighmaster of the Green Hide Crane	17
Master of Works, and Officers of Pipe-Water Establishment	17
Freemen, classes of	17
Freemen of City at large	17
Fees	18
Freemen from the Guilds	18
Fees	18
Numbers and condition of the Freemen	19
No Roman Catholics admitted	19
Governing Body	19
Board of Aldermen	19
Commons	19
Assemblies, and Course of Business	19
Abstract	20
How dissolved	20
Post Assemblies	20
Acts of Assembly	20
Committees	20
Functions and Emoluments of Officers	21
Lord Mayor	21
Aldermen	23
Sheriffs	25
Sheriffs' Office, Officers in	25
Fees in	26
Juries	27
Term Grand Juries	27
Quarter Sessions Grand Juries	28
Special Juries, Valuation Juries, &c.	28, 29
Emoluments	29
Common-council-men	29
Recorder	30
In the Court of Quarter Sessions	30
In the Civil Bill Court	31
In the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs' Court	31
Coroners	31
President of the Court of Conscience	31
Town-Clerks	32
As Town-Clerks	32
As Prothonotaries of Lord Mayor and Sheriffs Court	32
As Clerks of the Peace and Clerks of the Crown	32
Marshal	36
As Marshal	36
As Register of Pawnbrokers	36
As Auctioneer of Pledges	37
Water Bailiffs	38
Sergeants-at-Mace	39
Secretary to the Lord Mayor	39
Register of the Lord Mayor's Court	40
Register of the Court of Conscience	40
Bailiffs of the Court of Conscience	40
Crier of Court of Quarter Sessions	40
Governor of Newgate	40
Keeper of the Sheriffs' Prison	40
Keeper of the Marshalsea	40
Treasurer	41
Accountant	42
Architect	42
Surveyor	42
Law Agents	42
High Constable	42
Swordbearer	42
Macebearer	43
Clerks of the Commons	43
Chaplain	43
Beadles	43
Staffmen	43
Deputy Clerks of the Markets	43
Other Officers connected with the Markets	44
Officers connected with the Pipe-Water Establishment	44
Freemen, Privileges of	44
IV. JURISDICTION	44
Criminal Jurisdiction	44
Court of Quarter Sessions	45
Judges of	45
Jurisdiction	45
Practice of Sittings	45
Number of Cases	46
Juries	46
Summoner of Witnesses	46
Fines	47
Observations	47
Rotation, or Crown Office	47
Police Offices	47
Lord Mayor's Court	47
Civil Jurisdiction	49
Lord Mayor and Sheriffs' Court	49
Amount of Jurisdiction	49
Judges	49
Times of Sitting	49
Motions in Chamber	49
Prothonotary	49
Process	49
Action	49
Attachment	49
Return Days	49
Foreign Attachment	49
Practice	50
Rules	50
Removal of Causes	50
Privilege of a Freeman	50
Costs, by whom taxed	50
Fees reduced	50
Attorneys	50
Costs to Execution	50
New Trials	51
Ejectments and Replevins	51
Present Scale of Costs and Fees	51
Trial and Judgment *instanter*	51
Record Sittings	51
Fees of the Sergeants-at-Mace	51
Civil Bill Court	51
Court of Conscience	52
Judges and Officers	52
Times of Sitting	52
Corporate Claims	52
Appeal	52
Practice	52
Increase of Fees	53
Summons	53
Service of	53
Abuses in	53
Hearing	53
Warrant	53
Fees	53
Imprisonment	53
Rehearings	54
Dismiss	54
Splitting Causes of Action	54
Coal Meters' Case	54
Suits against the Bailiffs	54
No Court Books	54
Register's Fees	55
Attorneys	55

	Page
Observations	55
GAOLS	55
General Superintendence of	55
Newgate	55
Sheriffs' Prison	57
City Marshalsea	58
Smithfield Penitentiary	59
Richmond Bridewell	59
Expenses of Prisons and Prisoners	60
V. MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS	61
POLICE	61
Statutes relative to the Watch and Police	61
Police District of Dublin Metropolis	61
Divisional Justices	61
Receiver of the Public Offices	62
Offices of Police	62
Clerks	62
Office Constables	62
Peace Officers	62
Patrolling Constables	62
Pensions	63
Nightly Watch	63
Police and Watch Establishments	63, 64
Jurisdictions	64
Observations	65
Police and Watch Funds	66
Watch Tax	66
Carriage Tax	67
——— Fines	68
Pawnbrokers' Licences	69
Publicans' Licences	69
Other Licences	69
Fines and Fees at Divisional Offices	69
Parliamentary Grants	70
Heads of Expenditure	70
Buildings	70
Law Expenses	70
Hue and Cry	70
Accounts and Receiver	71
Duties of Receiver as to Bridewells	71
Recent Act as to Licences	72
PAVING AND CLEANSING, LIGHTING AND IMPROVING	72
Original obligation of the Corporation of Dublin	72
History of the Trusts	73
Paving and Cleansing	73
Watering the Streets	74
Composition with the Corporation of Dublin for certain Pavements	74
Cleansing	74
Lighting	74
Management of the Paving, Cleansing, and Lighting, &c. consolidated	75
Second Composition with the Corporation of Dublin for certain Pavements	75
Public Fountains	75
Composition with the Corporation of Dublin for the Cleansing of the City	75
Composition with the Corporation of Dublin for certain Lights	76
Agreement of the Corporation of Dublin to supply Water	76
Acts now in force	76
Local Limits of the Jurisdiction	76
Constitution of the Board of Commissioners	77
Summary of their Powers	77
Lists of Commissioners from 1807	78
Former Mismanagement	78
Commission of Inquiry and Report in 1826	78
The present Board	78
Improvements effected	78
Maximum rate of Taxation maintained	78
Exceptions	79
Returns of Income and Expenditure	80, 81
Income	82
Compositions by the Corporation of Dublin	82
For Paving	82
Lighting	82
Cleansing	82
General Paving and Lighting Tax	83
Rate by Square Measure	85
Rate by Linear Measure	85
Practice of the Commissioners in imposing Rates	85
Applotting	85
Deductions and Exemptions	85
Collection	86
Watering Tax	86
Taxes for "Private Works chargeable"	86
Fines, Sales of Scavenging Soil, and Miscellaneous Receipts	87
Expenditure on the Establishment	88
Annuities	88
Salaries of Officers to be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant	88
Of Officers to be appointed by the Commissioners	90
Returns of Officers, their Duties, &c.	93
Incidental Expenses	96
Expenditure on the Establishment	96
Expenditure on the Works	97
Accounts	98
Audit by Imprest Commissioners	98
Observations	98
Liberty Fountains, &c.	99
GRAND JURY TAXATION	99
Sessions Grand Juries	100
Term Grand Juries	101
Extent of their controlling Power	101
Public Works	101
Causes of Increase of Taxation	102
Officers of Grand Jury	102
Treasurer	103
Secretary	103
Inspector of Accounts	103
Collectors of City Rates	103
Presentments to other Officers	104
Salaries of Officers	105
Presentments for other Purposes	105
Amount of all Presentments	105
Taxes, how levied	106
Solvent and Insolvent Arrears	107
Minister's Money a defective Test	107
Parts of County within Circular Road exempt	107
Money, how kept, disbursed, and accounted for	107
Power of traversing Presentments	108
Annual Amount for Four Years	108
COMMISSIONERS OF WIDE STREETS	108
Statutes relating to	108
Number of Commissioners	111
Qualifications	111
Meetings of the Board	111
Officers	111
Secretary	111
Clerks	111
Engineer	111
Treasurer	111
Law Agent	111
Costs	111
Payments to Jurors	112
Funds	112
Rents	112
Balance of Coal Duty	112
Wide Street Tax	112
Expenditure	113
Debt	115
VALUATION OF THE CITY for Local Taxation	115
Minister's Money	115
New Valuation	115
SUPPLY OF WATER	117
PODDEL RIVER TAX	117
Provisions of the Statutes	117
Board of Commissioners	118
Officers	118
Inspector	118
Secretary	118
Surveyor	118
Collector	119
Treasurer	119
Receipts and Disbursements	119
A Return of Tax and other Monies received and expended pursuant to the Acts 17 and 18 Car. II. c. 21, and Act 36 Geo. III. c. 44, for preventing the Inundation of the Poddel river in Dublin	120
Accounts	121
Assessments	121
In respect of St Patrick's Cathedral and Dublin Castle	121
Upon Houses	121
Objections and Opposition to the Rate	121
Proposed Transfer to the Commissioners of Paving	122
LYING-IN-HOSPITAL TAXES	122
Rates on Sedan Chairs	122
Rates on Houses in Rutland Square	122
RATES ON HOUSES IN MERRION SQUARE	122
RATES ON HOUSES IN MOUNTJOY SQUARE AND FITZWILLIAM SQUARE	123
RATES ON HOUSES IN STEPHEN'S GREEN	123
QUAY WALL TAXES	124
Taxes in the Liberties	124
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS	124
Blue-Coat Hospital	124
Charter 23 Car. II.	124
Building	124
Original Design abandoned	124
Objects of	124
Act of 10 Geo. I.	124
Right of Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools	124
Right of Bishop of Meath	125
Right of Ministers of St. Werburgh's Parish	125
Boys' Qualification	125
Governors of	125
By Charter	125
By Election	125

	Page
Board of Governors	125
Summons of	125
Proceedings at	125
Nomination of Boys	126
Committees	126
Education &c., of Boys.	126
Number	126
Income	126
Rents	126
Stephen's Green	126
Houses, Smithfield	126
Houses in Church Street, &c.	126
Lands of Nodstown	126
Lands of Cappaloughlin	127
Tithes of Mullingar	127
Kilcothy	127
Annuity out of Houses on Wood Quay	127
Stock	127
Leases	127
Letting	127
Casual Income	128
Sheriffs' and Aldermen's Contributions	128
Bishops' Contribution	128
Fines	128
Tolls	128
Gross Income	128
Late Register, Defalcation of	128
Present Register, Accounts of	128
Audit of	128
Expenditure	129
Officers	129
Election of	129
Register's Salary	129
Duties	129
Chaplain, Salary of	129
Qualification of	129
Duties of	129
The Schoolmaster	129
Housekeeper	129
Surgeon and Physician, Salaries of	129
Organist	129
Servants	129
Gross Amount of Salaries	130
Apartments	130
Expense of Boys	130
Supplies	130
Dietary	130
Debt	130
Foundling Hospital and Workhouse	130
Present mode of appointing Governors	132
Receipts and Disbursements	133
House of Industry	134
Present mode of appointing Governor	135
Receipts and Disbursements	135
Mendicity Association	136
Richmond Lunatic Asylum	137
Lying-in Hospital	138
Other Charitable Institutions	139
Mercer's Hospital, Hospital of Incurables, Charitable Infirmary	139
Stevens's Hospital	139
Hibernian Society for Soldiers' Children	139
Hibernian Marine Society	139
Erasmus Smith's Schools	139
RIVER, PORT, AND HARBOUR	139
Charters respecting	139
Enactments respecting	139
Corporation of Dublin made Conservators of the Port, and Ballast Office erected	139
Ballastage	139
Tonnage	139
Pilotage	140
Further Tonnage	140
Ballast Office Committee	140
Parliamentary Grants	140
Corporation for preserving and improving the Port and Harbour	141
Debt contracted by the Corporation of Dublin	141
Constitution of the New Body	141
Ballastage	141
Tonnage	141
Wherries, &c.	141
Quayage	141
Pilotage	141
Harbour of Dunleary and Dalkey	141
Powers of Borrowing	141
Debentures	141
Accounting	141
Debt of the Corporation of Dublin charged on the Funds	142
North and South Quay Walls and Lots	142
North Lots	142
Rates on the Acre Lots	142
Rates on the Foot Lots	142
Committee of Proprietors	142
Additional Rate for Drainage	143
South Quay, Eastern part	143
New Tonnage Rates, Quayage Duties on Timber, Stone, &c.	143
Powers of Borrowing	143
Fees for registering Licences	143
For heaving Ballast	143
New Rates of Ballastage and Pilotage	144
Rates on the Quays west of Carlisle Bridge, &c.	144
Additional Rate on Kent and Le Favre's Lot	144
West Quay Walls and Bridges	144
New Rate on the West Quays	144
Grand Jury Presentments for the West Quay Walls and Bridges	144
Separate Accounts for the West Quay Walls and for the Bridges	145
Advances from Inland Navigation Board	145
Regulation of Passage Boats	145
Additional Ballastage	145
Additional Tonnage	145
Extent of the Harbour Jurisdiction	145
Powers of Borrowing	145
The Amount restricted to £50,000	145
Sinking Fund	145
Power to borrow £10,000 for New Bridge, to be repaid by Grand Jury Presentments	146
Repair of Bridges	146
Sales of North and South Lots regulated	146
Enactments respecting Howth Harbour	146
Enactments respecting Dunleary or Kingstown Asylum Harbour	146
Harbour Commissioners	147
Works to vest in Dublin Ballast Corporation	147
Tonnage and other Duties applicable to that Harbour	147
Advance of £100,000	147
Advance of £60,000	147
Charge of £4,000 a-year on Lighthouse Duties	147
Harbour Master	147
Harbour Constables	147
Kingstown Act	147
Railway	147
Steam-packet Company	148
Lighthouses	148
Former Powers of the Commissioners of Barracks	148
Of the Commissioners of Revenue	148
Of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise	148
Of the Dublin Ballast Corporation	148
Their present powers as to Lighthouses, &c.	148
Tonnage and other Duties	148
Communication with the Corporation of Trinity House	148
Alteration in Tonnage and other Duties	149
Charge of £4,000 a-year on the Light Duties	149
Canals	149
Royal Canal	149
Grand Canal	149
Docks	149
Grand Canal Docks and Dockage	149
Custom House Docks and Dockage	149
Corporate Claims to Harbour Dues	149
Anchorage	149
Chapter and Guild	149
Slippage	150
Lord Mayor's and Water Bailiff's Dues	151
On Oyster Boats	151
On Coal Vessels	153
Observations	154
Guild of Merchants' Fees	154
Abolition of the Exclusive Privileges claimed by the Coal-meters	155
Compensation allowed to them	156
Coal Tax to form Compensation Fund	156
Port Duties of the Ballast Board	156
Ballastage	156
Mode of Collecting	156
Pilotage	157
Tonnage	157
Quayage	157
Timber Duties	158
Licence Duties	158
Duties applicable to Dunleary Harbour	158
Dues at the Ballast Office, Patent Graving Slip	159
Dockage	159
At the Grand Canal Docks	159
At the Custom House Docks	159
Constitution of the Ballast Board	159
Oath of Office	160
Materials for the Works supplied by the Members	160
Construction of the Oath	162
Officers	163
Ballast Master	163
Secretary	164
Secretary's Clerk	164
Bookkeeper and Clerk of the Cheque	164
Inspector of Works	164
Assistant Inspector	164
Pilot-master	164
Deputy Pilot-master	164
Haven-masters	164

Page

Supervisors of Ballast Lighters . 165
Examinators of Light Duties . 165
Messenger 165
Amount of Salaries 165
Pensions and Allowances . . 165
Business of the Board . . . 165
Ballast Department . . . 166
Pilot Department 166
Charge of Pilotage outwards on Colliers . 169
Defence of the Dublin Pilot System . . 169
Harbour 170
Principal Works in the Harbour . . 171
Great North Wall 171
Dredging 173
Graving Slips 177
Dunleary Harbour 179
Miscellaneous 179
Rents 179
Fines 179
Proprietors of North Lots . . 179
Balbriggan Harbour . . . 179
Audited Port Accounts . . . 179
Light-houses and Light-ships . . 180
Collection of the Lights Revenue . 181
Disbursements 182
Building of Light-ships and Tenders . 183
Beacons 183
Pensions and Charities . . . 183
Incidental Charges 183
Audited Accounts 183
Separate Accounts kept . . . 184
Debenture Debt 184
The Old Debt 184
Restrictions on the Powers of Borrowing . 185
Consent of Lord Lieutenant . . 185
Consent of Treasury . . . 185
Interest 185
Amount of Principal Money . . 185
Provisions for a Sinking Fund . . 185
Disregard of the Restrictions . . 185
Issue of 255 Debentures . . . 185
Year 1822, 20 Debentures 4 Jan. . 186
„ 30 „ 11 April . 186
„ 20 „ 7 June . 186
„ 20 „ 21 June . 186
„ 10 „ 5 July . 187
„ 10 „ 19 July . 187
„ 10 „ 26 July . 187
„ 20 „ 2 Aug. . 187
„ 30 „ 27 Sep. . 187
„ 15 „ 4 Oct. . 187
Year 1823, 10 „ 23 May . 187
Re-issue of 126 Debentures . . 187
Further Issue of Debentures in 1833 . 188
March 1, 50 Debentures . . 191
„ 8, 30 „ . . 191
„ 15, 70 „ . . 191
„ 29, 50 „ . . 191
Practice of raising money on Fictitious Bills 191
Remarks 192
Ballast Office Sinking Fund . . 193
Departure from the Directions of the Act . 194
Tables of Receipts and Disbursements . 194
General Remarks . . . 201
FERRIES 207
Metal Bridge 208
VI. FAIRS AND MARKETS . . 209
Tolls and Customs . . . 210
Authority under which claimed . 210
Grant of Customs . . . 211
Long Enjoyment of Customs . 211
Petition to Irish House of Commons . 211
Schedule of Tolls and Customs . 213
Amount of Tolls and Customs . 216
Mode of Collection . . . 216
Goods by Grand and Royal Canals . 216
Resistance to the Collection of Tolls . 216
Markets and Market Tolls . . 217
Authority whence derived . . 217
Market Juries . . . 217
Number of Markets . . . 218
Smithfield Market . . . 218
Authority exercised by the Guild of Butchers 218
Removal of Pig Market . . 219
Smithfield Hay and Straw Markets . 219
Hay and Straw Inspector, Duties of . 220
Emoluments . . . 220
Amount of Seizures, and how disposed of . 221
Spitalfields Market . . . 221
Spitalfields Weigh-master, his Duties and Emoluments . . . 221
Fees 221
Kevin Street Market . . 222
Fish Market . . . 222
Potato Market . . . 222
Fruit Market . . . 222
Egg and Fowl Market . . 222
United Butter Crane, Thomas Street . 223
Butter Taster . . . 223

Page

Green Hide Crane 223
Duty of Green Hide Weigh-master . 224
Leather Crane 224
Corn Market 224
Thomas Street Market . . 224
Grand Canal Harbour Market . 224
Corn Exchange 225
Assize of Bread, 1 Geo. II., c. 16; 29 Geo. II., c. 11; 19 Geo. III., c. 17; 13 and 14 Geo. III., c. 17, 17 and 18 Geo. III., c. 17; 15 and 16 Geo. III., c. 22; 19 and 20 Geo. III., c. 20; 21 and 22 Geo. III., c. 29; 33 Geo. III., c. 24 . . . 227
Minor Markets, and General Remarks . 227
General Remarks on Markets . . 227
VII. CORPORATE PROPERTY . . 228
Revenues 228
Estates 228
Ancient Revenue . . . 228
St. George's Rents . . . 228
All Hallows' Rents . . . 228
St. Mary's Abbey and Thomas Court Rents . 228
Rental of the Estate of the City of Dublin . 229
Ancient Revenue . . . 229
St. George's Rents . . . 237
Allhallows, or All Saints' Rest . . 238
St. Mary's Abbey and Thomas Court Rents . 241
Recapitulation 243
Tenures 244
Leases 244
Lettings 244
Rentals 244
Shippage and Anchorage . . 245
Amount and Distribution of . . 245
Minister's Money and Church Cess . 244
Casual Revenue . . . 245
Fines on Admission of Freemen . 246
Sessions' Fines . . . 246
Expenditure . . . 246
Debt 246
Tontine 246
Rent and Taxes . . . 246
Casual Expenses and Tradesmen's Bills . 247
PIPE WATER REVENUE . . . 247
13 and 14 Geo. III., c. 22 . . 248
15 and 16 Geo. III., c. 24 . . 248
19 and 20 Geo. III., c. 13; 42 Geo. III., c. 117 248
49 Geo. III., c. 80 . . . 249
Metal-main Act . . . 249
Sinking Fund . . . 249
Charges made by the Corporation on the Pipe-water and Metal-main Rates . 250
Reports of Commissioners of Imprest Accounts 251
Resolutions of Committee of House of Commons in 1823 . . . 252
Information in Chancery . . 252
Answer of the Corporation . . 252
Decree of House of Lords, 1827 . 252
Accounts taken, and Report . . 253
Sixth Schedule . . . 257
Abstract from Eighth Schedule . 258
Ninth Schedule . . . 259
Decree thereon . . . 260
Pipe-water Rents, Rates, and Amount thereof 260
Supply of Water . . . 261
Basins 261
Management and Officers . . 261
Pipe-water Committee . . 261
Engineer 261
Storekeeper and Book-keeper . 261
Supervisor of Pipe-water Revenue . 262
Overseer 262
Inspector of Pipe-water Collectors . 262
Collectors 262
Inspector of Turncocks . . 262
Expenditure, Heads of . . 262
1. Rent and Taxes . . 262
2. Salaries . . . 263
3. Casual Expenses and Tradesmens' Bills. 263
4. Weekly Payments to the Commissioners of Paving . . . .
5. Payments by the Storekeeper . 263
Other Charges . . . 263
Possible Reduction of the Rates . 263
General City Accounts . . 263
Alderman Sir John Kingston James, Bart. in Account with the Honourable the Corporation of the City of Dublin . . 264
Accounts, how kept . . . 268
PATRONAGE 268
Mansion House . . . 268
Incorporated Guilds. Manorial Jurisdictions 268

APPENDIX I.

GUILDS 269
Order of 269
GUILD OF MERCHANTS . . 269
Charters 269

Page

Assemblies 270
Constitution 270
Masters and Wardens, how elected . 270
Duties of 270
Privileges of 270
Salaries 271
Freedom 271
Two classes of Freemen . . . 271
Admission by Right . . . 271
Fees and Stamp Duty . . . 271
Number of Freemen . . . 271
Oath 271
Exclusion of Roman Catholics . . 271
Privileges 271
Clerks and Beadle, how elected . 271
Salaries and Duties of . . 271
Chaplain 272
Representatives in the Common Council . 272
Property 272
Debt 272
Coal Meters 273
Fees to Coal Meters 273
2. Will. IV., c. 21 273
Claim for Metage. 6 Geo. IV., c. 107, s. 111. 2 and 3 Will. IV., c. 90 . . . 273
Mayor and Constables of the Staple . 273
GUILD OF TAILORS 274
Charters 274
7 Henry, 16th July 274
Charter, Car. II. 274
8 Will. III., 22d June . . . 274
Constitution 274
Master, how elected 274
Wardens, how elected . . . 275
Freedom 275
Treasurer 275
Council of the House . . . 275
Property 275
Debt 275
Accounts 275
THE OTHER GUILDS GENERALLY . . 275
Charters 275
Masters, &c., to be of the Trade . . 276
Apprentices 276
Quarterage 278
State of the Guilds and Interference with Trade 278
GUILD OF BRICKLAYERS . . . 279
GUILD OF BUTCHERS 279
GUILD OF GOLDSMITHS . . . 279
Charter, 1 Car. I. 279
Master's Oath 280
Constitution 280
Master and Wardens, Election of . . 280
Council 280
Fees on Admission 281
Assay-Master 281
Deputy 281
Weigher and Drawer 281
Beadle and Clerk 281
Assaying of Gold and Silver Plate, confided to the Goldsmith's Company for a term of Years 281
Salary of Assay-master . . . 281
The Assaying and Stamping of Gold regulated 281
Prices payable to the Goldsmiths' Company for Gold assayed 282
Application of the Moneys received for Assaying 282
Office Hours 282
Books to be kept 282
Power to make Bye-Laws . . . 283
Touch Warden 283
His Salary 283
Registry of Dealers in Gold or Silver Wares . 283
Fee 283
Power of Goldsmith's Company to appoint Assay-masters of Gold and Silver throughout Ireland 283
Further Regulations for securing the Payment of the King's Duty . . . 283
Per-centage on the Duty granted to the Goldsmiths' Company 284
Management of the Duties transferred to the Commissioners of Stamps . . 284
Regulations for Assay-office . . 284
Duty of Assay-master . . . 285
Duty of Touch Warden and Deputy Assay-master 285
Duty of Weigher and Drawer . . 285
Return of Property by the Guilds . 286
Smiths 286
Barbers 286
Bakers 286
Butchers 286
Carpenters 286
Shoemakers 287
Saddlers 287
Cooks and Vintners 287
Tanners 287
Tallow-chandlers, &c. . . . 287
Glovers and Skinners . . . 287

Page

Weavers 287
Shearmen, &c. 288
Goldsmiths 288
Coopers 288
Felt-makers 288
Cutlers 288
Bricklayers and Plasterers . . . 288
Hosiers 288
Curriers 288
Brewers 288
Apothecaries 288

APPENDIX II.

MANORIAL JURISDICTION OR LIBERTIES 289
Manors comprised within the Liberty of St. Sepulchre's 289
Boundary of the Manor of St. Sepulchre's . 289
Wards 290
CHARTERS 290
1st Charter of John 290
2d Charter of John 290
31 Henry III. 290
Edward III. 290
Richard II. 290
Confirmed by Henry VI. . . . 291
Charles I. 291
Officers, and how appointed . . . 292
Seneschal 292
Deputy 292
Register 292
Marshal 292
Coroner, Weigh-master, and Clerk of the Market 292
Constables of the Wards, Secretary, and Collector 292
Portreeve 292
Jurisdiction of Liberty . . . 292
Courts Leet 292
Court Baron 292
Court of Record 292
Criminal Jurisdiction 292
Court Fees 292
Civil Bill Jurisdiction . . . 292
Marshalsea 294
Time of Sitting 294
Attorneys 294
Duty of Seneschal, and Emoluments . . 294
Register, his Duty and Salary . . 294
Fees 294
Marshal, his Duty and Emoluments . . 294
Coroner 295
Constable of the Ward . . . 295
Inspector of Lights 295
The Grand Jury 295
Secretary of Grand Jury . . . 295
Collector 295
Traverses of Presentments . . . 295
Paving and Repairing, Cleansing and Lighting 295
Court-house and Prison . . . 296
Clerk of the Market and Weigh-master . 296
Incidental emoluments . . . 296
Butter Taster 297
Market Juries 297
Fairs, Markets, Tolls . . . 298
Kevin-street Market 298
Patrick-street Market . . . 298
LIBERTY OR MANOR OF THOMAS COURT AND DONORE 298
Charters 299
Statutes 299
Courts 299
Court House 300
Seneschal, how appointed . . . 300
Marshal, how appointed . . . 300
Clerk of the Markets 301
Markets 301
Weighmaster 301
Disputes with Lord Mayor . . . 301
LIBERTY OF THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF ST. PATRICK 302
Seneschal 302
MANOR OF GLASSNEVIN OR GRANGE GORMAN . 302
Limits of 302
Charter 302
Seneschal 303
Register and Marshal . . . 303
Civil Bill Jurisdiction . . . 303
Rehearings 304
Court-house 304
Interference of Lord Mayor . . . 304
Prison 304
MANOR COURT OF GRANGE GORMAN . . 304
MANOR OF KILMAINHAM . . . 304
Register and Marshal . . . 304
Local Taxation of the Liberties . . 305
Supply of Water 305
In St. Sepulchre's 305
In Thomas Court and Donore . . 305
Liberty Fountains 305
Remarks 306

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

Opportunities were given, as prescribed by the statute, to individuals to appeal to the commissioners against the rate of valuation on their houses. Many persons availed themselves of this power, and the valuation was in some instances corrected on such appeals. Some instances of apparent inequality of valuation were pointed out to us in the lists, but the general impression appears to be that, substantially, the valuation fairly represents the relative values of the houses, &c. comprised in it.

It is of the first importance in any arrangements on the subject of the local taxation of Dublin that the new valuation should be, in the first instance, adopted as the main basis of assessment; but there are several considerations to be attended to in adopting that work, which should be provided for to prevent injustice to individuals.

The chief of these is an inevitable consequence of the principle on which the valuation was made, as stated to us by the secretary to the commissioners.

Their valuation was calculated on their judgment of the annual value of each house as it appeared and was occupied at the time of their investigation, supposing it to be let for a year, without considering any prospective deterioration. This mode of valuation necessarily was calculated to produce, on the whole, a somewhat larger rental than under ordinary circumstances could be obtained by the proprietors, and to lead to serious inequalities in the course of a few years between the real and nominal values of houses in declining situations. Some instances of such changes having taken place since the Report of the Commissioners was made, were stated to us, and many more changes of a like nature have probably already occurred.

It is not only in the deterioration of the properties valued, that changes are to be noticed. Many houses, even whole streets, have been built since the Report was made, and others have undergone material alterations, largely increasing their annual value.

It is obvious, therefore, that power should be given, under any new arrangements, to remedy these consequences, and to provide for a continued revision of the valuation by competent authorities.

By the 20th section of the Act His Majesty's castle of Dublin, and other houses belonging to His Majesty, and all hospitals, were excepted from the valuation. Some other public buildings of great extent, as the College, Bank of Ireland, Royal Exchange, Linen Hall, and King's Inns, were also omitted by the Commissioners, as being in character essentially different from private dwellings or premises, and (with the exception of the Bank) being exempt from minister's money. Many of these establishments are, however, at present rated to local assessments, and the chief commissioner of the paving board enumerated to us assessments of paving tax on such premises amounting to about 2,500*l.* per annum, which would be no longer available if the taxation were to be limited to the buildings comprised in the new valuation. The paving tax is also chargeable on ground not built upon, and the chief commissioner of the paving board stated that further charges, to the amount of about 2,000*l.* were available from such premises, which are also excluded from the new valuation.

SUPPLY OF WATER.

149. The Supply of Water to the inhabitants of the city has long been under the management of the corporation of Dublin, who have been enabled by the legislature to levy certain pipe-water rents or rates. The produce of these rates forms an important branch of the revenue of the corporation; and as the subject of the rates is much involved with questions as to the liability of the corporation for mismanagement of the funds and trusts vested in them, we defer our statement of the pipe-water affairs to the part of this Report which treats of the property of the corporation.

PODDELL RIVER TAX.

150. The Poddell River, which flows, under ground, through a considerable portion of the southern side of the city, adjacent to the cathedral of St. Patrick, His Majesty's castle of Dublin, &c., and empties itself into the Liffey, below Essex-bridge, has been the subject of legislative regulation from an early period.

Provisions of the statutes.

By the 8 Hen. VII. c. 1, every man who doth dwell or inhabit, or hath a house or shop upon the Poddell, upon every part thereof, shall cleanse and scour the precinct of his tenement or inheritance to the said channel, as it was of old time, upon pain of 20*s.*, to be levied by the proctor of the church of St. Patrick for the time being.

By the 17, 18 Car. II. c. 21, the following persons (or five of them, whereof the Archbishop of Dublin should be one) were appointed commissioners for preserving the cathedral of St. Patrick's from ruin or decay, by reason of the nuisance and inundation of the Poddell; viz.—

The Mayor of the City of Dublin,
The Archbishop of Dublin,
Edward, Earl of Meath,
The Lord Chief Justice of Chief Place,
The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas,
The Chief Baron of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer,
His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State,
His Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor-General,
The Dean of the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity, Dublin,
The Dean of the Cathedral Church of St. Patrick, Dublin, and
The Recorder of the City of Dublin,

for the time being. Powers were conferred upon them, for enabling them to execute their commission; and (by s. 8) in case they should find that the diverting of the streams could not be effected without some considerable expense, they were empowered to lay such tax or assessment upon the dean, dignitaries, and prebends of the cathedral church of St. Patrick, and the several inhabitants of St. Patrick-street and the close of the cathedral, and on all persons that live within the liberties of St. Sepulchre's and Donore, or within the level and danger of the inundation, as they should conceive should be sufficient to defray the charges of making a new

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

graft or current, or scouring or cleansing the old grafts or currents, for preventing the inundation and confluence of waters to the overflowing of those parts; Provided (s. 9) that no person be rated or assessed to the tax in one year above the sum of 5*l.*; and the commissioners were authorized to cause the moneys to be equally rated, assessed, and taxed upon the several parishioners and inhabitants of the places aforesaid; and the same to be levied and collected by distress and sale of the offender's goods.

By the 36 Geo. III. c. 44, the following were added to the former commissioners:—

The Vicar or Vicars-General of the Diocese of Dublin,
The Archdeacon of Dublin,
The Chancellor of the Cathedral Church of St. Patrick,
The Lord of the Manors of Thomas Court and Donore,

and "the Keeper of the Signet or Privy Seal" is named instead of "His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State." The commissioners, or any *three* of them (save in certain cases) are empowered to carry the former Act and this Act into execution; and, to raise a fund for the purpose, the commissioners, or any *five* of them, shall, as often as they shall find it necessary, lay such tax and assessment as they shall think sufficient to defray the expense of the execution of this Act, upon the dean, dignitaries, and prebendaries of the said cathedral church of St. Patrick's, Dublin, and upon every house in the liberties or baronies of St. Sepulchre's, and Thomas-court and Donore, in the said Act named, and upon every house then built, or thereafter to be built, situate in the city of Dublin, or in the adjoining liberties or baronies of St. Sepulchre's, Thomas-court and Donore, or in the county of Dublin, and which houses were, or should be *also liable* to the tax for the support of the workhouse or foundling hospital, and under which houses the said watercourse ran or should run, or from whence any water should flow through any sewer or drain into the said watercourse; and upon every house then built or thereafter to be built on both sides of streets in the city, or in the said adjoining liberties or baronies, or in the county of Dublin, and which houses were or should be liable to the tax for the support of the workhouse or foundling hospital, the kennels of which streets empty and discharge themselves into the said watercourse, or into any sewer or drain communicating with, or leading or running into, the said watercourse.

This tax was not to exceed in any one year 1*s.* in the pound of the respective yearly values or rents according to which such houses were chargeable to the foundling hospital tax, nor to exceed 3*l.* for any one house in one year.

The commissioners were also directed to rate and assess upon the dean, dignitaries, and prebendaries of the said cathedral church of St. Patrick's, and on His Majesty's castle of Dublin, and the precincts thereof, comprehended within the places from whence the said waters descend into the said watercourse, and through which the said watercourse runs, such rate and assessment as the commissioners, or any five or more of them, should think reasonable; and they should specify in the order of assessment to be made by them the time when such rate and assessment should be paid.

The Act enabled the commissioners to appoint an inspector, at a salary not exceeding 10*l.* a year, his duties being to view the watercourse, sewers, drains, apertures, and communications, and to inspect and execute the buildings, works, and repairs ordered by the commissioners for repairing and preserving it, with powers for enabling him to execute the required works; also, proper persons to be collectors of the rates, and a treasurer, who was bound (on oath, if required by the commissioners,) on the 1st of March in every year, or oftener if required, to give in a true, exact, and perfect account in writing, under his hand, of all money which he has received, paid, and disbursed, by virtue of his office, twelve months preceding the 1st of March, and from whom, and to whom, and for what purposes, and on what occasion, and at what times.

Board of Commissioners.

The Commissioners of this Board, which is almost exclusively composed of official persons, have neglected, and well-nigh abandoned the performance of their duties altogether. Years have elapsed without their having had a meeting. There has not been any legal meeting since 1830. The meetings have sometimes been appointed at the Mansion-house, sometimes at the Sessions-house, for the sake of having the presence of the lord mayor and recorder, who are members. Five must be present to make an assessment, but any three can make orders for other purposes; yet, such has been the difficulty of getting a meeting of the commissioners, that the inspector habitually executes any matter he thinks proper to be done, without waiting for an order from the board.

Officers.

The Officers of the Board are, their—

Inspector,
Secretary,
Surveyor,
Collector,
Treasurer.

Inspector.

The office of Inspector is defined by the statute of 36 Geo. III., as already mentioned. It is made his duty to execute all buildings, works, and repairs ordered by the commissioners; his salary not to exceed 10*l.* (Irish) a year. But it appears the Inspector has had, besides, a salary of 25*l.* (Irish), as "superintendent" for conducting the works—an obvious violation of the statute.

This officer is also the collector, and has, in fact, the management of the entire of the affairs.

He keeps the books called the collector's books, and the books for the expenditure of the works.

Secretary.

The statutes do not give a Secretary to the commissioners, but the Register of the Diocese of Dublin has usually acted as secretary, and has received "compensation" occasionally for his services, 20*l.* or 30*l.* at a time; no adequate services appear to be rendered.

Surveyor.

The Surveyor assists the inspector in preparing an estimate of the probable expense of the

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

intended works previously to imposing an assessment, and is paid by an order of the board for his trouble.

Collector.

The Collector is paid 7½ per cent. upon the sums collected; the allowance was formerly 5 per cent. The present inspector is also appointed collector, but employs a person to do the duty for him; to this person he pays only 5 per cent., being himself allowed 7½ per cent. The board have not required any security from him, but the person employed by him has given him security. A former collector was a defaulter, but had given security; and his sureties having been sued, the amount for which he failed was, after a trial, recovered.

Treasurer.

The Treasurer is always one of the commissioners, and receives no salary or compensation. The deans of St. Patrick, it seems, have usually held the office.

The inspector states, that, as he has received sums on account of the tax, he carried on the works with them, and accounted with the dean for them; that the dean is seldom in town, but that when he got a large sum of money (as the 280*l.* assessed upon the Castle of Dublin) he handed it to the dean; and when he had not money, and the dean had, he drew further from him.

Upon the death of Dean Keatinge a sum in his hands exceeding 100*l.*, belonging to this fund, was lost; he died insolvent, and there were no means of recovering it.

The deans keep a book called the Treasurer's book. We had not the advantage of examining the present dean upon our inquiry.

Receipts and Disbursements.

There have been thirteen assessments under the Act of 1796, six of them at 1*s.* in the pound; one at 9*d.*, one at 8*d.*, four at 6*d.*, and one at 4*d.* The particulars of the receipts and disbursements appear by the following Return:—

RETURN of Tax and other Monies Received and Expended, pursuant to the Acts 17th and 18th Chas. II., chap. 21, and Act 36th Geo. III., chap. 44, for Preventing the Inundation of the Poddell River in Dublin.

	AMOUNT OF TAX AND OTHER MONIES RECEIVED.			EXPENDITURE.								
	Amount Received, Interest, Fines and Sale of Sand.	Amount Received pursuant to Act 17, 18 Car. II. c. 21, and 36 Geo. III. c. 44.	Total Amount Received.	Amount of Assessment made on the Valuation for Foundling Hospital Tax.	For Works.	For Purchase of Mills.	For Passing the Act of 1796, and Law Expenses.	Allowance to Secretary for his Attendance.	Salary to Inspector and Superintendent of Works.	Incidental Charges.	Poundage to Collector of the Tax.	Deficiencies, as stated in Observations.	Total.	OBSERVATIONS.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
This Assessment, made pursuant to the Act of Charles II.	..	657 13 7	...	....	858 8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	858 8 1	Mr. Jas. Johnston, Inspector and Engineer, appears from the Treasurer's Book to have had a Salary of 43l. 10s. per annum; but the Payment is included in the Amount charged for Work
Assessment, pursuant to Act 36 Geo. III.	..	1,248 18 11½	...	(One Shilling to the Pound Valuation.)	630 7 8¼	...	558 2 5	22 15 0	...	20 14 4½	...	...	1,231 19 6	
....	..	1,225 17 10	...	At One Shilling.	386 15 9	...	...	22 15 0	...	2 15 3	...	...	412 6 0	The Collector of Tax, from 1793 to 1803, deducted his Poundage from the Collection.
....	..	843 1 5½	...	At Sixpence.	583 8 3	400 0 0	8 16 6	22 15 0	...	2 3 4	...	...	1,022 3 1	
....	..	...	...	....	450 15 1¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450 15 1¾	
....	..	1,433 12 1	...	At One Shilling.	818 3 0	...	...	...	...	3 15 10	...	...	821 18 10	Dr. Verschoyle, Dean of St Patrick's, Treasurer, (now Bishop of Killala) on the 13th of July in this year brought forward a Total of 20l in error against himself, which error was discovered in preparing this Return.
Interest on Debentures	7 10 0	...	...	....	251 10 2	...	...	5 13 9	...	...	...	...	257 3 11	
Ditto	15 0 0	1,110 4 7	...	At Ninepence.	330 1 8	...	...	...	...	2 3 4	...	...	332 5 0	
Ditto	7 10 0	...	...	....	426 14 1	586 0 0	10 14 10	22 15 0	...	...	...	3 9 5	1,049 13 4	The sum of 3l. 9s. 5d. was a loss on sale of Three 5 per cent. Debentures, 16th of August, 1803.
....	..	...	...	....	88 11 7½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88 11 7½	
....	..	1,363 6 4½	...	At One Shilling.	211 0 0¼	...	...	...	...	3 6 1	...	...	214 6 1½	
A Fine received per Inspector	1 0 0	...	...	....	869 6 11½	...	...	34 2 6	35 0 0	11 7 6	...	...	949 16 11½	
....	..	...	...	....	97 4 1½	...	...	...	35 0 0	...	...	...	132 4 1½	
For Sand sold, per Inspector	9 15 0	585 5 7½	...	At Sixpence.	566 4 2	...	...	...	35 0 0	...	...	...	601 4 2	
....	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	35 0 0	...	...	...	35 0 0	
....	..	678 7 7	...	At Sixpence.	465 12 7	...	...	50 0 0	35 0 0	7 4 9	26 8 3	...	584 5 7	
....	..	...	...	....	18 3 0	...	...	...	35 0 0	1 10 4	...	...	54 13 4	
....	..	...	...	....	152 3 6½	...	11 0 0	...	35 0 0	...	...	...	198 3 6½	
....	..	668 13 4	...	At Sixpence.	262 1 11	...	...	...	35 0 0	8 15 10	50 2 9	...	356 0 6½	
....	..	...	...	....	69 9 0	...	...	...	35 0 0	5 4 0	...	...	109 13 0	
....	..	...	...	....	69 11 7½	...	...	...	35 0 0	...	...	...	104 11 7½	
....	..	407 3 9	...	At Fourpence.	301 8 11½	...	...	...	35 0 0	12 6 3½	30 10 6	...	379 5 9	
....	..	...	...	....	..	...	...	...	35 0 0	...	...	119 18 9	154 18 9	Dr. Keatinge, Dean of St. Patrick's, and Treasurer, died, and the sum of 119l 18s. 9d. was in his hands. The Commissioners, in December, 1817, directed the Secretary to write to Meade Hobson, Esq., as Administrator to the Dean, for the amount; but it appears that Mr. Hobson had no effects available for the repayment of the sum due.
....	..	...	...	....	2 13 3	...	...	...	35 0 0	...	...	...	37 13 3	
....	..	640 2 7	...	At Eightpence.	126 18 11½	...	...	...	35 0 0	12 16 0	48 0 0	...	222 14 11½	
....	..	...	...	....	26 16 10	...	...	...	35 0 0	...	...	...	61 16 10	
....	..	...	...	....	53 9 10	...	...	...	35 0 0	...	...	...	88 9 10	
....	..	...	...	....	3 1 6	...	...	...	35 0 0	...	...	...	38 1 6	
....	..	...	...	....	2 6 11	...	...	...	35 0 0	...	...	...	37 6 11	
....	..	...	...	....	14 13 0	...	...	...	35 0 0	...	...	...	49 13 0	
....	..	865 1 3	...	At One Shilling.	522 2 2	...	20 15 1	...	35 0 0	10 6 7½	64 17 6	...	653 1 4½	
....	..	...	...	....	55 0 0½	...	...	...	35 0 0	...	...	...	90 0 0½	
....	..	...	...	....	24 8 8	...	...	...	35 0 0	3 5 0	...	...	62 13 8	
	40 15 0	11,727 9 0			8,743 12 6¾	986 0 0	609 8 10	180 16 3	770 0 0	107 14 7	219 19 0	123 8 2	11,740 19 4¾	Irish Currency.
		10,825 6 8¼			8,071 0 10¾	910 3 0¾	562 11 2¾	166 18 1	710 15 4½	99 8 10	203 0 7¼	113 18 3¼	10,837 16 4	British Currency.
....	..	...	...	....	14 3 0	...	...	...	32 6 2	...	...	...	46 9 2	
....	..	756 16 9	...	At One Shilling.	193 13 11	...	3 3 0	...	32 6 2	14 18 6	58 12 8	...	302 14 3	The Amount of Assessment on Dwelling-houses liable to be charged for this year's Works was 1,016l. 16s. 8d., of which only 456l. 16s. 9d. was collected, in consequence of public opposition to the payment of the tax; and also the pauper state of the parishes of St. Catherine, St. Luke, St. Nicholas without, and the Dean's Liberty, from whence the greater part of the Fund for the purpose of this Act is derivable.
....	..		11,582 3 5½	....	184 11 0	...	...	...	32 6 2	...	...	...	216 17 2	
....	37 12 3¼	...	37 12 3¾	....	77 8 7	...	...	...	32 6 2	...	...	...	109 14 9	
....	..	...	11,619 15 9	....	18 12 7	...	...	...	32 6 2	...	...	...	50 18 9	
The Treasurer in advance	..	...	3 16 0	....	26 15 2	...	...	...	32 6 2	...	...	...	59 1 4	
			11,623 11 9		8,586 5 1½	910 3 0¾	565 14 2¾	166 18 1	904 12 4½	114 7 4	261 13 3¾	113 18 3¼	11,623 11 9	

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

The Accounts of this board have not been audited by the Commissioners of Public Accounts, nor have the rate-payers had any control over them. The inspector could not inform us where the vouchers were. In the change of deans, he said, the documents were not taken care of; the treasurer's book was all that was looked for. Accounts.

The Assessments are made upon a previous report of the inspector as to the state of the river, accompanied by an estimate of the probable expense of the necessary works. Assessments.

They are not imposed annually, but when it is considered that a necessity appears.

The assessments consist, by law, of three distinct parts:—

1st, A rate upon the Dean, Dignitaries, and Prebendaries of St. Patrick's.

2d, A rate upon His Majesty's Castle of Dublin.

3d, A rate upon houses.

A certain ratio has been adopted for forming these relative assessments; thus— In respect of St. Patrick's Cathedral and Dublin Castle.

Where the rate upon houses was assessed at 1*s.* in the pound, 20*l.* have been assessed in respect of the cathedral, and 280*l.* in respect of the castle; and

Where the rate upon houses was at 6*d.* in the pound, 10*l.* have been imposed for the former, and 140*l.* for the latter.

We could not discover upon what principle these assessments were adopted; that in respect of the cathedral seems much below the fair proportion; a circumstance attributable probably to the number of clerical commissioners under the Act of 1796.

This rate has not been assessed, individually, upon the dean, dignitaries, and prebendaries, on whom the statute appears to impose it, but upon the corporation of the dean and chapter; a result which may be ascribed to the same cause.

Upon the last assessment upon the castle of Dublin, the Board of Works disputed the fairness of the rate, alleging that in proportion to the extent of ground covered by the castle, compared with the remainder of the district assessed, the rate was too high: the amount, however, was afterwards paid.

In practice, the rates upon Houses have been made upon all houses, the channels in front of which in the street, or the sewers, communicate with the Poddell river. Upon Houses.

An extraordinary state of things has arisen with regard to this rate, from the repeal, in 1822, of the Foundling Hospital Tax by the 3 Geo. IV. c. 35. The Statute of 1796 directed, that the Poddell River Rate should not exceed in one year 1*s.* in the pound of the yearly value, according as the houses were chargeable to the Foundling Hospital Tax, and limited the assessment to houses which "are or shall be also liable" to that tax; and hence serious doubts have been entertained, whether, as the Foundling Hospital Tax was repealed, and the houses were no longer liable to its payment, any rate can legally be imposed under the 36 Geo. III. The commissioners, however, having submitted a case to the attorney-general (Mr. Plunket), he gave his opinion, that the assessment could still be made on the Foundling Hospital Valuation, notwithstanding the repeal of the Foundling Hospital Tax; and thereupon they made the rate of 1829, which is the latest that has been imposed. Objections and opposition to the Rate.

This rate consisted of 2,632 items of valuation (dwelling-houses), and amounted to 1,016*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, exclusively of the sums assessed upon the cathedral and the castle.

Houses which had been built since the last valuation to the Foundling Hospital Tax were not rated, there being no provision for the purpose. On this account it appears that 145 houses were omitted from the assessment of 1829 which otherwise would have been rateable; the number of houses benefited, but exempt on this account, must now be greater.

In imposing this rate there were just five commissioners present, and it was very difficult to procure their attendance; two or three meetings were called before so many as five could be got to attend.

The rate met with considerable opposition, and a public meeting of the inhabitants was held, who memorialized the board. In 1830, a board of three commissioners attended; a replevin had issued, at the suit of a party distrained upon for the tax, but the proceedings were dropped on the representation of the commissioners that they would endeavour to have some alteration made in the Act, and the duties placed under the commissioners of paving; a proposal at which some did not appear to be pleased. The general resistance, however, to the payment of the tax continued; and after a lapse of four years, Mr. Maguire (the collector and inspector) considered it useless to proceed further in the collection, and closed the account on the 25th March, 1833; the gross amount of the tax collected (exclusively of the cathedral and castle rates) having been 472*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*

Although the house rate of 1829 amounted to 1,016*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, as above mentioned, and shown to us by the inspector, it is otherwise stated in the letter addressed by the commissioners to the Lord Lieutenant, in January 1830, requesting payment of the rate assessed upon the castle. They therein say, that they did, "on the 7th day of May last, make an assessment on the estimate laid before them by their inspector, for works necessary to be done in said river, amounting to the sum of 823*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* sterling; and as directed by the 27th section of said Act, did assess the sum of 523*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* on all dwelling-houses situate on the sides of streets in the city of Dublin and liberties of St. Sepulchre, Thomas court and Donore, or county of Dublin, from which any water flowed into the said Poddell river; the sum of 20*l.* on the cathedral church of St. Patrick; and the sum of 280*l.* on His Majesty's castle of Dublin."

A difficulty appears to exist as to ascertaining the houses liable to assessment in another respect, namely, from the want of means of ascertaining from what houses the water flows into the Poddell river, through other sewers or drains; which are for the most part under the control of other bodies.

An injustice also arises in taxing houses, the waters from which, or from the kennels of the streets along which they lie, at the passing of the Act of 1796 flowed into the river from sewers or drains since stopped up or removed, but which are now discharged by other means: and it is remarkable, that that Act itself (s. 3) enabled the commissioners "to stop any opening to or

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

communication with the said watercourse from any house, yard, or other place, through which any matter may be conveyed to the said watercourses, which may cause obstructions therein."

It is alleged, that the system of sewers of the Commissioners of Paving is at present deranged, by the circumstance that they are unable to interfere with the course of the Poddell river, or make sewers into it, or make use of its waters for beneficial public purposes, although a proper appropriation of its waters would conduce to the cleanliness of the city, and the health of the inhabitants.

Proposed Transfer to the Commissioners of Paving.

A correspondence took place early in the year 1830, in which four of the Poddell River Commissioners requested the Lord Lieutenant to consider the propriety of having a bill introduced for an Act to vest their powers in the Commissioners for Paving. The Lord Lieutenant referred the matter to the Commissioners of Paving. They reported, that the requisite repair and cleansing the river, &c. would amount, in the first instance, to 961*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, and that the annual cost of its future maintenance would amount to 120*l.*; that it appeared desirable for the public that the proposed transfer should be carried into effect, the expense attending the care of the river being provided by a reasonable assessment upon St. Patrick's cathedral and the castle of Dublin, and that the assessment upon private houses, under the 36 Geo. III. should be abandoned, as they seemed incapable of paying it; and that with respect to them also, the river was in the nature of a sewer, which (they were advised) should be a charge upon the general funds of that board; and that under these regulations, and a fund being provided for the present repair and cleansing, they did not see any objection to the proposed transfer.

Lying-in-Hospital Taxes.

151. In 1785 an Act (25 Geo. III. c. 43) was passed for the lighting and watching of Rutland Square, and for the better support and maintenance of the Hospital for the relief of poor Lying-in women in the city. By this Act the Governors of the Foundling Hospital and Workhouse were required to levy 1*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* per annum for every Sedan-chair kept in the city or within one mile thereof, except hackney sedan-chairs and those kept by the makers for sale, above all other sums payable; such sums to be paid over to the Governors and Guardians of the Lying-in-Hospital, except 6*d.* in the pound for collecting. The 48 Geo. III. c. 140, s. 64, required the receiver of the police district of Dublin metropolis to account with the hospital for such sums of money. By the 25 Geo. III. s. 20, in order to create a permanent fund for lighting the lamps or globes, which may be placed on the rails or other fence enclosing the garden ground, and likewise to promote the benefit of the Lying-in-Hospital, all the houses from Nos. 1 to 48 (set forth in the schedule) shall for ever be chargeable and liable to the annual payment of 1*s.* 9*d.* for each foot running measure in front, to the guardians and governors of the hospital for the benefit thereof, and for the perpetual lighting of the lamps on the rail of the said fence, the same to be paid half-yearly, viz., on the 1st of November and 1st of May; and (by s. 21) for the due regulation of the lights in the front of the several houses on the East, North, and West sides of the square, it was enacted, that all lights or lamps erected before those houses should be lighted by order and under the direction of the guardians and governors of the hospital; and in order to defray the expense they were authorized to demand, receive, and levy by distress and sale, the sum of 34*s.* by the year for each globe, lamp, or lamp-iron, erected by any inhabitant occupier or proprietor of the said houses in front thereof. By section 22, the inhabitants of the houses, not exceeding thirty feet in front, were compelled to erect one lamp-iron, with a proper globe or lamp on the front railing; the inhabitants of houses exceeding thirty feet, and not exceeding forty feet in front, to erect two; and the inhabitants of houses exceeding forty feet in front, to erect three. By section 24, the inhabitants from No. 1 to No. 48, on complying with the requisites of this Act, were exempted from any tax or imposition whatsoever, imposed by virtue of any law "now in force, or hereafter to be made, for the lighting or regulating the lamps of the city of Dublin, or any part thereof." We have already stated (page 77) the provisions of the subsequent Acts, 47 Geo. III., 50 Geo. III., and 54 Geo. III., bearing upon these enactments, as to the lighting of the square; and (page 84,) the mode adopted by the Commissioners of Paving for rating the houses in this square, for paving and cleansing only.

Rates on Sedan-chairs.

Rates on Houses in Rutland Square.

The above Act of the 25 Geo. III., contained some general regulations as to private and hackney sedan-chairs, for preventing nuisances to fountains and conduits, and for enabling grand juries throughout Ireland to present money for support of females to be instructed at this hospital: it also provided that the governors of the hospital should account annually before the Commissioners of Imprest Accounts, for the several receipts and expenditures of money received by virtue of this Act or otherwise, on account of the charity, and it enabled them to borrow a sum of 5,000*l.* for completing their buildings, &c., and to make bye-laws for the regulation of their concerns.

The produce of the tax exceeds the expense of lighting the square, and painting and keeping the railing in order, only by a few pounds, as appears by the accounts of the hospital hereinafter mentioned.

Rates on Houses in Merrion-square.

152. By the 31 Geo. III. c. 45, certain commissioners were empowered to contract for making, improving, and enclosing Merrion-square. The number of commissioners named in the Act was 23, and the surviving commissioners (five being present) were empowered, upon notice of the death or resignation of any commissioner, to elect in his place another person, being a proprietor or inhabitant of any house of the square.

By section 2, in order to create a permanent fund for the purpose, all and every the houses and tenements, &c., on the north, east, south, and west sides (as therein described and set forth in a schedule) were made chargeable with an annual payment of such sum as the commissioners,

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

or any five of them, should by writing, under their hands and seals, direct and appoint, not exceeding the rate of 3*s.* for each foot, running measure, which the fronts contain (as in the schedule), to the commissioners, for the purpose of completing the enclosure, improving the inside of the square, and for providing for and paying the necessary rent, and other expenses which might attend the obtaining the ground within the enclosure; to be payable during 147 years, half-yearly, viz., 1st of May and 1st of November.

The commissioners were empowered to raise money by mortgage of the fund, or debentures thereon, for the purposes of the Act; and by the 40 Geo. III. c. 62, s. 12, they were required to account before the Commissioners of Imprest Accounts.

The accounts of the commissioners of this square, published in the 19th, 20th, and 21st Reports of the Commissioners for auditing Public Accounts in Ireland, exhibit the following details:—

RECEIPTS.

	Merrion Square Tax.	Gas Light Subscriptions.	From Subscribers.	For Keys.	Total.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Year ended 5th Jan. 1830	399 12 0	28 17 10	30 9 0	7 14 6	466 13 4
,, ,, 1831	365 15 4	. .	37 5 6	7 15 6	410 16 4
,, ,, 1832	379 1 7	. .	49 17 6	8 10 0	437 9 1

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Salaries	Incidents, including Lighting, Repairs, &c.	Rent.	Interest.	Total.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Year ended 5th Jan. 1830	26 5 0	149 7 11	83 1 6	123 13 9½	382 8 2½
,, ,, 1831	21 0 0	252 11 1	. .	129 5 1	402 16 2
,, ,, 1832	21 0 0	153 6 0	138 9 2	41 11 0	354 6 2

The last account shows that the commissioners were in debt, for interest, in January, 1832, £1,449 15*s.* 8*d.*; and that the outstanding debentures of Merrion-square were as follows:—

18 debentures of £100 each, late Irish currency, issued at 6 per cent., reduced to 5 per cent., amounting in present currency to	£1,661 10*s.* 9¼
25 debentures of £100 each, issued at 5 per cent.	2,307 13 10¼
	£3,969 4 7½

RATES ON HOUSES IN MOUNTJOY SQUARE AND FITZWILLIAM SQUARE.

153. Similar Acts have been passed for the improvement and regulation of Mountjoy Square, 42 Geo. III. (Loc.), cap. 34, and of Fitzwilliam Square, 53 Geo. III. (Loc.), cap. clxxxv.

By the former Act the houses, as set forth in the schedule, were made chargeable by the commissioners with a rate not exceeding 5*s.* for each foot in front, to be paid half-yearly, viz. 1st of August and 1st of February, to be applied to pay the yearly interest of money to be borrowed, and to defray the expenses incident to continuing and preserving the improvements, and to the duly lighting the railing of the square.

By the latter Act, a like rate, payable for 150 years, was made chargeable, to be paid to the commissioners, for the purposes of the enclosure, gateway, lighting the same, improving and ornamenting the inside, and providing all necessary expenses.

The commissioners for Mountjoy Square were 31 persons, and for Fitzwilliam Square were 14 persons, named in the respective Acts; and upon any commissioner dying or resigning, or ceasing to be an inhabitant or proprietor of a house in the square, the surviving commissioners were empowered to elect another proprietor or inhabitant in his place. The Mountjoy Square Act directed (s. 12) that the commissioners of that square should *not* be required to account before the Commissioners of Imprest Accounts.

RATES ON HOUSES IN STEPHEN'S GREEN.

154. The Commissioners for the improvement of the Square of Stephen's Green are appointed under the 54 Geo. III. (Loc.), cap. cxcvii. The lord mayor, the recorder, the city treasurer, the high sheriff of the city, and representatives in parliament for the city, are *ex officio* members. The Act named 21 other commissioners, and provided, that, upon the death or resignation of any of them, the surviving commissioners (*ex officio* commissioners excepted), five being present, might elect some person, being at the time an inhabitant of a house in the Square, in the place of the person dying or resigning.

By section 6, towards making, completing, and finishing the enclosure and improvement, and in order to create a permanent fund for the purpose, and for payment of the purchase money of the ground in the interior, or for the annual rent thereof, all the houses, grounds, lots, and tenements, surrounding the square (as set forth in the schedule), were made chargeable with the annual payment of such sum as the commissioners, or five of them, should direct, not exceeding the rate of 5*s.* for each foot, running measure, in front, as set forth in the schedule, payable on the 29th of September and 25th of March. The commissioners were empowered to borrow money by sale or mortgage of the fund, or issuing debentures thereon at interest.

The commissioners of Stephen's Green are entered in the city rental as tenants to the corporation of Dublin, for the ground in Stephen's Green, at a rent of 300*l.* Irish, 276*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* British, *per annum*.

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.
Quay-Wall Taxes.
Taxes in the Liberties.

155. The Quay-Wall Taxes, and the Rates on the North and South Lots, will be mentioned in the part of this Report which relates to the Ballast Board, under the authority of which body they are levied.

Those taxes which relate exclusively to the adjoining Liberties will be noticed in our observations on those districts.

Charitable Institutions.
Blue-coat Hospital.
Charter, 23 Cha. II.

156. The Hospital or Free School of King Charles the Second, commonly called the Blue-coat Hospital, is the only Charitable Institution with which we find the corporation to be at present materially connected. It seems to have been originally intended as an asylum for the reception of aged and infirm poor citizens of the city as well as for a free school for the education of their children; and the founders, having expectations of receiving contributions sufficient to carry into execution this extensive design, applied for a Charter of incorporation. Accordingly, by letters patent bearing date the 5th December in the 23d year of the reign of King Charles II., reciting the petition of the mayor, sheriffs, commons, and citizens of Dublin, whereby they set forth "that several of the king's subjects in the said city being charitably affected towards such as through age, sickness, or other accidents, were reduced to poverty or disabled to gain their living by their own labour, and piously considering also the great benefit of the good education and instruction of youth, had proposed the erection and establishing of an hospital and free school within the liberties of the city of Dublin, and had shown great willingness to contribute to so good a work, which they hoped to accomplish if enabled to purchase lands, &c. for the erecting and maintaining of such an hospital and free school, and to make good, wholesome, and necessary laws for the rule and government thereof," that monarch granted to the mayor, sheriffs, commons, and citizens, and their successors for ever, a piece of ground on Oxmantown Green, near the city of Dublin, on which the intended hospital and free school was then already begun to be built, "in trust, that the said piece of ground and the building thereon erected should for ever thereafter remain and continue a mansion house and place of abode for the instruction and relief of poor children and aged and impotent people."

The charter further granted to the mayor, sheriffs, commons, and citizens, and their successors for ever, full power and authority from time to time to place in the school such master or masters of the hospital, and such numbers of poor people and children, and such officers and ministers of the hospital and school, as likewise an able, learned, pious, and orthodox minister, to be approved of by the archbishop of Dublin for the time being, as to the said mayor, sheriffs, commons, and citizens, and their successors, or such as should be appointed as aforesaid, should seem convenient; and to remove, as they should see occasion, such master, minister, poor children, people, or any other officers or ministers, and put others in their place; and to appoint from time to time fees, salaries, and wages, and such allowances for maintenance, relief, and instruction of the said master, officers, poor people, and children as to them, the said mayor, sheriffs, commons, and citizens should seem meet; that the said hospital and free school should be incorporated by the name of "The Hospital and Free School of King Charles the Second, Dublin;" and that the mayor, sheriffs, commons, and citizens of the city of Dublin, and their successors, should be from time to time governors of the said hospital and free school, and of the lands, tenements, possessions, revenues, and goods to the same belonging; and that the said governors should be, and for ever continue, by the name of "The Governors of the Hospital and Free School of King Charles the Second, Dublin," a body politic and corporate, with a grant of the usual powers and privileges of such corporate bodies.

Building.

The governors thus incorporated, having obtained a grant from the corporation of the city of a considerable property in Stephen's Green and of other premises, and having raised some money by voluntary contributions, proceeded with the Building of the hospital upon the site so granted, and according to the design set forth in their petition, on which they expended the sum of 2,294*l.*; but the contributions not proving so liberal as was expected, they were unable to complete the building, and it still remains in an unfinished state.

Original Design abandoned.

From this defect of funds, it would appear that the Original Intention of establishing an hospital or asylum for the aged and infirm was abandoned, and the institution became limited to its present object, that of a free school for the maintenance and education of children of freemen of the corporation of the city of Dublin.

Objects of.

The Objects of the institution, as at present constituted, are to receive into the school as many male children of poor freemen of the city of Dublin as the funds will extend to educate and maintain in the institution for a limited period, and afterwards to apprentice them out to trades. Originally it was expected that the hospital would have afforded such accommodation and relief to 300 boys, but notwithstanding a considerable addition to the number, made under the provisions of an Act of Parliament, whereby the governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools were empowered to place in this hospital a certain number of boys, they contributing from the funds at their disposal to their support, the number is now reduced to 100: of these, the governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools nominate fifty, ten are nominated by the bishop of Meath for the time being, two by the ministers of St. Werburgh's parish in the city of Dublin, and the remainder by the governors of the hospital.

Act of 10 Geo. I.

The Act of Parliament, under the authority of which the governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools place boys in the Blue-coat hospital, is the 10 Geo. I. c. 1, (Priv.) It recites an agreement between the governors of those schools and the governors of the Blue-coat hospital, to the effect, that the governors of Erasmus Smyth's Schools should out of their funds pay to the governors of the Blue-coat hospital the sum of 300*l.* towards building an infirmary at the institution; that in consideration thereof the governors of the hospital should find convenient reception in the hospital for any number of boys, to be named and placed therein by the governors of the schools, not exceeding twenty, the boys so placed to have the same reception, maintenance, and clothing, and be every way under the same regulation, as the

Right of Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools.

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

other boys in the said hospital are; that the governors of the said schools should pay to the governors of the hospital, for the maintenance of every boy placed by them in the hospital, the same rate that the other boys in the said hospital are maintained at, and that such sums as should be found necessary for such maintenance should be paid quarterly, and the accounts made once every year; that the governors of the schools should, at their own expense, bind out every boy that should be placed by them in the hospital, as soon as they should be fit to be put out apprentice, to such master as the governors of the schools should approve of, and should give such fees as the governors of the hospital give with the other boys to be put out apprentice by them; and that the lord mayor, recorder, and two aldermen, to be chosen by the governors of the hospital, should be standing governors of the schools founded by Erasmus Smyth, and that four of the governors of the schools, by them to be chosen, should be standing governors of the hospital; and the act by its provisions confirms and establishes the agreement.

Right of Bishop of Meath.

The Bishop of Meath acquired the Right of nomination of boys to the hospital under the will of a person of the name of Osborne, who contributed a sum of 1,000*l.* to the funds, in consideration that he, his heirs, and assigns for ever, should have the right of placing ten boys in the hospital, there to be supported and educated; and of keeping up that number by nominating others from time to time, as vacancies should occur. Osborne, having exercised the right during his life, afterwards devised it to the Bishop of Meath and his successors.

Right of Ministers of St. Werburgh's Parish.

The Right of the Ministers of St. Werburgh's Parish was purchased in like manner, but for what consideration, or at what time, we were not able to ascertain.

Boys' qualification.

The Boys nominated by the governors of the hospital must be the sons of freemen of the city of Dublin.

In those nominated by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's Schools, the Bishop of Meath, or the ministers of St. Werburgh's Parish, no such qualification is required: but they must be the sons of Protestant parents.

An examination of each boy by the surgeon and physician of the institution takes place before he is admitted, and it sometimes occurs that boys are rejected from personal defects.

Governors of.

157. The institution is under the management of the Governors, who are unlimited in number.

By Charter.

It is difficult to say what members of the corporation of Dublin are under the terms of the Charter entitled to be admitted as governors. The charter grants, that the mayors, sheriffs, commons, and citizens of Dublin, and their successors, should from time to time be governors; but in practice the right has been confined to the mayor, sheriffs, recorder, aldermen, and sheriffs' peers.

By Election.

In addition to these, the governors have always assumed to themselves the power of electing other persons to be governors, at their pleasure. There are, at present, two governors who have been so elected—the surgeon and physician of the hospital. The late chaplain and master was also a governor; but after his election a resolution was passed, that no officer of the institution should thereafter be elected a governor.

The Trinity Guild, or Guild of Merchants, and a charitable institution not connected with the corporation, called the Guild of St. Anne, and now supposed to be extinct*, formerly contributed to the funds of the hospital; the Trinity Guild the sum of 20 guineas; the Guild of St. Anne about 40*l.* annually; and the masters of those guilds respectively, for the time being, were admitted as governors: but of late years these contributions have been discontinued, and, in consequence, the masters of them have not been summoned as governors, or admitted to any of their privileges.

We are unable to discover why the contributions from those guilds have been discontinued. Neither the register nor any of the governors could tell either under what title they were formerly paid, or why of late they had ceased; nor does any inquiry ever appear to have been instituted on the subject, though the payments have been discontinued now for several years.

Board of Governors.

The Governors assemble at the hospital when summoned; and three, at least (of whom the lord mayor and one sheriff must be two), are necessary to form a Board.

Summons of.

The Summons is issued by the lord mayor when called upon by the register.

A board is summoned, generally, for the second Tuesday in every month; and at other times when there is any business requiring the attention of the governors. The summons is, for the most part, issued some days before the time of meeting; and when there is anything to be done out of the ordinary routine of business, the object is specified in the summons. The register prepares the summons, and may insert or omit a notice of the particular objects of the meeting at his discretion. The boards are generally very thinly attended; and it sometimes happens that there are not a sufficient number of governors present to form a board. In two years (1827, 1828,) we find that there were only four meetings of the board.

Proceedings at.

The Proceedings at each board are entered in a book by the register; and the minutes of the proceedings of the last previous meeting are read over, before any other business is gone into. The ordinary business of the institution is then transacted, in the course of which, if any question arises, it is decided upon by a majority of votes of the governors present, the lord mayor, who presides, having, in case of equality, a casting vote. After all other business is over, the nomination of boys to be admitted into the institution takes place, when there are vacancies. This nomination (except as to the boys nominated by the governors of Erasmus Smith's schools, and under the special rights above mentioned) is the privilege of the governors, which they exercise in rotation.

* We made some inquiries respecting this body, but were unable to arrive at any satisfactory result. We found manifest evidence of the existence of property belonging to it, in the hands of individuals connected with former members of the guild, but could not trace the particulars of its disposition. The subject deserves further inquiry. The guild does not appear to have ever been of a municipal character. We found traces in the corporate records, of the creation, by Royal Charter, of a somewhat similar body, called the Guild of St. George, but could not discover any evidence of its existence in modern times.

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

Nomination of Boys.

The governor whose turn it is to nominate, must attend the board upon the day of Nomination; otherwise he is passed over, *pro hâc vice*, and the next in order nominates; the person so passed over, however, having still the right to the next nomination. The parent, or some other near relative of the boy, must also attend, and make oath that the boy is the son or grandson of a freeman of Dublin; and the certificate of admission to such freedom must also be produced: subject, however, to such qualification, and to a compliance with this form of admission, it is a matter of right in each governor to nominate, in his turn, to the vacancy; and no investigation takes place into the circumstances of the boy's parents or friends, or whether he be a proper object of charitable support and education or not.

It sometimes happens that the board of governors make a special order to admit a boy recommended to them, by the peculiar circumstances of his case, as a fit object; but this is a very rare occurrence: and a power of expulsion is occasionally exercised in cases of misconduct, in the same manner, by special order of the board.

Committees.

Committees of the governors are appointed for various purposes. That on revenue is the only fixed or standing committee: three of the members of this committee must countersign the register's drafts on the bank.

Education, &c., of Boys.

The Boys, when admitted into the hospital, are clothed and supported there for a period of five years, and receive a good Education in English, reading, writing, and arithmetic, and some in mathematics. At the expiration of this period, they are bound apprentices to different trades, a sum of 4*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* being paid as an apprentice-fee with each.

Number.

The Number in the institution is at present but 100. It was reduced from 130, about five years ago, on the representation of the register, who reported, that in consequence of a diminution of the funds of the hospital, arising principally from the rents of their estate in the county of Tipperary being badly paid, the income was insufficient to meet the expence of supporting so many boys; and a resolution of the board was thereupon entered into, that no vacancy should be filled up until the number should be reduced to 100.

This resolution appears to have been adopted entirely upon the representation of the register. No inquiry seems to have been instituted by the governors, either into the cause of the rents being in arrear, nor whether any reduction could be made in the salaries of the different officers, or other expenses of the establishment: and when it is considered that the income of the hospital, independent of a casual revenue arising from sums paid on the consecration of bishops and the election of aldermen, then amounted to more than 1,700*l.* per annum, and that one half of the entire number of boys are supported by the governors of Erasmus Smith's schools—thus leaving, at this time, but sixty-five as a charge upon the funds of the hospital,—we cannot but think that the resolution was hastily adopted. A motion in February, 1832, to discontinue certain allowances, in the nature of perquisites, hereinafter mentioned, to the officers of the institution, until the funds should be sufficient to support 120 boys, was rejected by a majority of 15 to 1.

Income.

158. The Income of the hospital arises from various sources, fixed and casual.

The fixed income consists of rents of lands and premises in the city of Dublin and county of Tipperary, and the tithes of the parish of Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.

Rents.

The Rents are derived from,—

First.—A considerable portion of Stephen's Green and Oxmantown Green, in the city of Dublin.

Stephen's Green.

This property was conveyed to the governors of the hospital, by the corporation of Dublin, about the year 1649. Stephen's Green was, at this time, divided into lots, and almost entirely granted in fee-farm, at small ground rents, varying from 6*s.* to 2*l.* The lots were afterwards let to tenants on building leases, chiefly for terms of ninety-nine years; houses were built thereon, four or five upon each lot, and on these leases ground-rents were reserved to the original tenants in fee-farm. The governors of the hospital afterwards, by grant or devise, acquired the interest of the grantees in fee-farm, in some of the lots; and the building leases originally made of some of the tenements having since expired, new leases have been made, at improved rents, by which the income of the hospital derived from this property has been considerably increased, and a further increase may soon be expected.

The gross amount of the rents now payable out of the premises in Stephen's Green and Oxmantown Green, is 507*l.* 8*s.* 9½*d.*; and there are some tenements out of lease, which will further increase the amount.

In the course of thirty or forty years, the interest of the hospital in this property will be very large.

Houses, Smithfield.

Secondly.—Two tenements in Smithfield, in the city of Dublin, derived under the will of Bishop Pooley, and producing at present an annual rent of 21*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.* As to a moiety of this property, however, the governors are trustees for the parishes of St. Paul, St. Michan, and St. Mary, in the city of Dublin; and half the rent is paid over, under the provisions of the will, annually, to the churchwardens of those parishes respectively, for distribution among their poor.

Houses in Church-street, &c.

Thirdly.—Several Tenements in Church-street, Leeson-street, King-street, Grange Gorman-lane, Lurgan-street, and on the Coombe, in the city of Dublin. The hospital acquired title to these premises from various sources. They are let to tenants at rents amounting to 316*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*: formerly they produced more, but a part of the premises, some years ago, was valued and taken possession of by the commissioners of wide streets; and the sum paid to the governors of the hospital, as the value of the part taken, was applied in the payment of the current expenses of the institution, instead of being invested in other property, as it should have been, under the provisions of the Wide Street Acts.

Lands of Nodstown.

Fourthly.—The Lands of Nodstown, in the county Tipperary. This property, which consists of about 700 acres of land, in the neighbourhood of Cahir, was granted by deed to the governors of the hospital, by a person of the name of Giles Martin.

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

It appears by a statement of the income of the hospital, published in Whitlaw and Walsh's History of Dublin, that these lands, in the year 1810, produced an annual income of 1,459*l.* 7*s.* In the year 1820, however, the entire denomination was let to one tenant, for a term of twenty-one years, at the yearly rent of 1,000*l.* late Irish currency. This rent was afterwards, by a resolution of the governors, reduced 10 per cent.; and in the year 1822 the reduction was increased to 25 per cent.; by which the rent was brought down to 657*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* The interest in the lease has since been assigned; and the assignee lately applied for a further reduction. A committee of the governors was appointed to visit the lands; but at the period of our inquiry this had not been done, and one entire year's rent was in arrear.

Lands of Cappaloughlin.

Fifthly.—The hospital is also entitled, under the will of a person of the name of Preston, to one-fourth of the rents of a denomination of land, called Cappaloughlin, in the Queen's county; which was devised by him to trustees, as to one-fourth, for the benefit of this hospital, and as to the other three-fourths, for the support of two schools—one at Ballyroan, and the other at Navan. Some time ago, the commissioners of education took proceedings to obtain possession of the property, and had a receiver of the rents appointed; and, since the year 1816, have withheld the proportion of the rents payable to the hospital, alleging that it became necessary, about that period, to lay out a considerable sum of money in rebuilding the school-houses at Ballyroan and Navan, and that the entire of the rents were applicable to this purpose. The governors of the Blue-coat Hospital claimed their proportion, contending that the expense of the buildings should be defrayed out of the three-fourths of the rents devised for the use of the schools, and took some proceedings for the recovery of their share; the matter was afterwards referred to arbitration, which is yet pending, and the hospital's share of the rents is still withheld*.

Tithes of Mullingar.

Sixthly.—The hospital is also entitled to the rectorial Tithes of the parish of Mullingar; these tithes were let in the year 1811 for twenty-one years, at a rent of 350*l.* per annum. In 1821 the tenant applied for and obtained a reduction of 15*l.* per cent., whereby the rent was reduced to 204*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* At the expiration of the lease in May, 1832, an arrear of this rent, to the amount of 400*l.*, was due, and the governors came to an agreement with the tenant to remit the arrear in consideration of her handing over to them the tithe-books of the parish. These books she returned to the hospital upon oath, and it appeared by them that the tithes receivable from the parish amounted to 630*l.* per annum, and a claim to this amount for the years 1832 and 1833 has been made by the governors on the fund granted by government for an advance to the owners of tithe, under the 3, 4 Will. IV. c. 100. The tithes have since been compounded for with the parishioners for 415*l.* per annum.

Kilcothy.

The hospital had formerly an interest in a denomination of land called Kilcothy, in the county of Wexford. It appears from the statement of the income of the hospital, published in the History of Dublin before mentioned, that these lands, in the year 1810, produced an annual income of 158*l.* 2*s.*, but nothing has been received out of them for several years. A reference has been made to the law agent of the institution to inquire into the title. He has not as yet reported on the matter; but it is supposed that the interest of the hospital in the lands was terminable, and has expired.

Annuity out of Houses on Wood Quay.

An Annuity of 5*l.* a year was also formerly paid to the hospital out of two Houses on Wood Quay, in the city of Dublin; but the payment of this has also for some years been discontinued, and a reference, as to the title, has also been made to the law agent, but no report has been as yet made by him on the subject.

Stock.

The governors, under the will of a Captain Hemmings, will become entitled to a sum of 2,000*l.* on the death of a lady who, under the same will, receives the interest upon it for her life. The sum is invested in Stock, in the name of the lady, and there seems to be nothing to prevent her from selling out the stock and disposing of the principal. An attempt was made some years ago to procure her to join in a transfer to the governors, on their giving her a security for the payment of the interest; but this she would not consent to, and the governors thereupon served a notice of their title on the governors of the Bank of England. This, however, from the rule adopted by the bank, of in no manner recognising trusts, seems a very insufficient measure, and something should be done to have the property effectually secured.

Leases.

159. By the original charter of incorporation the governors were prohibited from making any Lease of the lands or other possessions of the hospital for a longer period than forty-one years of houses or buildings, or ground to be built upon, and twenty-one years of lands, tithes, or other hereditaments, and these only either in possession or not above two years before the expiration of the existing lease, without fine, and at the best yearly rent. And it was further provided, that no lease should be made to a governor, or to any person in trust for him.

By the Act 10 Geo. I. c. 1, herein-before mentioned, by which the agreement between the governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools and the hospital was confirmed, the leasing power was extended, by enabling the governors of the hospital to make leases of waste plots of ground in the city of Dublin, and suburbs thereof, of which no lease should be in being at the time of the making of the lease, for any term of years not exceeding ninety-nine, at the best and highest rent to be got for the same without fine.

Under the above powers leases of the property of the institution are now made.

Letting.

The Letting is by private agreement, a surveyor being sent to value the premises when a lease expires—never by auction.

* Since our inquiry, we have learned that an award has been made in this matter, whereby the commissioners of education have been ordered to pay a sum of 1,455*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* to the governors of the hospital, for their share of the rents received by the commissioners of education out of these lands, exclusive of a sum of 696*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, returned by the Receiver as in arrear, to one-fourth of which sum, when collected, the governors will also be entitled.

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

Casual Income—Sheriffs' and Aldermen's Contributions.

The Casual Income of the hospital arises, first, from a sum of 100 guineas paid by each person elected sheriff of the city of Dublin, and 100 guineas by each person elected alderman of the corporation. The mode in which this revenue is collected is by the person, when he is elected sheriff, passing his promissory note at twelve months for the sum to the register of the hospital. In two late instances, when two gentlemen were elected sheriffs contrary to their inclination, they objected to serve, and consequently refused to pay, and no proceedings have been taken to enforce the payment.

Bishops' Contribution.

Secondly.—Each Bishop in Ireland, on his consecration, pays a sum of 30*l.* Irish to the hospital in lieu of an entertainment formerly given.

Fines.

Thirdly.—By the Act of the 42 Geo. III. c. 92, one of the City Pipe-water Acts, the hospital was entitled to a moiety of all Fines imposed for offences against its provisions; but it does not appear that any sums on this account have ever been paid to the institution, though such fines have been occasionally imposed; neither was the register, or any of the governors of the hospital whom we examined, acquainted with this right until within the last six months, when the register stated that he heard of it for the first time. The Police Act, 48 Geo. III. c. 140 s. 29, seems to have transferred such fines to the fund for defraying the expenses of the public offices.

Tolls.

The hospital formerly received an annual sum of 200*l.* Irish from the corporation of Dublin in lieu of certain Tolls, to which the hospital were entitled, but which were afterwards received by the corporation under an agreement between them and the governors of the hospital, the corporation paying the sum of 200*l.* to the hospital in lieu thereof. Since the corporation, in 1818, gave up the collection of all tolls, in consequence of the opposition made to them, the payment of this sum has been discontinued.

Gross Income.

The sums payable from all those sources would show an annual Income of about 1,900*l.*; but for many years past there have been very considerable defalcations in the payment of it, and even still there is a very heavy arrear. Neither is there any correct rental of the property, though a resolution was some years ago proposed and carried at the board, that a rental should be made out annually, and should, with the accounts of the register, be printed and distributed amongst the governors. This has not been done, and one of the governors stated, that though he had frequently inquired what the gross annual income of the hospital was, yet that he could never obtain a satisfactory answer, owing to the manner in which the rents of the estates were paid.

Late Register, Defalcation of.

Much of this irregularity is ascribed to the conduct of the late Register and Agent, who, though previously an efficient officer, was for the last three or four years of his life incapable of any activity of mind or body, and totally unfit for the duties of the office. He was a person in whom such confidence was reposed by the governors that no inquiry into the state or circumstances of the institution was ever thought of during his life, so much so, that it was considered invidious even to subject his accounts to investigation. The consequence of this was, that on his death, in 1829, he was found to be a defaulter to a very considerable amount; and the irregularity of his accounts was so great that the extent of the defalcation has never been accurately ascertained. Nor was it of much consequence that it should, as the register died leaving no property out of which the balance due could have been levied, and he had been permitted to receive the rents without keeping up the security which he had been originally required to give. It appeared that he was in the habit of accepting bills drawn by persons who supplied the hospital with provisions, and at his death a sum of 615*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* was due to the butcher, and a much larger sum to the baker, of the establishment, which the governors have not yet been able to liquidate. The experience derived from these circumstances has made the governors somewhat more cautious, and the present register and agent has been required to give security to the amount of 3,000*l.*; and a resolution has been passed at the board, that all moneys received by him should be lodged in the Bank of Ireland to the credit of the governors of the institution, and should be drawn out by drafts, signed by three members of a standing committee, appointed from among them.

Present Register, Accounts of.

The check imposed by this regulation does not seem, however, to be at all sufficient, as the register is still permitted, notwithstanding this resolution, to retain in his hands a sum to meet current expenses; and on the amount of this sum no limit appears to be placed. When an account is to be paid, he draws upon the bank, and procures any three of the committee of governors to countersign his drafts, which they do without inquiry, upon the responsibility of his signature. The manner too in which his accounts are audited appears quite insufficient: he makes out half-yearly a general *Dr.* and *Cr.* account, on one side of which he debits himself with the sums received by him, as well for rents as from other sources. The gross amount of the rents is not brought to the debit of the account, but the register charges himself with such sums as he receives without reference to a rental. Upon the other side he takes credit for all payments made by him; and the account so prepared, and copied into a book kept for the purpose, is submitted to a committee of five auditors appointed by the board.

Audit of.

The entries on the *Cr.* side of the account are examined by the auditors, and checked with the vouchers, which are all produced to them; but no inquiry is made into the *Dr.* side, nor any comparison made with the books to see that the full amount of the income is charged; the account so examined is certified to be correct, though it is plain that one side of it is taken entirely upon the register's statement, without any examination whatsoever. Nor are these audits, such as they are, regularly made.

The first of the present register's accounts embraced all his receipts and payments for seven months, from the time of his appointment on the 18th of June, 1829, to the 1st of January, 1830. The next account was from the 1st of January, 1830, to the 25th of March, 1832; and the third was from the 25th of March to the 17th of July, 1833. The two former accounts have been audited; but since January, 1833, there has been no audit. One bad effect of such a mode of making out the accounts is apparent in the large amount of the arrear which has been

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

permitted to accumulate in the rents. On all the property it is very considerable; but on the tenements in Stephen's Green and Oxmantown, where the rents are generally very small and the tenants' interests extremely valuable, it appeared by the rent-book, that two, three, and, in some cases, four years' rent was due by the tenants. The governors at the time of our examination were not at all aware of this circumstance, nor indeed could they be so, from the mode in which the accounts were made out, and the nature of the audit. If a proper rental of the property were prepared, and the gross amount of the rents brought to the charge of the register, he taking credit for the arrear, the attention of the governors would be immediately drawn to the state of the property, and such an arrear would probably not be permitted to accumulate. In respect to the tenements in Stephen's Green no good reason was assigned for it. From the smallness of the rents, and the great value of the tenants' interest, they ought to be paid punctually.

It would be desirable also that the register's accounts should be printed and circulated, at least amongst the governors. At present they are made out in a book, which remains in the custody of the register, and is, perhaps, never seen by any of them but the committee who make the audit.

Expenditure.

160. The income of the hospital is expended,—

1st, In the salaries of the officers,
2d, In the payment of the expense of the boys,
3d, In apprentice-fees, and,
4th, In the payment of the interest on a small funded debt due by the institution.

Officers.

The Officers of the institution are—

The register, who is also steward and agent.
The chaplain, who is also master of the school.
The assistant master.
The housekeeper.
The physician.
The surgeon.
The organist.
Twelve female servants.
One messenger, and one labourer.

Election of.

All the officers are elected by the governors, and hold their situations for life. The servants, messenger, and labourer, are employed by the register, and dismissed at his pleasure.

Register's Salary.

The Register's Salary is 231*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* per annum. He is also entitled to receiver's fees, when such are reserved in the leases. The amount of those fees, previous to the present lettings, was 35*l.* a year only; but has since been considerably increased, and a resolution has lately been entered into by the board that no leases shall in future be granted without reserving a shilling in the pound as receiver's fees. These, when the present leases of the property fall in, will amount to a considerable sum; and as the register has, besides the above salary, excellent apartments in the hospital, with a garden, and an allowance of coal, this seems to us, and indeed was admitted by some of the governors, to be a very unnecessary addition to his emoluments.

Duties.

The Duties of the register, as such, are to summon the board of governors; to attend them; and record their proceedings. He also advertises for proposals for contracts for supplying the institution; receives and lays them before the board; and does other similar offices.

As steward, he has the superintendence of the dietary of the boys, and makes orders for the sending in provisions and other necessaries by the contractors.

As agent, he receives all the income, pays the expenditure, and keeps the accounts. He is the principal officer of the institution, and has a general superintendence of it. It appeared to us, that, independently of the want of a sufficient check upon his accounts, a great deal too much was left to the control and management of this officer.

Chaplain, Salary of.

The Chaplain and Master has for both offices a Salary of 184*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* per annum; his salary having been raised from 150*l.* Irish since the year 1810, though the number of boys has since that period been diminished by one third. He has also an allowance of eleven tons of coal, and apartments.

Qualification of. Duties of.

He must be a clergyman of the Established Church, and, under the charter, be approved of by the archbishop of Dublin for the time being. The charter also prescribes his Duties: viz. "to read divine service to such as shall be in the hospital, and to catechise such children as shall be in the school." Previously to the appointment of the present chaplain, the duty of teaching the boys was left entirely to the assistant schoolmaster; but a resolution, soon after his appointment, was entered into, requiring him to superintend and take a part in such duty.

The Schoolmaster.

The assistant Schoolmaster has a salary of 166*l.* 3*s.* per annum. The contribution from the Trinity Guild, or Guild of Merchants, to the institution, which amounted to 20*l.* per annum, also went to the assistant schoolmaster, as a recompence for teaching mathematics; but this contribution has been some time withdrawn. This officer has an allowance of eight tons of coals per annum, and apartments.

Housekeeper.

The Housekeeper has a salary of 80*l.* per annum; an allowance of eight tons of coals, and apartments.

Surgeon and Physician, Salaries of.

The Surgeon and Physician have each a Salary of 36*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* per annum; they do not reside in the establishment, and have no perquisites or allowances.

The salary of the surgeon has been increased from 30*l.*, since the year 1810; the physician had at that time no salary. Neither the surgeon or physician visit the hospital regularly, or except when sent for.

Organist.

The Organist's salary is 18*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* per annum. He has no other emolument.

Servants.

The amount of the yearly wages of the twelve female Servants is 104*l.* 6*s.*, and they have allowances, in lieu of perquisites; these, together with the wages of the messenger and labourer

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

amount to 103*l.* 4*s.* per annum more. There are some superannuated servants of the establishment who have pensions of 9*l.* 4*s.* each.

Gross Amount.

The Gross Amount of the above salaries, exclusive of pensions, is 975*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, a sum which appears a very extravagant expenditure in the remuneration of persons employed about the education of 100 boys, supported by charity, and brought up merely to be apprenticed to trades.

Apartments.

The Apartments which are allotted to the officers of the institution would appear, if there were any other advantageous mode of occupying them, to be unnecessarily extensive. The register, chaplain, assistant master, and housekeeper, have each a suite, consisting of three sitting-rooms, three bed-rooms, with separate kitchens, and servants' apartments; and the register has an office in addition: by these and the board-room of the governors the entire centre part of the building is occupied. The wings are allotted—one to the infirmary, the other to the boys' apartments: these consist of several large dormitories, and a day-room. About twenty-five boys sleep, two in a bed, in each dormitory: and there are three unoccupied at present. There is also a neat chapel, and an extensive play-ground, besides two excellent gardens for the register and master. In fact, the buildings and establishment altogether would be sufficiently large to accommodate nearly double the present number of inmates; and it is much to be regretted that so fine an institution is not made, as it is capable of being, both from the accommodation in the building and the extent of the funds at the disposal of the governors, much more practically useful.

Expense of Boys.

The Expense of supporting the Boys of course varies in each year, but on an average amounts to about 26*l.* a year each.

The sum contributed by the governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools for the support of forty-nine boys in the hospital during the year ending January, 1833, was 1397*l.* 12*s.*

The following is a copy of the amount of the expenditure for that year:—

Provisions	£900	11	3
Clothing	307	9	11
Soap, candles, and oil	143	6	9
Furniture and repairs	117	5	3
Stationery, books, and advertising	58	1	3
Rents and interest	32	17	8
Salaries and wages	975	4	4
Contingencies	16	15	3
Apothecary	47	5	10

Average expences, per boy, £26 18 9¾.

Supplies.

All provisions, clothing, and other necessaries for the institution, except bread, are now supplied by contract; a resolution of the board having been recently passed to this effect. It is not extended to the supply of bread, for the present, in consequence of the debt due by the governors to the baker who supplied the institution, incurred in the lifetime of the late register, and which at his death amounted to a considerable sum. He continues to supply the institution at the market-price (deducting a small discount), until the governors shall be able to liquidate the debt, which they are gradually doing: and it is intended then to advertise for proposals, and make a contract for the supply of this article, as well as others.

So far as we were able to judge, the contracts seem now to be fairly and impartially made; proposals being advertised for, and the lowest contracts accepted. None of the governors are now contractors, which formerly was not the case.

Dietary.

A Dietary for the boys has been settled by the physician and surgeon, which is adhered to; but some check seems to be wanting on the quantity of provisions brought into the institution. The supply is made at present on the orders of the register, or the housekeeper, without any restriction or subsequent examination into the quantity ordered.

In fact, the governors do not appear to examine or inquire at all into the details, either of the income or expenditure; every thing is left under the control and management of the register, and if he should prove either dishonest or negligent, the institution might be defrauded to a very considerable amount without any probability of detection.

Debt.

The Debt upon which the hospital pays interest is a sum of 500*l.* due by debentures, which were issued to raise money at the time the building of the hospital was in progress. On a part of it 6 per cent. interest is paid, and on the residue 5 per cent. It would seem that by a little management this debt might be entirely got rid of; at all events, the interest might without difficulty be reduced: indeed, it appeared to us that the arrears of rents permitted to remain in the tenants' hands would pay off almost the entire debt due by the institution.

The hospital of King Charles II., though originally intended, as it appears, not only for the education of children, but also as an asylum for the reception of the aged and infirm poor of the city, did not subsist long, if at all, for the latter object; and various other institutions have successively, from time to time, been established with the view of maintaining the poor.

Foundling Hospital and Workhouse.

161. The earliest of these was the "Workhouse," which has, in later times, been denominated the "Foundling Hospital and Workhouse." This took its rise from an Act made in the year 1703, (2 Ann., c. 19,) entitled, "An Act for erecting a Workhouse in the city of Dublin, for employing and maintaining the Poor thereof." It was thereby declared, that "the necessities, number, and continual increase of the poor within the city of Dublin, and liberties thereto adjoining, were very great, and exceeding burthensome, for want of Workhouses to set them at work, and a sufficient authority to compel thereto;" and a munificent donation and grant made by the corporation of Dublin, was stated in these words:—"And whereas, the lord mayor, sheriffs, commons, and citizens of Dublin, for the encouragement of so necessary and charitable a work, are willing not only to appropriate a piece of ground for a workhouse within the said city, but also to endow the same with lands of inheritance to the value of £100 per

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

annum." These, it appears, were the walled-in ground at the south-west end of James-street, and 14 acres of land adjoining thereto, whereon several houses were built. The Act then constituted a corporation by the name of "The Governors and Guardians of the Poor of the City of Dublin," and appointed the lord mayor of the city, the recorder, aldermen, sheriffs, and sheriffs' peers, members of the corporation; any contributor of £50 was to be one of the guardians of the poor; and the managers were invested with powers, to relieve, regulate, and set at work all vagabonds and beggars who should come within the city and liberties, to provide materials for setting the poor to work, and to apprehend all idle or poor people begging, or seeking relief, or receiving parish alms. The only provision made for children by the Act related to those above the age of five years, who should be left to be maintained by any parish in the city or liberties, or were unable to support themselves, and these the governors were authorised to keep in their service until the age of 16 years, and then to put them out apprentices; and to the governors was committed the care of the maintenance of the poor of the city and liberties, of what age or kind soever they should be, infants under the age of five years only excepted. For the effectual carrying on and maintaining so good and necessary a work, the Act, in addition to the donation made by the city, provided other funds, viz.,—1st, duties upon licences for hackney-coaches, carts, cars, brewers' drays, chairs and sedans plying for hire within the city and liberties; and, 2dly, an assessment of 3*d.* in the pound upon the valuation of the houses, as valued for ministers' money, or otherwise as therein provided; and it was expressly declared, that these funds should be "for the use, support, and maintenance of the said poor in the said workhouse."

In the year 1727, (1 Geo. II. c. 27,) it was found that, notwithstanding the former Act, the city and liberties were extremely burthened with great numbers of poor and idle vagrants, many of whom were able to work and earn their bread, if proper care were taken to regulate and employ them; and for the better regulating of the workhouse and its poor, a new corporation, under the name of "The Governors of the Poor of the City of Dublin," was formed, to which many new governors were added, and, amongst others, the ministers, for the time being, of every parish in the city and suburbs. The lord mayor, recorder, aldermen, and sheriffs of the city, were constituted members, but the sheriffs' peers were omitted. This Act transferred to the new corporation all the property and revenues of their predecessors, and, in some instances, increased the duties on the licences, in order to raise a further supply for the maintenance and support of the poor, it having been found that the city and suburbs had very much increased since the year 1703, and consequently the poor which might be supported in the workhouse were then more in number than formerly they had been. Six years were fixed as the age at which poor children, found or taken up within the parishes, who were unable to support themselves, should be admitted into the workhouse; and as the exposed or foundling children, left yearly on the several parishes, were very numerous, and did mostly perish before they attained the age of six years, for want of due care and provision for them, and it was manifest that neither the workhouse of the city, nor the fund thereof, was large enough for the reception or the relief of such foundlings before they attained the age aforesaid, therefore the parish vestries were empowered to elect, in Easter week, overseers of the poor of the parish, who should take order for the nursing and maintaining such exposed or foundling children as were left on the parish, till they should be admitted into the workhouse; and, to enable them to do so, a parish cess for the purpose was authorised, the overseers paying annual stipends for the nursing and maintaining of the children. This Act also enabled the governors to depute persons to apprehend sturdy beggars.

Statutes containing further regulations on these points, were made in the years 1729 (3 Geo. II. c. 17) and 1731 (5 Geo. II. c. 14); and then, for the first time, the workhouse of Dublin was made a receptacle for foundlings. It was stated that the parish cess for the exposed and foundling children, in many parishes, amounted to more money than what the parishes had to pay to the workhouse for the adults; and that it was notorious that, to avoid the expense, a wicked and detestable practice had been carried on in some parishes, if not throughout the whole city, of "lifting," or running from one parish to another, the said foundlings, to the utter ruin and destruction of them; and to remedy this abuse, and preserve the lives of the children, the governors of the workhouse were directed to receive from the churchwardens all the children exposed and found in the streets of the city and liberties; and to enable them to relieve and maintain the children, an additional house-rent of 3*d.* in the pound, for every pound of the value of the house, was imposed, and the powers of the vestries, to levy money to maintain foundlings, were put an end to. It was further ordered, that the money applied for foundlings should be kept in a separate and distinct account.

In the year 1745 (19 Geo. II. c. 21) it was found, that the tax for maintaining and providing for foundling children in the city and liberties under the age of six years, had proved insufficient for that purpose, while the other revenues of the workhouse had, on the contrary, exceeded, and been more than sufficient to answer the purposes for which they were created, viz., the relief of the adult poor; and, in order to provide for so good and necessary a work as that of taking care of foundling children under the age of six years, the governors of the workhouse were empowered to apply and expend, from time to time, at their discretion, for the maintenance and provision of the foundling children, such exceedings and redundancy as there should appear to be on the other funds and revenues of the workhouse.

In 1749 (23 Geo. II. c. 11) a power was given to the governors to commit beggars and vagrants, labouring under diseases, and exposing their infirmities, to the workhouse; and upon the certificate of their physicians or surgeons that the disorder was dangerous or incurable, to confine them in some separate house in the city, or send them to the hospital for incurables.

This code continued (25 Geo. II. c. 16, 11 Geo. III. c. 2, s. 4) until the year 1772, when

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

the whole system respecting pauperism in Ireland seems to have undergone a revision. In that year three Acts were passed (11, 12 Geo. III. cc. 11, 15, 30); one for regulating the Dublin Foundling Hospital and Workhouse; the second, for the relief of poor infants deserted by their parents; and the third, for badging such poor as should be found unable to support themselves by labour, and otherwise providing for them, and for restraining such as should be found able to support themselves by labour or industry from begging.

The declared object of the first of these Acts (11, 12 Geo. III. c. 11) was, to reduce the former Acts respecting the workhouse of the city of Dublin into one, and to avoid the confusion and inconvenience arising from the multiplicity of Acts in force relative to it. By this Act the two objects of the institution were introduced into its title, and the corporation was named "The Governors of the Foundling Hospital and Workhouse." The constitution of the body was but slightly varied: the lord mayor, the recorder, aldermen, and sheriffs of the city were continued members: all the property of the former governors was vested in the new: the maintenance of the children was, in some respects, made the primary object, but the provision for the adults was by no means excluded: all the former rules and regulations were adopted, subject to being amended. It was, however, surmised that the reception of vagabonds and strolling beggars into the same house, or within the same walls with children, would be manifestly injurious, by the setting a bad example; and therefore it was ordered that no vagabond or strolling beggar should be sent into the same house, or kept within the same walls with the children thereby intended to be provided for, but that such persons, when apprehended, should be sent to Bridewell, or to such other place as the governors should appoint, separate from the children; and that the said vagabonds and strolling beggars should be maintained, and set to work, at the expense of the corporation, out of the revenue thereby granted to them; and the governors were required to make rules and orders for relieving, regulating, and setting to work, and for the good order and proper management of such vagabonds and strolling beggars, and their overseers; to provide materials for setting them at work, and to apply the produce in aid of their revenues. Ample powers also for the suppression of street begging were given to the governors. It was next provided, that poor children, under the age of six years, found or taken up within the city and liberties, or sent to the Foundling Hospital, should be received, and kept there, or sent to nurse therefrom; and that all children six years old, and not exceeding the age of eight, presented to the governors, should, provided there were room, be received into the house. Further funds were provided, as it was found by experience that the numbers of children had greatly increased, and that children were brought to the hospital from all parts of the kingdom, and from His Majesty's neighbouring dominions. The duties upon the licences to hackney coaches, &c., were considerably extended; the two rates of 3*d.* in the pound were consolidated into one rate of 6*d.* in the pound, for every pound of the yearly value of the houses, to be doubled on houses where strong liquors were sold; and all houses within two miles of the castle of Dublin were subjected to the tax, the buildings in the environs of the city having greatly increased, and the governors of the foundling hospital and workhouse being necessarily put to a considerable additional expense in supporting the foundlings, and maintaining the poor children received there; and it was declared, that all these rates and taxes should be vested in the governors, to be by them applied to the support of the said house, and the education and maintenance of the children in the house, and sent to nurse therefrom, and to such other uses of the said house and hospital as were directed by the Act.

In the year 1774 (13, 14 Geo. III. c. 17) it was found that the number of children had increased far beyond the expectation of the governors, and that the expense of supporting them had exceeded every provision that could be made, exclusive of grants of Parliament; and in order that the funds for the support of the foundling hospital and workhouse should be applied to the proper use, it was ordered that children of the age of three years or upwards should not be received.

In the year 1776, (15, 16 Geo. III. c. 25,) for the reasons before assigned for reducing the age of admissibility, it was provided that no child who should appear to be above one year old should be received.

In 1785 (25 Geo. III. c. 50) an additional annual tax of 6*d.* in the pound, on every house within two miles of Dublin castle, above the value of £5, was imposed, and the licence duties on hackney coaches, &c., were further increased.

But in 1787 (27 Geo. III. c. 38) the receipt and management of the duties upon these licences were altogether transferred from the governors of the foundling hospital and workhouse to the commissioners of police for the city, and have never since been restored.

Present Mode of appointing Governors.

In the years 1798, 1799, 1800, and 1801 (38 Geo. III. c. 35, 39 Geo. III. c. 38, 40 Geo. III. c. 33; 41 Geo. III. c. 50) Acts were passed, which had the effect of vesting in 13 individuals, subject to the control of the lord lieutenant, (three of them to be a *quorum*, except in cases where the presence of a greater number is required by this or any other Acts in force as to the hospital,) the sole and entire direction and management of the hospital, and of all matters relating thereto, with all the powers and authorities exercised by the former governors. The Chancellor of the Exchequer of Ireland is *ex officio* a governor; vacancies among the other 12 are to be supplied by election among the remaining governors (five being present): but the election is void if the approbation of the lord lieutenant be not obtained, and he has the power of removing any governor.

Regulations were afterwards made (50 Geo. III. c. 192, 54 Geo. III. c. 128, 1 Geo. IV. c. 29, 2 Geo. IV. c. 117) restraining the admission of infants to orphans and deserted children whose parents were unknown. The relief has not been confined to the cases of children connected with Dublin, some of the statutes (6 Geo. IV. c. 102, 9 Geo. IV. c. 87) having for a time empowered the country parishes to levy sums of money for transmitting their foundlings to the Dublin workhouse.

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

In the year 1822 (3 Geo. IV. c. 35) it was considered, that, as children were brought to the hospital from all parts of Ireland, and received therein, it was reasonable that the hospital should not be supported by a tax on the citizens of Dublin only, and, accordingly, the taxes upon houses in Dublin and its environs were repealed.

Thus the entire of the original revenue and property, appropriated to the support of the Dublin workhouse, has been annihilated, with the exception only of the land bestowed upon it by the corporation of Dublin; the entire of its original plan as an institution for the relief of the poor of Dublin has been superseded; and the only benefit the city derived from the existence of the establishment was what it shared in common with the rest of Ireland, in the privilege allowed to its parishes of assessing themselves to the amount of £5, for orphans and deserted children under the age of 12 months, and transmitting them to the hospital.

The foundling establishment, more or less, since the year 1787, and altogether since the year 1798, has been under the management of Government, and has been maintained at a heavy expense to the public. For some years, measures have been in progress, the object of which is, totally to cut off this item of the public expenditure, and to throw upon each parish the expense of maintaining its own orphans and deserted children. This was the object of one of the Acts of 1772, before alluded to (11, 12 Geo. III. c. 15); but it was thereby directed that not more than the sum of £5 should be allowed for the maintenance and education of children deserted and exposed in the respective parishes; and although it was reasonable to suppose that an annual sum of £5 was intended, yet in legal strictness it has been considered that the sum could only be raised once, and not annually. (See also the 13, 14 Geo. III. c. 24; 3 Geo. IV. c. 35, s. 4; 7 Geo. IV. c. 72, s. 51; 9 Geo. IV. c. 87.)

The latest accounts of the Governors of the Foundling Hospital, published in the Reports of the Commissioners for auditing Public Accounts in Ireland, state the following details:—

RECEIPTS.

——	Parliamentary Grant.	Rent of Estate.	For Admission of Infants.	Casualties.	Total.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Year ended 5th Jan. 1829	32,506 0 0	109 3 1	2,138 9 4	127 16 3	34,881 8 8
,, 1830	31,483 0 0	106 17 4½	2,770 0 0	51 17 5	34,411 14 9½
,, 1831	30,900 0 0	106 17 4½	730 0 0	45 19 1	31,782 16 5½
,, 1832	27,824 0 0	106 4 11	215 0 0	38 19 11	28,184 4 10

DISBURSEMENTS.

——	Provisions.	Clothing.	Coal, Candles, Soap, &c.	Bedding, Furniture, and House Expenses.	School Books, Stationery, and Advertisements.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Year ended 5th Jan. 1829	6,342 3 10	4,227 4 11	1,014 1 7	562 17 10	501 15 11
,, 1830	5,718 13 5	3,626 8 7	850 5 1	536 0 10	637 8 5
,, 1831	4,949 7 1	2,831 6 5	983 0 1	504 5 0	345 9 6
,, 1832	3,919 14 7	2,474 17 10	558 5 4	444 12 10	356 19 2

——	Rent.	Repairs, &c. of Buildings.	Infirmary Expenses.	Law Costs.	Miscellaneous.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Year ended 5th Jan. 1829	56 14 6	1,294 10 7	89 17 4	. . .	224 4 10
,, 1830	56 14 6	1,227 17 5	93 13 0	14 16 8	154 18 9
,, 1831	56 14 6	412 1 5	89 13 5	26 11 6	132 7 9
,, 1832	56 14 6	630 4 0	80 10 0	8 12 0	130 6 11

——	Apprentice Fees and Allowances.	Salaries and Gratuities.	Annuities.	Nursing Children, and Schooling them in the Country.	Total.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Year ended 5th Jan. 1829	1,074 6 8	2,341 19 5	365 15 5	18,166 5 4	36,261 18 2
,, 1830	1,025 19 4	2,346 14 0	360 14 4	16,603 5 8	33,253 10 0
,, 1831	1,775 11 0	2,177 7 6	360 14 4	17,843 6 7	32,487 16 1
,, 1832	2,000 3 6	2,138 13 3	360 14 4	15,782 11 7	28,942 19 10

The hospital appears to have been divided into the "infant department" and the "grown department," and there is a debtor and creditor account of the admissions into each, and of the manner in which the children are disposed of; there is also a statement called the "Country Account;" these accounts do not show the comparative state of the total numbers who are a charge on the institution at corresponding periods, but the following results may be gathered from the statements:—

——	Sent to nurse before, and paid for in the Year.	In Nursery at the beginning of the Year.	In Hall at the beginning of the Year.	Admitted in the Year.	Total.
Year ended 5th Jan. 1829	4,392	9	1,243	451	6,095
,, 1830	4,272	8	1,106	555	5,941
,, 1831	3,991	13	978	148	5,130
,, 1832	3,379	7	955	43	4,384

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

——	Died, and unaccounted for.	Apprenticed, given up, &c.	Balance appearing to remain in the various Departments.	Total.
Year ended 5th Jan. 1829	212	612	5,271	6,095
,, 1830	249	458	5,234	5,941
,, 1831	217	488	4,325	5,130
,, 1832	131	531	3,722	4,384

The progressive diminution of the numbers on the establishment in the subsequent years has, of course, been more rapid; and as the period of closing the institution, as a receptacle for foundlings, is arriving, a question of much local interest arises, whether the property and buildings of the hospital are to revert to their original destination as a workhouse for employing and maintaining the poor of the city, or are to be converted to other uses?

The sums devoted to this hospital by the recent Appropriation Acts have been

In 1832 by the 2, 3 Will. IV. c. 126, s. 19, £30,892
1833 „ 3, 4 Will. IV. c. 96, s. 18, £22,000
1834 „ 4, 5 Will. IV. c. 84, s. 18, £18,919
1835 „ 5, 6 Will. IV. c. 80, s. 18, £ 9,000

House of Industry.

162. The Dublin House of Industry was established under the third of the Acts of 1772, before referred to, 11, 12 Geo. III. c. 30, which provided that there should be, for every county, county of a city, and county of a town, in Ireland, a corporation for the relief of the poor, and for punishing vagabonds and sturdy beggars. The chief magistrate, sheriffs, and recorder and the justices of peace of each county of a town or city were *ex officio* members of the corporation, which was to be styled "The President and Assistants instituted for the Relief of the Poor, and for punishing Vagabonds and sturdy Beggars for the county of ——." These bodies were to build hospitals, to be called Houses of Industry for the relief of the poor in their respective counties, and to be divided into four parts:—one to be allotted to such poor helpless men as should be judged worthy of admission; another, for the reception of such poor helpless women as should be judged worthy of admission; one other part for the reception of men who should be committed as vagabonds or sturdy beggars, able or fit for labour; and the fourth part, for such idle, strolling, and disorderly women, as should be committed, and found able or fit for labour: and the class of the helpless poor, to which the attention of these corporations was particularly directed, consisted of those who had resided for one year within their respective counties, cities, or towns. Every contributor of £20, or subscriber of £3 annually, was a member without any election, 23, 24 Geo. III. c. 58. The funds for the support of the houses of industry, it was intended, were to flow principally from the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants, and in aid thereof, it was directed that, upon application to the bishop of the diocese, he should issue his mandate to his clergy, and require sermons to be preached for the support of the charity, by the ministers, or some qualified persons to be provided by them, on such one particular Sunday, between the 1st of January and the 1st of May in every year, as the bishop should appoint, to recommend the charitable purposes of the Act to the congregations, and to all the inhabitants of the parishes, and to permit collections to be made on those days in the churches, and throughout the parishes.

In 1787, it is recorded (27 Geo. III. c. 57), that, by the care and attention of the Corporation of the Poor for Dublin, their powers had been beneficially carried into execution, and that, from various causes, the number of persons to be maintained, and kept to labour, by that body, had considerably increased, whereby the quantity of ground (two roods) allowed originally for the sites of houses, to be built in cities and towns, for the reception of the helpless poor and for the keeping in restraint sturdy beggars and vagabonds, was found insufficient, and therefore the Corporation of the Poor for Dublin were enabled to take, in addition, four acres of ground, either in the county or the city.

The Act of 1772 (11, 12 Geo. III. c. 30, s. 9) provided, that the grand juries, at every spring assizes, might present, in every county of a city or town, any sum not less than £100, nor more than £200; and in counties at large, not less than £200, nor more than £400, for the use of their respective corporations of the poor; but in the county and city of Dublin assizes are not usually held; the grand juries meet in term time, and grant money in the Easter and Michaelmas terms, which are called presenting terms.

An Act of 1774 (13, 14 Geo. III. c. 46) recited, that doubts had arisen whether the grand juries for the county of Dublin were enabled, by the Act of 1772, to present and levy money for the support of a house of industry in the said county; and it enabled the county grand jury, in Easter term, in every year, to present such sums, and to hand over such portion of the money to the corporation of the poor for the city, as should be judged reasonable, in proportion to the number of poor received from the county at large into the house of industry belonging to the city. An Act of 1784 (23, 24 Geo. III. c. 58) empowers the judge of assize to direct the grand jury to present such sum, not exceeding £100, as he shall think necessary for the purposes, in addition to the funds provided by the Act of 1772. By an Act of 1806 (46 Geo. III. c. 95), the grand juries at the summer assizes are empowered to present such sums of money as shall, with the sums presented under the former Acts, amount, in any county of a city or town, to a sum not less, in the whole, than £400, nor more than £500; and in a county at large, to a sum not less than £500 nor more than £700, in cases where the judge shall be satisfied that the corporation for the relief of the poor is properly conducted, and that such further sums are necessary, or that it is expedient to provide for the expense of building a house of industry. The latest Act, passed in 1818 (58 Geo. III. c. 47, s. 9) provides that the grand jury of each and every county, county of a city, or county of a town, in Ireland, may present any sum of money not exceeding £500 in the year, over and

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

above and exclusive of any sums which they were by law empowered to present for the support of houses of industry in Ireland under the former Acts, to be applied towards the support of their respective houses of industry.

Present mode of appointing Governor.

Doubts have been entertained whether the grand jury of the city of Dublin have any legal power whatever to grant presentments under these Acts: and whether the grand jury of the county of Dublin have any legal power beyond that conferred by the Act of 1774: but these doubts are not now considered of any importance; for, by the result of a series of Acts passed in 1798, 1799, 1800, and 1820 (38 Geo. III. c. 34, 39 Geo. III. c. 38, 40 Geo. III. c. 40, 1 Geo. IV. c. 49), the whole management has been transferred to one governor, under the appointment and direction of the Lord Lieutenant; and the inhabitants of Dublin have been devested of all control over the institution, and are no longer called upon to make local contributions for its support.

The governor of the house of industry has in charge, besides the principal institution, certain general hospitals attached, and his accounts comprise a statement of the expenses of those establishments. The Institution is possessed of the following legacies:—Baron Vryhoven's legacy, £1,612 10*s*., 3½ per cent. Consols; part of Thomas Barry's legacy, £1496 14*s*. 10*d*., 3½ per cent. Government Stock; General Lyons's legacy, £1,131 10*s*. 5*d*., 3½ per cent. Government Stock. The following details are extracted from the Reports of the Commissioners for auditing Public Accounts in Ireland:—

RECEIPTS.

——	By Parliamentary Grant.	Interest on Legacies.	Profit on the Labour of the Poor.	Sundry casual Receipts.	Total.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Year ended 5th Jan. 1829	24,977 0 9	155 17 11	87 2 5	370 17 10	25,590 18 11
,, 1830	22,448 9 8	175 13 11	72 4 8	380 16 2	23,077 4 5
,, 1831	25,066 4 1	178 16 10	79 7 8	368 0 2	25,692 8 9
,, 1832	21,293 15 4	91 19 6	78 6 4½	324 18 8	21,788 19 10½

DISBURSEMENTS.

——	Provisions.	Coal, Soap, Candles, &c.	Bedding.	Clothing.	Premiums.	Furniture.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Year ended 5th Jan. 1829	10,346 6 8	1,098 5 1	494 18 10	1,249 11 7	164 17 11	447 1 9
,, 1830	10,930 12 11	1,197 9 0	485 1 5	1,318 18 0	159 15 4	245 12 5
,, 1831	10,959 11 7	1,263 16 9	312 13 2	1,008 14 3	. . .	226 14 7
,, 1832	10,849 7 4	1,207 4 4	838 7 11	1,557 12 1	. . .	229 19 8

——	Repairs and Alterations.	Funeral Expenses.	Law Costs.	Contingencies.	Gratuities to Nurses.	Stable and Cart Expenses.	Rent and Taxes.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Year ended 5th Jan. 1829	994 1 9	45 1 0	32 5 0	123 18 1	54 2 6	62 14 2	680 5 3
,, 1830	1,032 6 2	52 7 2	23 3 3	145 1 9	58 15 6	39 15 3	698 1 1
,, 1831	959 6 6	32 4 6	31 9 1	109 0 9	61 1 6	64 4 0	722 18 0
,, 1832	1,027 17 2	44 8 5	41 0 0	113 17 10	56 12 6	72 3 8	707 0 9

——	Books, Printing, and Stationery.	Garden Expenses.	Tobacco and Snuff.	Whitworth chronic, and Hardwicke Fever Hospitals.	Richmond Surgical Hospital.	Talbot Dispensary.	Officers' Salaries.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Year ended 5th Jan. 1829	105 2 1	55 11 11	136 13 6	686 0 3	797 5 3	350 7 9	2,327 0 6
,, 1830	121 2 1	39 16 0	136 12 9	592 3 11	858 16 4	307 1 2	2,328 11 4
,, 1831	149 1 11	123 15 2	136 10 0	545 14 1	3,517 19 4	323 4 6	2,459 8 0
,, 1832	113 17 4	114 18 11	139 2 6	734 18 4	1,233 3 8	321 10 6	2,443 12 0

——	Pensions.	Menial Offices.	Institution for Relief of Ruptured Poor.	Manufacturing Account.	Extra Accommodation for Fever Patients.	Total.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Year ended 5th Jan. 1829	591 19 4	1,069 13 4	216 0 4	35 7 3	. . .	22,164 12 0
,, 1830	588 10 1	1,054 18 0	166 18 5	24 5 6	919 19 9	23,525 14 7
,, 1831	618 2 4	952 18 8	193 16 10	22 2 1	66 8 4	24,860 15 11
,, 1832	556 2 3	946 4 0	190 1 6	48 3 10	. . .	23,587 6 6

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

NUMBER OF PERSONS IN CHARGE OF THE GOVERNOR.

	5th Jan. 1829.		5th Jan. 1830.		5th Jan. 1831.		5th Jan. 1832.	
House Department.								
Aged and infirm paupers	841		811		850		869	
Children	65		35		33		31	
Idiots and incurable idiots in wards and Hardwicke cells	454		473		472		479	
Keepers, nurses, and other servants	135		138		137		135	
Total		1,495		1,457		1,492		1,505
Mendicant Cells.								
Sturdy beggars committed by the magistrates	24		24		33		30	
Keeper and nurse	2		2		2		2	
Total		26		26		35		32
Hospital Department.	Beds.	Patients.		Patients.		Patients.		Patients.
Richmond surgical hospital	112	110		110		109		121
Whitworth chronic hospital	82	80		81		82		78
Hardwicke fever hospital	144	63		80		99		98
Wellesley fever hospital	113	28		19				
Nurses, &c.		62		56		53		53
Total			343		346		343	350
Total in charge of the governor			1,864		1,829		1,870	1,887

The Parliamentary grant in each of the last two years in aid of these charities has been £20,000.

Mendicity Association.

163. The uses for which the foregoing establishments were originally intended, but which they have, in a great measure, ceased to answer, are supplied by several voluntary institutions, the principal and most comprehensive of which is the Association for the Suppression of Mendicity.

When this association commenced its operations in the year 1818, the governors of the house of industry had ceased to attend to the coercion of sturdy beggars, and there was no place in the city to which the magistrates could commit those who might be convicted before them under the provisions of the statutes making the act of begging an offence. It appears that in 1819, with the view of providing for the admission into the Richmond lunatic asylum of "curable" patients, the Lord Lieutenant authorized the governors of that asylum to transfer from their surplus funds to the governors of the house of industry £2,000, in part of the expense of erecting additional cells and other accommodations adjoining the then existing building of the house of industry, for the reception of "incurable" lunatic patients; the remainder of the expense, £500, to be appropriated from the funds of the house of industry. In consequence, forty "cells" were built. In 1820, the Mendicity Association succeeded in procuring twenty-four of these "cells" to be allocated for the reception of sturdy beggars, and the laws for the coercion of such offenders, were thereupon again brought into operation. In 1822, the sixteen additional "cells" were also, by direction of the Lord Lieutenant, at the instance of the association, appropriated to the same use. But in July, 1826, the sixteen additional cells were under an order from the Chief Secretary, appropriated to the reception of refractory lunatic patients. From that period, the "twenty-four cells" have been the only receptacle for convicted beggars; and it appears that the magistrates have actually convicted and committed to them—

In the year 1827	2,804	In the year 1831	1,775
„ 1828	2,223	„ 1832	2,550
„ 1829	2,132	„ 1833	3,287
„ 1830	2,967		

The governor has given orders, for the purpose of aiding the objects of the Mendicity Association, "that when a mendicant, with a child or children, shall be committed to the house, such mendicant, with not more than two children, may be accommodated in one cell." Still the committals are to an amount far exceeding the accommodation; although the cells are fully occupied, fresh committals are almost daily sent. In one instance, 6th January, 1830, the governor states, "forty-six mendicants were committed, although the twenty-four cells were at the time all occupied; it therefore follows," he adds, "that numerous instances have occurred in which beggars have been discharged immediately after having been committed, and the governor is left no other alternative than selecting from the committals such cases as appear most flagrant, to occupy the cells of those who may be considered most deserving of being discharged." This state of things is much complained of; many of those committed, it is stated, return to beg in the streets almost before the face of the officers who give them in charge, and a large proportion of them cannot be detained by the governor for a longer period than one night.

The Mendicity House is opened, daily, for the reception of all mendicants; employment and wages are afforded to those strong and in health, and care and assistance to the sick and infirm: all those who are able are required to attend in the morning at the workshops, rooms, or schools of the institution, returning to their own homes in the evening. Those who are unable to attend are visited and relieved at home. Some hundreds of strangers, also, are annually transmitted, at a small cost, to England, and to the interior of the country.

The following extracts from the returns and calculations of the association, in some measure, show the extent and economy of their operations, which we have considered too remarkable to leave unnoticed in this Report:—

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

YEAR.	Total Income from Subscriptions, casual Contributions, and Interest on Legacies.	Net Cost to the Public of the Mendicants on the Books, including all ordinary expenses, but exclusive of outfit, buildings, transmissions, &c.	Average Number of Mendicants on the Books.	Average Cost of each Mendicant per Annum.	Total Quantity of Potatoes purchased	Average Price of Potatoes per Ton.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	tons. cwts. qrs.	s. d.
*1818	9,151 0 9½	8,673 4 0	2,624	3 6 1	. . .	. .
1819	10,477 7 10½	8,892 17 7	1,584	5 12 3½	303 14 0	70 0
1820	5,722 6 10	4,400 5 0	1,050	4 3 10	377 5 0	49 10
1821	5,167 5 5	3,697 3 6½	836	4 8 5½	287 2 0	37 8
1822	4,320 14 8	3,488 6 11½	691	5 1 0	308 18 0	44 0
1823	3,544 11 10½	4,300 3 5	753	5 14 2½	344 8 0	40 7
1824	5,278 15 7	5,859 11 5½	1,184	4 19 0	721 19 0	65 8
1825	6,055 6 1	6,625 11 11½	1,335	4 19 3	665 1 0	67 6
†1826	6,249 3 6½	5,437 18 4	1,288	4 4 5	621 15 0	67 0
1827	7,764 18 3½	6,726 3 0½	1,838	3 13 3	1,117 15 0	51 6
1828	7,457 2 1	7,711 2 10	1,728	4 9 5	1,382 5 3	29 0
1829	6,930 4 3½	7,776 9 9½	2,004	3 17 7½	1,483 16 1	42 1
1830	10,647 1 2½	11,043 3 1½	2,517	4 7 9	1,684 12 2	55 6
1831	9,547 8 8½	8,559 8 6	2,810	3 3 3½	1,520 18 0	37 9½
1832	6,830 2 1	6,020 12 5	1,917	3 10 7	1,600 5 0	27 10
1833	6,696 8 8	5,799 6 9	1,784	3 14 4	1,583 5 0	34 0
1834	7,011 8 7	6,249 9 8	1,957	3 12 0	‡ 985 2 1	39 10

* For seven months from the 8th of June, 1818.
† The accounts prior to this are in the late Irish currency, those subsequent in imperial currency.
‡ 97 tons 7 cwts. oatmeal used in this year.

Richmond Lunatic Asylum.

164. The building of the Richmond Lunatic Asylum in Dublin had been, previously to the year 1815, proceeded upon under the care of the governors of the house of industry; and the money for the building having been included in their estimates was granted to them by Parliament. In that year, by the 55 Geo. III. c. 107, a separate body, the Governors of the Richmond Lunatic Asylum in Dublin, was incorporated, and placed under the orders of the Lord Lieutenant; and they were required to account annually before the Commissioners for auditing Public Accounts, for all sums of money received and paid by them out of any fund, public or private.

A series of subsequent Acts of Parliament (57 Geo. III. c. 106, 1 Geo. IV. c. 98, 1, 2 Geo. IV. c. 33, 6 Geo. IV. c. 54, 7 Geo. IV. c. 14) empowered the Lord Lieutenant and Council to order any number of asylums for lunatics in Ireland to be erected and established in and for districts consisting of one county, county of a city, or county of a town, or of two or more, in which asylums all lunatic poor within such districts shall be maintained and taken care of; such asylum for any district consisting of more than one county, &c. to be sufficient to contain such number, not less than 100 nor more than 150; and for a district consisting of only one county, &c. to be sufficient to contain such number, not less than fifty lunatic poor, as the Lord Lieutenant and Council shall direct; and these Acts enabled the grand juries at the assizes, to make presentments for defraying the expenses of erecting and establishing such asylums, and for maintaining the same, to such amount, and in such proportions, as shall be directed by the Lord Lieutenant and Council. Afterwards, in 1830, the 11 Geo. IV. c. 22 (repealing the 55 Geo. III. c. 107), constituted the Richmond lunatic asylum a district lunatic asylum for the county of the city of Dublin, and for such other county or counties as should, under the 1, 2 Geo. IV. c. 33, be constituted with it a district for a lunatic asylum; and the grand juries of the county of the city of Dublin, and of the county of Dublin, and of each other county included in the district, were required to present, to be raised off the city and each such county respectively for the building, alteration, or repair of the asylum, and for the maintenance, clothing, and other charges of the patients, in like manner as was provided by the 1, 2 Geo. IV. c. 33. In 1831, it was found that this building was capable of accommodating a much larger number of lunatic poor than the number limited by the former Act, and by the 1 Will. IV. c. 13, the restriction upon the numbers was removed.

The 1, 2 Geo. IV. c. 33, s. 5, empowered the Lord Lieutenant and Council to appoint the governors or directors of every such asylum, and also to appoint eight Commissioners for general control and correspondence, and for superintending and directing the erection, establishment, and regulation of all such asylums. It (11 Geo. IV. c. 22) vested the Richmond lunatic asylum "in such commissioners as shall, pursuant to the provisions of the said recited Act of the first and second years of His Majesty, be nominated and appointed for the district to which the said asylum shall belong, or any three of them, and to their heirs and successors," in trust for the uses and purposes of the asylum as such district lunatic asylum.

The counties which have been added in the district to which this asylum is attached are the counties of Dublin, Wicklow, Meath, Louth, and the county of the town of Drogheda.

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

RECEIPTS.

——	Parliamentary Grant.	On account of the Counties within the District.	From the Friends of Patients, and by Casualties.	Total.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Year ended 5th Jan. 1829	6,658 0 0	. . .	134 15 6	6,792 15 6
,, 1830	6,700 0 0	. . .	116 2 4	6,816 2 4
,, 1831	6,700 0 0	. . .	332 8 4	7,032 8 4
,, 1832	1,388 0 0	5,334 0 0	108 0 0	6,830 0 0

DISBURSEMENTS.

——	Provisions.	Garden Expenses.	Rent and Insurance.	Clothing.	Straight-vests, &c.	Stationery, Stamps, and Advertisements.	Furniture and Bedding, &c.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Year ended 5th Jan. 1829	2,862 18 0	57 13 11	21 12 8	815 17 9	64 6 3	35 15 0	563 10 6
,, 1830	3,032 6 2	47 10 1	21 12 8	618 12 0	58 19 2	26 15 7	430 17 2
,, 1831	2,986 9 4	48 14 3	21 12 8	659 18 1	89 7 0	30 12 4	567 0 11
,, 1832	2,424 8 1	41 2 6	32 3 1	512 14 1	12 5 0	36 18 4	405 3 10

——	Coals, Candles, Soap, Lamp-oil, &c.	Tobacco and Snuff.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Infirmary Expenses.	Repairs, &c. of Buildings.	Salaries and Wages.	Total.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Year ended 5th Jan. 1829	551 5 7	65 17 4	71 10 3	113 17 11	491 1 5	1,127 14 11	6,848 16 0
,, 1830	614 0 1	65 17 4	30 16 7	98 11 7	463 6 5	1,156 15 3	6,729 0 1
,, 1831	564 14 3	56 13 0	56 19 9	83 19 8	558 11 3	1,198 9 9	6,923 2 3
,, 1832	286 5 1	58 14 4	30 6 6	106 15 0	593 11 9	1,186 6 1	5,726 13 8

Number of Patients remaining in the Asylum.

5th of January, 1828	282	5th of January, 1831	255
,, 1829	307	,, 1832	243
,, 1830	298	,, 1833	262

Lying-in Hospital.

165. The provisions of the several Acts of Parliament relating to the Lying-in Hospital, and the rates and taxes provided towards its support and maintenance, have already been stated (p. 122). The institution was constituted by royal charter dated, the , 1757, under which the lord mayor, sheriffs, and recorder of the city, for the time being, were constituted governors and guardians of the Hospital.

The following particulars are extracted from the printed Reports of the Commissioners for auditing Public Accounts in Ireland.

The property of the governors is returned as consisting of the amount of various legacies and subscriptions invested in the 3½ per cents., making a total of £14,518 9*s.* 9*d.*, and producing a yearly interest of £508 2*s.* 8*d.* They have another legacy in bank stock of £276 18*s.* 6*d.*, producing £24 18*s.* 6*d.* yearly; a bequest of £500 Irish, at 6 per cent., producing £27 13*s.* 10*d.* yearly; and ground-rents producing £223 7*s.* 6*d.* yearly. Their "debenture" debt appears to amount to £11,000 Irish, paying interest at 4 per cent.

The Rutland-square tax is not included in the "property" of the Hospital, as it is expended (all to a few pounds) in lighting the square, and painting and keeping the railing in order.

RECEIPTS.

	Rutland-square Tax.	Parliamentary Grant.	Rents, and Interest on securities.	Rotunda Rooms and Gardens.	Collections in Chapel, Rent of Pews, and Benefactions.	Bed Money, Admission Fees with Patients, and Female Pupils.	Total.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Year ended 5th Jan. 1829	262 2 2½	2,769 7 8	598 3 1	1,144 17 7	323 19 4	174 7 7	5,072 17 6½
,, ,, 1830	312 8 9	2,608 7 8	435 7 5½	1,095 18 10	318 3 6½	210 9 1	4,980 15 4
,, ,, 1831	320 9 7½	1,942 12 8	676 15 2½	1,123 14 5	344 4 1½	252 18 2	4,660 14 2½
,, ,, 1832	318 9 5	1,647 2 8	585 0 9	1,441 19 5	262 9 0	140 12 3	4,395 13 6

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Lighting Rutland Square.	Establishment.	Rents, Insurance, and Debenture Interest.	Expenses of Rotunda Rooms and Gardens.	Chapel Salaries, &c.	Washing, &c.	Medicines.	Coal, Soap, Candles, and Lighting.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Year ended 5th Jan. 1829	270 15 0	546 17 0	693 4 1½	286 15 8	185 0 10	332 3 10	155 10 11	294 4 3
,, ,, 1830	270 15 0	520 2 10	610 2 5¾	269 17 1	193 9 4	389 0 10	160 0 2	299 17 4
,, ,, 1831	270 15 0	524 2 10	571 7 2¼	333 19 7	183 13 4	388 9 11	150 3 0	207 17 2
,, ,, 1832	344 5 0	521 2 10	617 10 2¼	249 2 3½	183 13 4	367 15 0	142 17 9½	197 19 0

	Maintenance.	Furniture, &c.	Instruction of Female Pupils.	Building and Repairs.	Printing, Stationery, and Advertising.	Incidents.	Total.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Year ended 5th Jan. 1829	1,219 11 8	245 19 3½	73 16 10	542 16 11	57 19 7	49 19 0	5,054 14 11
,, ,, 1830	1,152 13 3	207 3 5½	73 16 10	445 1 9½	15 14 1	40 7 5½	4,648 1 11¼
,, ,, 1831	1,107 15 2½	226 12 0	73 16 10	510 12 10	33 7 1	128 5 7½	4,710 17 7¼
,, ,, 1832	1,094 0 5¾	226 19 7	73 16 10	399 17 9½	21 19 5	19 14 2	4,460 13 8½

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

Other Charitable Institutions.

166. The other Charitable Institutions in the city are extremely numerous; and are for the most part supported by private benefactions. A great number of them, however, receive aid from Parliamentary grants generally included in the Annual Appropriation Acts, and their accounts have been submitted to the Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts; the principal subjects of these grants have been—Mercer's Hospital, Stevens's Hospital, the Fever Hospital, the Whitworth Fever Hospital, St. Patrick's Hospital, Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, the Hospital for Incurables, the Charitable Infirmary, the Westmoreland Lock Hospital, the Female Orphan House, the Shelter for Females, the Cow-pock Institution.

Mercer's Hospital, Hospital of Incurables, Charitable Infirmary.

Of none of these do any of the civic authorities appear to be, *ex officio*, members; and few of them are regulated by Acts of Parliament. The governors of Mercer's Hospital were incorporated by the 23 Geo. II. c. 18; by the 5 Geo. III. c. 20, for establishing public infirmaries or hospitals in the several counties, it was enacted (s. 13), that the yearly sum of 150*l.* should be paid out of the public money to the treasurers of Mercer's Hospital, the Hospital of Incurables, and the Charitable Infirmary, to be equally divided between them; to be applied for the physicians and surgeons, or as governors should find advisable, for the benefit of the hospitals and infirmary and the patients therein. And the grand jury of the city were (s. 14) empowered to present in Trinity term, yearly, a sum not exceeding 150*l.*, nor less than 75*l.*, to be paid in like manner, and to be applied in providing food and other necessaries for the patients, and repairing the hospitals and infirmary and the furniture, and in paying the rents thereof.

By the 11 Geo. III. c. 6, s. 3, half the penalty for burning bricks in the neighbourhood of Dublin was appropriated to the use of Mercer's Hospital; but these and similar enactments seem to be superseded by the provisions of the Police Act already adverted to.

Stevens'sHospital.

The Governors and Guardians of Stevens's Hospital were incorporated by the 3 Geo. II. c. 23.

Some of the corporate authorities are constituted members, *ex officio*, of certain chartered bodies, the objects of which are rather of a national than a local description. Thus—

Hibernian Society for Soldiers' Children.

The lord mayor and the recorder are, among others, governors of the Hibernian Society for the care of Soldiers' Children, constituted under charters of 15th July, 1769, and 6th February, 1808.

Hibernian Marine Society.

The lord mayor and the senior master of the guild of merchants are governors of the Hibernian Marine Society for maintaining, educating, and apprenticing the Orphans and Children of decayed Seamen of His Majesty's Navy and the Merchant Service; the charter of this body is dated 20th June, 1775.

These institutions have been sustained by Parliamentary grants.

Erasmus Smith's Schools.

The lord mayor and the recorder are also governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq., under a charter dated 26th March, 1669. The charitable uses of this institution were further regulated by a private Act of Parliament, 10 Geo. 1, c. 1.

We did not conceive any of the above institutions, except the Blue-coat hospital, required of us, under all the circumstances, a detailed investigation into their management; but we thought it right thus far to notice their past or present connexion with the corporation of Dublin, and the legislation by which the corporate district has been locally governed and regulated.

RIVER, PORT, and HARBOUR.

Charters respecting.

167. The charter of the city of Dublin, dated the 7th November, 2 John, already mentioned, (pages 3, 4,) granted to the citizens a moiety of the river Liffey (Avenlithe) for fishing, and the charter of the 14th June, 13 Henry III. granted to them that part of the water of the Liffey which belonged to them, together with a part of the same river which belonged to the King, excepting certain boat fishings and mill-sites. Under these grants the corporation of Dublin have claimed the ownership of the soil and bed of the river and port.

The charter of 24 Elizabeth granted to the corporation the office of admiralty wherever the sheriffs of the city might lawfully receive custom between Arklow and Nanny Water, the jurisdiction and authority of admiral to belong to the mayor for the time being. The charter of 13 Charles II. granted to them the ferry over the Liffey, with power to take a fee of a half-penny of every passenger.

Enactments respecting.

168. The river "*Anna Liffey*," which divides the city of Dublin and "*makes the port thereof*," having become extremely shallow and well nigh choked from the bridge called Farmer's Bridge, to the bar of the port, to the great detriment of trade, and to the hazard of the shipping resorting to the city, which mischiefs had been principally occasioned by the licentious and irregular taking up of ballast and breaking the banks of the channel, for want of proper laws regulating how and in what manner the shipping resorting to the port and harbour should demean themselves in relation to their throwing out or taking in of their ballast, by an Act of the Irish Parliament, 6 Ann. c. 20, passed in the year 1707, upon the petition of the corporation of Dublin, and at the request of the Lord High Admiral, the corporation were empowered to erect a Ballast Office for the port of Dublin, and were appointed Keepers and Conservators of the Port, with powers of making bye-laws for the government of the office, the cleansing of the channel, and the securing of ships coming into the port,—such bye-laws to be approved of by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council.

Corporation of Dublin made Conservators of the Port, and Ballast Office erected.

Ballastage.

The raising and the delivery and receiving back of Ballast in the port was committed to them and their workmen, exclusively, and certain rates were imposed payable to them for every ton of ballast delivered or received back.

Tonnage.

And for the mending and cleansing of the river and port, certain duties upon the Tonnage of vessels coming within the bar, (computed by outward gauging,) and upon lighters, gabbards, and wherries employed in the port, were imposed and vested in the corporation.

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

It was directed that the money arising or levied by this Act (incident charges, salaries, and the necessary expenses of the ballast office being deducted), should be employed in amending and cleansing the river and port; any overplus to be applied towards the maintenance of the Blue-coat hospital.

In 1719 some trivial amendments were made, 6 Geo. I. c. 15, ss. 6, 7; ships bound coastways were made chargeable.

In 1723, 10 Geo. I. c. 3, ss. 23—27, some regulations were made for repressing the nuisances of fires near to houses lying close to the quays and ships at anchor, and on board of ships in certain stations, and for the regulation of the channel.

Pilotage.

No effectual provision having been made by the Ballast Act, for preventing the many and great losses happening from the want of skilful pilots to take charge of ships trading to the port, and from the want of *haven masters* to regulate the placing of vessels, &c., it was enacted in 1763, by the 3 Geo. III. c. 15, that the corporation of Dublin, as conservators of the port, should have the power of licensing 50 pilots and appointing two haven masters, the latter to take care that certain buoys and floating perches should be placed and constantly kept up, and to regulate and station the trading ships, vessels, and lighters within the harbour.

Trading vessels laden with merchandise coming in or going out of the harbour (except those laden with coals or corn, trading coastways), were obliged to receive the licensed pilots, and certain rates per foot for pilotage over the bar, and for pilotage from Poolbeg to the quays,

Further Tonnage.

were imposed. Small additional duties on the Tonnage of vessels were also charged for the purposes of this Act.

It was directed that any surplus, after all incident charges, salaries, and necessary expenses should be answered, should be applied towards carrying on the south wall, then called the ballast office wall.

Ballast Office Committee.

And for the constant management and transaction of the matters necessary for carrying this Act into execution, a new body, to consist of five aldermen, 10 common council men, and 15 freemen of the guild of merchants, being merchants qualified as thereby directed, and eligible triennially, by the respective bodies to which they belonged, were empowered to nominate pilots and haven masters and to regulate their salaries, the allowances for actual pilotage, and rewards for extraordinary services; also to make orders for their conduct, and for the issue of money; but this without lessening the general authority of the corporation under the former Act, or otherwise.

In 1772, by the 11, 12 Geo. III. c. 19, s. 12, eleven members of the committee were empowered to do all acts, and five to do ordinary business.

Parliamentary Grants.

Several Grants of money were made by the Irish Parliament to the corporation of Dublin, to enable them to finish the south (or ballast office) wall.

	£.	s.	d.
In 1753, 27 Geo. II. c. 1, s. 14	10,000	0	0
1755, 29 Geo. II. c. 1, s. 14	10,000	0	0
1759, 33 Geo. II. c. 1, s. 14	5,000	0	0
1761, 1 Geo. III. c. 1, s. 14	5,000	0	0
1763, 3 Geo. III. c. 1, s. 13	4,000	0	0
1765, 5 Geo. III. c. 1, s. 7	4,000	0	0
1767, 7 Geo. III. c. 1, s. 7	5,000	0	0
1771, 11 Geo. III. 3. c. 4	2,669	4	6
1772, 11, 12 Geo. III. c. 1, s. 7 . . .	5,000	0	0
1774, 13, 14 Geo. III. c. 1, s. 16 . . .	1,500	0	0
1776, 15, 16 Geo. III. c. 8, s. 17 . . .	1,500	0	0
1778, 17, 18 Geo. III. c. 1, s. 17 . . .	1,500	0	0
1780, 19, 20 Geo. III. c. 7, s. 24 . . .	3,000	0	0
Total . .	£58,169	4	6

But the amount actually issued was, as stated in 23, 24 Geo. III. c. 26, s. 5 . . . . . £57,169 4 6

By the Acts of 1707 and 1753, the corporation were directed, once in every three years, to account to the Lord Lieutenant and Council, a duty which they appear to have neglected; for in 1782 the Parliament (21, 22 Geo. III. c. 1, s. 26), in authorising a further grant of £2,000 to them, towards carrying on the ballast office wall, made it under the proviso, "that it should appear they had regularly accounted for the ballast office revenue, pursuant to Act of Parliament." And in 1784 (23, 24 Geo. III. c. 1, s. 33,) they not having so accounted, the grant was repealed, and the £2,000 handed, with £1,000 more, to trustees "for the purpose of making moorings in the harbour, or improving it, by changing the course of the river Dodder. In the same year the legislature (23, 24 Geo. III. c. 26, s. 5), adverting to the provision for appropriating the surplus revenue of the ballast office to the amending and cleansing of the river and port, and for the use of the Blue-coat hospital, declared that the duties produced a very considerable annual revenue, and they were, if not duly expended, "an unnecessary charge on the trade and shipping of the port of Dublin;" and finding that regular and satisfactory accounts of the duties had not been submitted, and adverting also to the grants of the £57,169 4*s.* 6*d.* and the allocation of the surplus of the pilotage duties for carrying on the ballast office wall, they sent the corporation to account for all those duties and grants before the Commissioners of Imprest Accounts.

The result of that account, probably, was not satisfactory; for in 1786 all the former laws

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

vesting any powers in the corporation and others relative to the cleansing and improving the port, harbour, and river, regulating the conduct of masters and owners of shipping, and securing vessels trading to the harbour, were repealed by the 26 Geo. III. c. 19, as having been found ineffectual, and a new body, styled "the Corporation for Preserving and Improving the Port of Dublin," was created, to form a new board of management. This Act originated the now subsisting "ballast board." Corporation for Preserving and Improving the Port and Harbour.

Besides the duties and parliamentary grants, so expended by the corporation of Dublin, it appears they had borrowed large sums of money for the purpose of building and carrying on the ballast office wall, (see the 26 Geo. III. c. 32, s. 15,) whereof considerable sums were due for principal and interest; and their power to charge those sums on the funds granted by the prior Acts being doubted, Parliament, on the ground that it was just and reasonable that the several fair creditors, who lent their money for this useful purpose, should be repaid, enacted, that the just debts so contracted by the corporation of Dublin or their committee, and which should be certified to have been applied to such purposes, should be a charge upon the funds for improving the port, harbour, and river. Debt contracted by the Corporation of Dublin.

The lord mayor and sheriffs, and three aldermen, were associated in the New Body, with 17 other persons. Constitution of the New Body.

The lord mayor and board of aldermen were allowed the power of filling vacancies by the death, resignation, or refusal to act of the three aldermen, named in the Act, and their successors, so that there should at all times be three aldermen of the city in the new corporation.

The succession in this corporation, as relates to the other 17 members, was directed to be kept up by three or more of the members appointing to vacancies, and the board, with the exception of the members who represent the corporation of the city, are merely self-elected. All the appointments are for life, save that any member continuing to absent himself from the meetings for three calendar months, without licence of the corporation previously entered in the minutes, it is enacted, shall cease to be a member, unless it shall fully appear to the corporation that he was prevented from attending by sickness.

The new corporation were required, and exclusively empowered, to provide for the raising of Ballast in the harbour or river, and to furnish to all vessels requiring it, at specified rates; rates were also imposed for ballast put out. Tonnage duties on Foreign and British and Irish ships, colliers and coasters, were also charged, and annual duties upon Wherries, Gabbards, and Lighters. Ballastage. Tonnage. Wherries, &c.

This Act (26 Geo. III. c. 19) also recited, that several persons residing on the quays on both sides of the river had theretofore received from ships, coming between the walls of the quays, different sums of money by way of compensation for keeping the walls and quays in repair, and for permitting ships to be fastened to rings or posts thereupon, and goods to be landed; notwithstanding which, the walls and quays were frequently suffered to be in a ruinous and dangerous condition; and it enacted, that the ballast corporation should repair the walls and quays within certain limits; Quayage duties were imposed to enable them to make such repairs; and all other persons were prohibited from levying them. Quayage.

Offences injurious to the quays, walls, or river, were also made punishable; the jurisdiction of trying them was in some instances vested in the members of the ballast corporation; in others, in the lord mayor or justices of the peace.

The ballast corporation were also empowered to license and appoint pilots, and ascertain their wages, and a pilot-master and haven-masters at salaries of £80 yearly each; the latter officers being bound to take care that buoys and floating perches were kept upon the north and south ends of the bank called the Kish, and on the Coddling Patch; and to regulate the mooring of vessels in the harbour, and remove all obstructions in the navigation. Pilotage.

Trading vessels laden with merchandize (except coals, corn trading coastwise, or fish) coming to or going from the harbour were obliged to receive a licensed pilot on board, and were charged specific pilotage rates. Superannuations not to exceed £100 a year, and allowances for extraordinary services were permitted to be made by the board.

The moneys to arise from the rates, duties, fines, &c., were directed to be applied, after paying the salaries, rewards, pilotage, and other necessary expenses, in improving and cleansing the river and port, keeping the walls in repair, and particularly in carrying on the south wall.

This Act also stated that the harbour of Dunleary was a landing-place within the port of Dublin, and of singular use to the trade, by affording a safety to shipping when they could not get into the harbour of Dublin; and to improve it, and the pier thereof, the ballast corporation were enabled to raise ballast, and furnish ballast there under the like regulations as in the harbour of Dublin, and subject to the like charges; and the same powers and regulations were extended also to the harbour of Dalkey, as it might be found expedient to fix buoys in the channel between Dalkey and the main, and to improve it so as to render lying in that road more safe and commodious. Harbour of Dunleary and Dalkey.

Provision was also made for punishing persons cutting away buoys, buoy-ropes, hawsers, &c., and buyers and sellers of old ropes or rigging were compelled to take out licences from the ballast board, and to give securities, and to enter all sales at a public crane, (which, by the 32 Geo. III. c. 35, s. 36, they were empowered to erect.)

The Act empowered the corporation to borrow money at interest upon the credit of the payments, rates, duties, and revenues, to enable them more effectually to carry the purposes of the Act into execution; and to issue Debentures under their common seal for the sums of money so to be borrowed, in such manner as they should by any bye-law appoint; such debentures and the sums therein contained to be actual charges and liens upon the rates, &c. They were directed to account yearly before the commissioners of imprest accounts; and empowered to order and direct to be paid to pilots, actually piloting ships into or out of the Powers of Borrowing. Debentures. Accounting.

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

harbour of Dublin, such sums of money as according to the rates thereby limited should appear to be due and payable to them for actual pilotage, and also to direct payments to seamen or others assisting ships in distress. All officers employed in execution of the Act were prohibited from taking fees or gratuities, except such as should be directed for pilots; and they were directed to give such security for the discharge of their duties as the corporation should by any bye-law direct and appoint.

This Act further stated that the changing of the course of the river Dodder, so as to prevent it from discharging itself into the river Liffey and harbour of Dublin, would tend in a very great degree to the improvement of the harbour by removing the obstruction called the bar of Dodder; and the ballast corporation was empowered to cut and open a course on the north side of Ball's-bridge, 68 feet wide at the bottom, for the river Dodder to discharge itself upon the south strand, southward of the south wall. Provision was also made for a bridge over such cut or canal to connect Irishtown with Sandymount, and for supplying the inhabitants of Ringsend and Irishtown with fresh water from the Dodder; and so much of the sum of £3,000 vested by the 23, 24 Geo. III. c. 1, in trustees, as should remain unapplied by them after the moorings of the harbour were completed, and the expense thereof defrayed, was vested in the ballast corporation to be applied by them to the said purpose.

Debt of the Corporation of Dublin charged on the Funds.

A subsequent Act of the same session, 26 Geo. III. c. 32, s. 15, recited that doubts had arisen whether the Corporation of Dublin, or their committee, were empowered to charge the Funds with money borrowed by them for carrying on the ballast-office wall, and it enacted that all just debts contracted by them for that purpose, and "certified to have been applied to such purposes," should be a charge and lien upon the funds for improving the port, harbour, and river of Dublin.

North and South Quay Walls and Lots.

An Act of 1792, 32 Geo. III. c. 35, recited, that the state of the river was extremely disadvantageous to the trade and commerce of the port, being choked up with mud and filth, and that the Walls or Quays were in a dangerous and ruinous condition; and that it was expedient that the care of the river and walls should be vested in the ballast corporation, and that a fund should be raised for the purpose, and the parties interested in the works, or having benefited by the execution of them, ought to contribute towards the fund; and that the several persons owning or inhabiting houses on the north and south sides of the river westward of Carlisle-bridge were obliged to maintain the walls fronting their houses at their private expense, and ought therefore to contribute to the fund on being exonerated from that liability, and that the proprietors of all the low grounds, on either side, were much interested in the preservation of the walls, and ought to contribute.

North Lots.

It further recited, that the corporation of Dublin, being seised in fee of a considerable tract of ground or strand on the north side of the river, had caused it to be surveyed, and by Act of Assembly, on the 18th January, 1716, directed the strand to be set out and divided into two classes of Lots, one by the acre, the other by the foot; and the same were afterwards drawn by the then lord mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, and common-council, and the corporation, by deeds of lease and release, in the year 1718, granted and conveyed the lots and parcels of ground to the persons drawing the same; that of the acre lots, 134 in number, 74 had been enclosed from the sea, viz., from Nos. 1 to 23, 38 to 49, 50 to 59, 74 to 78, 103 to 111, 130 to 134; lot 77 being marked "city lot," and reserved to the corporation; that the foot lots were 132 in number; and that the persons in possession of the lots so enclosed, and of the low grounds on the south of the river, ought to pay towards the fund.

This Act then vested the care, management, and superintendence of the whole of the river, and the walls bounding it, and the building and repairing of the walls, from Carlisle-bridge to Ballybough-bridge on the north, and from the west end of Crampton-quay to the Artichoke road on the south, fully and exclusively in the ballast corporation.

Rates on the Acre Lots.

The Act imposed on the above lots, except No. 77, called the city lot,

On each of the Acre Lots	1 to 23	the yearly sum, payable every 24th June, of	£3 10s.	and 5 per cent., as fees, for collecting.
„	38 „ 49	„	3 0	„
„	50 „ 59	„	2 10	„
„	74 „ 78	„		
„	103 „ 111	„		
„	130 „ 134	„		

[as corrected in 40 Geo. III., c. 47, s. 22.]

Rates on the Foot Lots.

On each of the Foot Lots	1 to 20	„	3 10	„
„	21 „ 40	„	3 0	„
„	41 „ 56	„	2 10	„
„	57 „ 96	„	2 0	„
„	97 „ 122	„	2 10	„
„	123 „ 132	„	3 10	„

In case of non-payment within 21 days, the ballast corporation are empowered absolutely to sell the lots in arrear, publicly, to the highest bidder, and to convey the interest to the purchaser, paying the surplus of the purchase money, after deducting the arrears with interest and costs, to the person entitled to the lot before the sale.

Committee of Proprietors.

By a former Act, of the year 1727, 1 Geo. II. c. 26, it appears that the lots had been originally granted by the corporation, subject to a rent of £10 a-year for 10 years for each lot, to be paid as a public fund for enclosing and fencing-in the ground from the sea, and £13,000 having been paid and laid out, and the work unfinished, it was enacted that the Proprietors should meet four times a year (on every 1st April, 1st July, 1st October, and 1st January), and constitute 13 or more of themselves to be a committee to manage and

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

carry on the work; a further rent of £10 yearly for seven years was imposed, and power was given to sell the lots for arrears.

The Act of 32 Geo. III. repealed so much of that Act as gave to or vested in the Committee of Proprietors any power to manage, carry on, or repair the walls, quays, and banks of the strand, and the flood-gates, sluices, and drains belonging thereto; saving, however, any powers vested in that committee, or any other person, for the purpose of draining, preserving, or improving the lots.

Additional Rate for Drainage.

And the better to enable the committee to drain, preserve, and improve the lots, the ballast corporation were empowered to levy the Additional Rate of £10 per cent. upon the yearly sums charged by this Act, payable and recoverable by sale in the same manner, and to be paid to the committee for the above purposes.

South Quay, eastern Part.

The occupiers of ground, houses, and buildings fronting the quays, between the west end of Crampton-quay and Carlisle-bridge, and from Carlisle-bridge to the westward point of the ground belonging to the Marine School, and thence to the eastward end of Sir John Rogerson's-quay, and thence to the bridge of Ringsend, were charged with rates of 1*s.* 6*d.* per foot, and 5 per cent. on the sum payable as fees for collecting, payable every 24th June; and a sum of £40 a-year, with the like fees, &c., was charged on the ground fronting to and adjoining the quay wall, between the bridge of Ringsend and the Artichoke road: these rates and fees, on the premises at the south side, were made recoverable by civil bill before the recorder of the city, or by distress and sale of goods found upon the respective grounds or houses.

All former obligations to keep the walls in repair were discharged, and all former taxes and rates for the purpose were extinguished; and no person, save the ballast corporation, was permitted to demand of any vessel arriving in the port or harbour any money by way of portage or quayage, or on account of keeping the walls in repair.

New Tonnage Rates, Quayage Duties on Timber, Stone, &c.

In lieu of the Quayage Rates on ships arriving, granted by 26 Geo. III., the 32 Geo. III. granted New Rates, in the nature of Tonnage, on every vessel arriving in the port or harbour of Dublin, or harbour of Dunleary, together with certain duties on Timber, Planks, Staves, Blocks of Marble, Stone, &c.

It had been recited in the first section that the landing of such commodities had done considerable damage to the walls, and that the owners would have great convenience from the execution of the works, and ought to contribute towards them; but subsequent sections (s. 57—62) made it penal to leave such goods, beyond a short and limited time, on the quays.

This Act contained a direction (s. 21) that the corporation, out of the first moneys arising from the said duties and taxes for the preservation of the walls, should pay into His Majesty's Treasury such sum as should appear to have been laid out in stopping a breach in the south wall, pursuant to an address of the House of Commons in that session; and, to enable them to pay this sum, certain parts of the south lots, then in possession of Edward Kent and Nicholas Le Favre, in which the breach happened, were charged, over and above all other rates, an additional sum of 2*s.* per foot until the whole of the sum so laid out in stopping the breach should be fully paid, either by the additional rate, or by one entire payment.

Powers of Borrowing.

It also enabled the corporation (s. 25), for carrying the purposes of the Act into execution, to borrow, upon the credit of the rates, any sums they should think necessary, at interest, and to issue debentures for the amount, as under the 26 Geo. III.

They were empowered to sell to the owners of the lots the rates chargeable on them, for not less than 25 years' purchase; and to treat and agree with the corporation of Dublin with respect to any payment, tax, rate, or duty, to be paid by them towards carrying on the works; the Act also compelled the proprietors and tenants of the lots next adjoining the north and south walls, respectively, to keep the inner wall of each quay in repair.

The Act contained a variety of minor regulations, for preventing the exportation of street dirt, coal ashes, paving stones, gravel, and rubbish, and for regulating the export of dung; it required the pilots, upon obtaining their licences, to enter into security for keeping their boats in order, &c.; it gave the ballast-master a Fee of 2*s.* 8½*d.* for registering the Licences of rowing-boats, sailing-boats, and wherries plying for hire, at Dublin or Dunleary; and empowered the ballast corporation to regulate the rates (except as to ferry-boats) for passage within the port and harbour of Dublin, or within the harbour of Dunleary, and for freight of goods: it also directed 3*d.* per ton to be paid to the ballast-master for heaving Ballast on board vessels where the vessel has port-holes for receiving ballast, or is under 100 tons burthen; in other cases 4*d.* per ton. The jurisdiction of trying offences against this Act was vested in the members of the ballast board.

Fees for registering Licences.

For heaving Ballast.

It was expressly enacted (s. 68,) that all sums of money arising, or to be levied, by force or virtue of this Act, should be applied by the corporation towards the necessary expenses of, and in improving and cleansing, the port and harbour of Dublin and the harbour of Dunleary, and to no other use or purpose whatsoever; and they were empowered (s. 70, &c.) to purchase parts of the strands for the purpose of making and erecting docks, embankments, and other works for the improvement of the port and harbour of Dublin, and the navigation thereof.

The 33 Geo. III. c. 54, charged Kent and Le Favre's lots with 5 per cent. on the rate for collection; and as to all the south lots, gave remedy for the several rates by civil bill, and by distress and sale of goods found on the premises charged, and, in case of no sufficient distress found, by sale of the premises themselves.

The 34 Geo. III. c. 8, contained some provisions against the lighting of fires on board ships in the Liffey.

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

In the year 1800 several alterations having taken place in the nature and extent of the trade and commerce carried on to and from the port of Dublin, it was considered expedient to enact (40 Geo. III. c. 47,) New Rates of Ballastage and Pilotage.

New Rates of Ballastage and Pilotage.

If the master refused to take on board a licensed pilot offering his services, still, the first (or only) pilot offering his services was made entitled to payment; if a seaman were taken on board, on account of a licensed pilot not offering within the station, a licensed pilot afterwards boarding was made entitled to only half the rates.

Vessels leaving and compelled to return to the harbour, were charged, in addition, one-half for the pilotage back; pilots taken to sea were allowed 5*s.* 5*d.* by the day for the time they should be detained over 24 hours.

The ballast corporation were empowered to license persons to act as pilots for the beforementioned purposes, and also for mooring and unmooring vessels up and down the river, and rendering service to vessels coming in and going out of the harbour, and to ascertain compensation for such persons, and make bye-laws for ascertaining the qualification of pilots, obliging them to take apprentices, and to make distributions of earnings among them, and other regulations.

This Act extended the provisions of 32 Geo. III., as to penalties for injuring quays, &c., to all injuries committed to the quays, &c., of the Liffey, the harbour of Dublin, and the strands thereof, commencing on the north from Barrack-bridge, otherwise Bloody-bridge, to and including the harbour of Sutton; and on the south, from the same bridge, to and including the harbour of Dalkey.

It provided that timber, staves, stones, &c., should not be left on the quays longer than 48 hours.

Rates on the Quays West of Carlisle-bridge, &c.

This Act (s. 23) charged the owners of premises on the north of the river from Carlisle-bridge to Customhouse-quay, fronting the river, with a rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* per foot in front, and five per cent. for collecting; and (by s. 24), in case two-thirds of the inhabitants, &c., of premises on the north side from Carlisle-bridge to Island-bridge, and on the south from Crampton-quay to Island-bridge, should agree that this corporation should rebuild or repair the quay walls, and ascertain the expense by the foot for each house, all were charged proportionably.

Another clause (s. 25) empowered a sale for non-payment of arrears, either of the whole, or a competent part only, of the north or south lots; and lessees of portions of the south lots, upon returning to the corporation the particulars of the demise made to them, were made liable only to so much of the rate on the whole lot as their own parts were chargeable with.

Additional Rate on Kent and Le Favre's Lot.

An arrear of £968 being due on Kent and Le Favre's Lot, this sum was allowed to be sunk or funded by an Additional Rate of 6*d.* per foot, with five per cent. for collecting.

An Act of the same session, 40 Geo. III. c. 73, repealed the additional rate of 2*s.* per foot imposed by the 32 Geo. III. on a part of the south lots, on account of the stopping of the breach in the south wall, and also the direction to pay the amount into the Treasury, save as to the arrears due on or before the 24th June, 1799.

West Quay Walls and Bridges.

In 1803, the 43 Geo. III. (Loc. & Pers.) c. cxxviii, vested in this corporation the care, management, and superintendence of the whole river and walls bounding it, and the rebuilding, maintaining, and repairing thereof on both sides, from Carlisle-bridge on the north, and from the west end of Crampton-quay on the south, to Barrack-bridge; and also empowered them to build, rebuild, repair or improve any bridge or bridges, arch or arches, over the river within those limits, for which presentments should be obtained from the grand juries of the city of Dublin and county of Dublin, as therein mentioned.

New Rate on the West Quays.

For enabling the corporation to rebuild or repair the walls, the occupiers of grounds, houses, and buildings fronting the river between Carlisle-bridge and Barrack-bridge (except Crampton-quay and Aston's-quay, the walls of which had been already rebuilt,) were charged to pay to this corporation for ever 2*s.* per foot by the year, (viz., by equal half-yearly payments on every 1st August and 1st February,) with five per cent. for collecting; this rate was (s. 7) exclusively appropriated to the rebuilding and repairing the walls, and to be applied to no other use whatsoever; and to be raised and levied as the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* on Crampton-quay and Aston's-quay.

Grand Jury Presentments for the West Quay Walls and Bridges.

It was apprehended that this rate would not be sufficient to defray the expense of rebuilding the walls, and for this purpose, and the building, repairing, and improving of the bridges and arches, it was enacted (ss. 9, &c.) that whenever the ballast corporation should lay before the Court of King's Bench, in any Easter or Michaelmas Term, an estimate of the expense of rebuilding the Quay Walls, and of the amount of the rate of 2*s.* per foot, and other funds applicable to the work, and the amount deficient in order to enable them to complete the work in a reasonable time; or, whenever they should so lay before the Court a plan and estimate for building or rebuilding a bridge or arch over the river within these limits, or an estimate for repairing or improving such bridge or arch, verified by affidavit, the Court should direct the grand juries of the city and of the county to meet in one room, and consider the plans and estimates; and if those grand juries, or any 24 members thereof, approved of them, such documents, with their approbation, should be deposited in the office of the clerk of the Crown, until the next presenting Term; and then the grand juries were empowered, if they approved thereof, to make presentments accordingly; and they were required to present the whole amount of the estimate to be raised by equal half-yearly instalments, at every Easter and Michaelmas Term, on all houses and other buildings within the district of the metropolis, and to be paid by the owners or occupiers thereof, and for raising such instalments, to present a rate of a certain sum in the pound, to be levied on the value of all such houses and buildings, according to the valuation for the watch rate, but not to exceed the yearly sum of 1*s.* in the pound on such value, or 1*s.* 6*d.* for two or more such works at the same time.

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

These assessments, it was directed, should be inserted in the warrants of the collectors of grand jury cess to be collected and levied by them, like other money presented by juries; provided, that in all their stages of applotment and collection, these half-yearly rates should be kept separate and distinct from all other rates and presentments; the collectors were bound on every Saturday to pay into the Bank of Ireland the amount collected by them under this Act, on account of the ballast corporation, who were to allow to the treasurers of the city and county 1*s.* in the pound on the sums paid in.

The collectors were also bound to make returns of the persons in arrear for the rates, and who had become insolvent; with respect to which the grand juries were empowered to act, as with respect to arrears of any other money presented by them.

The grand jury of the city were empowered to the extent of £100 a Term, and the grand jury of the county to the extent of £50 a Term, to present for their treasurer and secretaries, for their trouble and expenses in preparing the lists, returns, presentments, and books of collection under this Act.

The ballast corporation were empowered (s. 23) to draw on the Bank of Ireland, as the money arising from these rates was paid in, for payment of the several persons to whom the corporation became indebted on account of the said works.

Separate Accounts for the West Quay Walls, and for the Bridges.

They were directed (s. 25,) for ever to keep a separate and particular Account of the monies raised, levied, and received by them, by virtue of this Act, for the purpose of repairing and rebuilding the said walls; and also a separate and particular account of all monies raised, levied, and received by them, by virtue of this Act, for the purpose of repairing or building any bridges.

Advances from Inland Navigation Board.

As the river from Carlisle-bridge to Barrack-bridge would be effectually cleansed, and by the building of the walls kept clean and deep, whereby the port and harbour of Dublin would be benefited, the directors of Inland Navigation, under the 40 Geo. III. c. , were enabled to grant to the extent of £15,000 for the improvement of the river by building the walls aforesaid.

It was also directed that none of the rates payable to this corporation by any former Act should be applied to the purposes of this Act, but be wholly applied to the purposes for which they were originally granted.

Regulation of Passage Boats.

This Act further stated that several very necessary and salutary rules and regulations were, by the laws then in force, obligatory on the master and commanders of Passage Boats between Dublin and Great Britain, which were not made sufficiently public; and it directed the masters or commanders to keep constantly hung up in their cabins such extracts from the rules as the corporation should furnish to them.

The Act, (s. 29), exonerated and discharged all persons theretofore bound to repair any part of the walls within the said limits, from all obligations in respect thereof, except the payment of the rates imposed by this Act.

The sales, which by former Acts were directed to be held at the Tholsel, were transferred to the Royal Exchange, and three months' notice of the sale was made sufficient.

Additional Ballastage.

The 51 Geo. III. c. 66, granted to the ballast corporation (s. 4), certain Additional Rates for delivering Ballast within the port of Dublin, or the creeks or harbours belonging thereto, or within their jurisdiction; and (s. 5) an Additional Tonnage on vessels arriving in the harbour of Dublin, to be collected (as directed by the 52 Geo. III. c. 115, s. 7), as their other duties, and applied towards the increased expense of raising and procuring ballast, and to the improvement of the port and harbour of Dublin.

Additional Tonnage.

Extent of the Harbour Jurisdiction.

The 51 Geo. III. further enacted (s. 10), that the care, management, and superintendence of the whole of the river Anna Liffey, and of the quays and walls bounding it, on both sides of the river, and also of the harbour of Dublin, and of the strands thereof, and of the bays, creeks, and harbours within the harbour of Dublin, on the north side of the said river, strand, harbour, and bay, from Barrack-bridge extending to and including the harbour of Sutton; and on the south side, river, strand, harbour, and bay, from the same bridge extending to and including the harbour of Dalkey, and the quays and walls called the North, South, and East walls, and all the bridges then over the river, or thereafter to be erected over it, within those limits; and the building and repairing of the said walls, and the care and superintendence of the bridges, should be vested in the ballast corporation; preserving, however (s. 11) the power of the grand juries to appoint overseers of works for the bridges, under presentments relating to them.

Powers of Borrowing.

By this Act, s. 12, the corporation were enabled to take up and borrow, upon the credit of all or any of the taxes, payments, rates, duties, and revenues, in the 26 Geo. III., 32 Geo. III., 33 Geo. III., and 40 Geo. III., and this Act contained, with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant, and the Commissioners of the Treasury, any sums of money they should think necessary, at interest, not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum, and for that purpose to issue debentures of £100, under their common seal, and in form to be directed by their bye-laws; which debentures, with the interest thereof, and the sinking fund applicable to the reduction thereof, as by this Act directed, should be actual charges and liens on the said rates, &c., or so much of them as should be specified in such debentures. Provided, that the money so to be borrowed at any time after the passing of this Act should not exceed in the whole the sum of £50,000.

The Amount restricted to £50,000.

Sinking Fund.

The directions for creating the Sinking Fund were as follows:—s. 13, that a yearly sum equal to the amount of £1 for every £100 of all sums so thereafter to be borrowed should, from the 24th June 1811, be taken by the corporation from the produce of the rates, &c., and be laid out by four equal quarterly sums, on the 29th September, 25th December, 25th March, and 24th June, or within 30 days after, in the name of the corporation, in the purchase of 3½ per cent. annuities, transferable to the Bank of Ireland, (or such other stock in the

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

public funds as they should think fit); that all dividends which should accrue on such stock, and from the accumulation thereof, should half-yearly, or as soon as payable, be laid out in the purchase of stock as aforesaid; and so, from time to time, until the stock purchased should be worth, to be sold, £100; and that then the stock should be sold, and the money applied in purchasing such debenture at or under par; and that the debenture so purchased should be immediately cancelled; and that so, from time to time, a yearly sum equal to £1 for every £100 borrowed by and due from the corporation under this Act, should continue to be invested, and accumulated, and be applied until the whole of all sums borrowed, and to be borrowed by the corporation, under this Act, should be fully paid off and discharged.

This Act further directed, that no person, being a member of the corporation, should be elected to any office, place, or employment under it; and that no person holding an office, place, or employment under it should be elected a member, so long as he held such office.

Also, to simplify the accounts, the Commissioners of the Treasury were empowered to direct the Commissioners of Imprest Accounts to strike out certain sums which remained in charge against the corporation for insupers, or charges formerly disallowed, and certain sums appearing to be debts due to the corporation, but which, from the nature of them, could not be recovered.

Power to borrow £10,000 for new Bridge,

The 52 Geo. III. (Loc. & Pers.) cap. liii, empowered the grand juries for the city and county to change the site of a bridge over the river, which had originally been laid out opposite to the Four Courts, to a point opposite Charles-street or Mass-lane, and enabled the ballast corporation to borrow money for building the bridge, not exceeding £10,000, at a rate not exceeding legal interest; and to issue debentures in such manner and form as they should think proper; and it was enacted, that the money so borrowed should be levied upon the presentments made for building the bridge by the grand juries, who were required to present such further sums of money as should be necessary to pay the interest upon the sums borrowed, until the principal should be paid by the presentments.

to be repaid by Grand Jury Presentments.

The grand juries were also to present the sum of £1,061 18*s.* 8*d.* expended by the ballast corporation in repairing Essex-bridge.

This Act proceeded (s. 4) to empower the ballast corporation to prevent and remove all obstructions, encroachments, and nuisances, on the quays, walls, and bridges of the river within their care, and to distrain and sell so much thereof, by public cant, as should be necessary to pay the expenses of removal; also, to expend from time to time, in temporary necessary Repairs of the Bridges over the river, any sums of money, not exceeding £200 in a year, out of the funds applicable to rebuilding and repairing the walls of the river westward of Carlisle-bridge.

Repair of Bridges.

Sales of North and South Lots regulated.

The provisions of the 32 Geo. III., 33 Geo. III., and 40 Geo. III. for the sales of the North and South Lots were amended (s. 5.), and the corporation were authorized, under their common seal, to convey, in fee simple, the lots, or such competent or convenient parts thereof, as should be sold for the purposes of those Acts, and to vest the fee simple in the purchaser; and it was provided, that on the sales, the costs and expenses of dividing and enclosing such part of the lots, together with the expenses of sale, and of delivering possession to the purchasers, should be deducted out of the produce of the sale; and that if, at the time appointed for sale, there should not be sufficient bidders, or the corporation should think proper, they might adjourn the sale; that the sales should be holden at the Royal Exchange, or at the Commercial Buildings; that notices of the sales should be posted at both those places, and not at the "Tholsel;" that such notices should be posted three calendar months, and inserted three times in the "Dublin Gazette" one calendar month at least previous to sale; and posted 21 days, and inserted twice in the Gazette 14 days before; and that the receipt for the purchase-money in, or endorsed upon the deed of conveyance, should be a discharge to the purchaser, and that he should hold free from all former incumbrances. And (by s. 12) upon sales, in case the persons in possession should refuse or decline to give the possession, the corporation were empowered to issue precepts to the sheriffs, or coroners, commanding them to deliver the possession to the persons nominated in the precepts to receive it; and those officers are required to deliver up the possession accordingly, and to levy the costs incurred by the issuing and executing of the precept, by distress or sale of the goods of the persons refusing or declining to give possession.

The Act contains also special provisions (ss. 6—11) for the application of money to be paid for the purchase of lands, tenements, or hereditaments purchased, taken, or used by virtue of the recited Acts, or this Act, for the purposes thereof, by paying the amount, in certain cases, into the Court of Chancery, &c.

Enactments respecting Howth Harbour.

169. A series of Acts, 45 Geo. III. c. 113, 50 Geo. III. c. 72, 58 Geo. III. c. 61, 4 Geo. IV. c. 74, (and see the 6 Geo. IV. c. 100, 7 Geo. IV. c. 76, 7, 8 Geo. IV. c. 35, 9 Geo. IV. c. 75, 11 Geo. IV., 1 Will. IV. c. 67) have been made for the improving the harbour on the north side of the Hill of Howth, under the management of boards of commissioners; by one of which (50 Geo. III. s. 23) the works of Howth Harbour were ultimately to vest in the corporation for improving the harbour of Dublin; but that clause was afterwards repealed (4 Geo. IV. s. 19). The power of "self-election" exists in supplying vacancies in the board of commissioners in whom the works are now vested, (who are commissioners, also, for the harbour at Holyhead, and for the roads from London to Holyhead, and from Howth to Dublin); a defect which appears to require legislative correction.

Enactments respecting Dunleary or Kingstown Asylum Harbour.

170. Another series of Acts, 55 Geo. III. c. 191, 56 Geo. III. c. 62, 1 Geo. IV. c. 26, 1 Geo. IV. c. 69., were made for appointing Commissioners for erecting an Asylum Harbour for ships, eastward of Dunleary, within the port and harbour of Dublin, and which is now known by the name of the Royal Harbour of Kingstown. The works of this harbour were, by the

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

56 Geo. III. s. 6, vested in special commissioners, to be appointed for the purposes of that Act, only until the harbour and works should be fully completed by them; and from the time when they should deem the erection, completion, and improvement of the harbour and other works completed, testified by their representation to that effect to the Lord Lieutenant, the harbour, and all roads, piers, quays, works, and other erections and buildings, and the ground and soil on which they should be erected, are declared thenceforth vested in the corporation for preserving and improving the harbour and port of Dublin; and the powers by that Act vested in the commissioners are declared to be thenceforth vested in that corporation, who shall thenceforth, out of the funds vested in them for improving and preserving the port of Dublin, maintain the said harbour and works, &c., becoming vested in them, in like manner as they do the other works within the port and harbour of Dublin.

Harbour Commissioners.

Works to vest in Dublin Ballast Corporation.

This Act imposed a schedule of port Duties (which was in part repealed as affecting the coasting trade, by the 1 Geo. IV. c. 26, s. 7) on the Tonnage of vessels, and by way of slippage, city dues, and anchorage, and upon entries, invoices, outvoices, bills of views, bills of health, bonds, certificates, affidavits of registry, licences to navigate, debenture and drawback papers, and permits, over and above all other duties; to be collected by the collectors of the port, who were directed to keep a separate and distinct account thereof, under the head of "Duties applicable to Dunleary Harbour," and to be paid into the Exchequer. The Lord Lieutenant was empowered to order to the commissioners an Advance out of the consolidated fund of Ireland, not exceeding £100,000, net, to be repaid with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, out of the rates imposed on ships and vessels entering the harbour; and also to make such further advances, from time to time, towards the completion of the harbour, as the amount of the duties thereby imposed for its support would be sufficient to defray the interest of, at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum, and a sinking fund of £1 per cent. per annum upon the whole amount of the sums so advanced.

Tonnage and other Duties applicable to that Harbour.

Advance of £100,000.

A separate account was ordered to be kept in the Exchequer on account of these duties; and it was enacted, that so much of the money as should be sufficient to pay the interest and sinking fund upon the sums advanced, should, on the 5th January, in every year, be carried to the consolidated fund of Ireland; and that the excess also should be carried to the same fund, in discharge of the principal sums advanced, and of the interest and sinking fund; and when the whole of the principal sums and interest are discharged, all the duties shall cease, and no longer be leviable under this Act.

The 1 Geo. IV. c. 69, to provide for the erection of a western pier, charged the duties paid into the Exchequer to the use of the ballast corporation, under the Light-house Act, 52 Geo. III. c. 115 (the provisions of which will be presently stated), with a sum of £4,000 annually for the purposes of the 56 Geo. III. c. 62, to arise upon the contingency hereinafter mentioned; and it enabled the Lord Lieutenant to advance to the commissioners, out of the consolidated fund, any sums not exceeding £60,000, Irish currency, net. The charge of £4,000 a-year, and the duties under the 56 Geo. III., were formed into an aggregate fund, of which a separate account should be kept in the Exchequer, in lieu of the former account; like directions were given for carrying interest and sinking fund, and excess, to the consolidated fund, in discharge of advances; and it was enacted, that when the whole amount of the advances shall be repaid, the £4,000 per annum shall revert to the ballast corporation of Dublin, "and shall thereafter be applied by the said corporation," under the directions of the Lord Lieutenant, "in the progressive improvement of the harbours and navigation of Ireland." The 8th section provided, that whenever any dues or rates should be imposed on vessels frequenting or using the said harbour (of Dunleary), as well the said sum of £60,000, to be advanced out of the consolidated fund, as any sums paid out of the funds or dues of the Dublin ballast corporation, should be charged upon and made payable out of the said dues or rates, previously to all other charges thereupon, excepting the necessary expenses of maintaining the harbour.

Advance of £60,000.

Charge of £4,000 a year on Light-house Duties.

The Lord Lieutenant was empowered (s. 6) to appoint a Harbour Master for Dunleary, with such salary out of the consolidated fund as he should deem fitting, and with power to regulate the mooring, &c., of vessels in or within 500 yards of the entrance of the harbour.

Harbour Master.

Other regulations were made, and the commissioners were empowered (s. 13) to appoint Constables or peace-officers within the Harbour, as well afloat as on shore, and upon all the piers and works, for enforcing the rules relating to the harbour, or vessels or persons resorting thereto (except when under quarantine or belonging to the customs or excise), and for the preservation of harbour, pier, and works, and the preservation of the peace.

Harbour Constables.

This Act (s. 14) enacted that the ballast corporation might support the harbour of Dunleary out of the "light-house duties" arising and coming into their hands after the harbour should be transferred to them.

171. A recent Act, 4, 5 Will. IV. (Loc. & Pers.) cap. xc., states that the town of Kingstown, formerly called Dunleary, had greatly increased of late years, and was still rapidly advancing in size and population, and that the Paving and Lighting Act, 9 Geo. IV. c. 82, had been brought into operation there, but its provisions were ineffectual for several objects necessary for the regulation and improvement of the town; and it repealed that Act as to the town of Kingstown, and made new provisions for the regulation thereof. The 19th section exempts from the local rate the lands vested in the commissioners under the 56 Geo. IV. c. 62, or any other Acts, as long as they remain in their use or possession, unless with the previous consent of the commissioners in writing. The 48th and 72d sections also contain some provisions relating to the commissioners and the harbour, which, in this Act, is called the "Royal Harbour of Kingstown."

Kingstown Act.

172. A Railway connecting the head of the western pier of the harbour of Kingstown with the city of Dublin has been constructed under an Act of the 1, 2 Will. IV. (Loc. & Pers.) c. lxix.,

Railway.

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

which the Company have been, by the 3, 4 Will. IV. (Loc. & Pers.) c. xxvii., empowered to extend.

Steam Packet Company.

173. A Steam Packet Company has been established in the city under the 9 Geo. IV. (Loc. & Pers.) c. lxvi., and 3, 4 Will. IV. (Loc. & Pers.) c. cxv.

Light-houses.

174. We have now to state the provisions of a series of Acts, by which a branch of the public service of the most extensive and important description, the affairs of the Light-houses along the Irish coast, have been placed under the control of the corporation for preserving and improving the port and harbour of Dublin.

Former Powers of the Commissioners of Barracks.

In 1717, an Act was passed, 4 Geo. I. c. 7, for the purpose of vesting inalienably in the Crown the lands on which light-houses should be built; see also the 21 Geo. II. c. 9, 29 Geo. II. c. 8, s. 4, and 36 Geo. III. c. 22. In 1763, the 3 Geo. III. c. 6, empowered the Commissioners of Barracks to execute the powers contained in the former Act for purchasing lands on which light-houses might be built. Some provisions for particular light-houses were made by the 23, 24 Geo. III. c. 1, s. 31, 27 Geo. III. c. 31, s. 17, 31 Geo. III. c. 16, s. 162, 32 Geo. III. c. 17, s. 85, 33 Geo. III. c. 4, s. 36, and c. 37, ss. 2—5, 34 Geo. III. c. 5, s. 44, and 35 Geo. III. c. 41, s. 4.

Of the Commissioners of Revenue.

The 36 Geo. III. c. 18, passed in 1796, recited the want of a light off the coast of Wexford, which was full of shoals, and that there was not a single light round the north and western coasts, from the Copeland islands off the county of Down, to Loop Head at the mouth of the river Shannon. It provided, that the Commissioners of the Revenue might erect a light-house on the shoals off the coast of Wexford, another on the coast of Mayo, and another on the coast of Galway. A temporary tonnage duty on shipping was imposed for the purpose.

Some further grants were made by the 37 Geo. III. c. 4. s. 19, and c. 30, s. 181, 40 Geo. III. c. 43, ss. 172, 173.

Of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise.

The 46 Geo. III. c. 106, ss. 75, 76, enabled the Commissioners of Customs and the Commissioners of Excise to take lands for light-houses, for the use of His Majesty.

Of the Dublin Ballast Corporation.

In 1810, the powers contained in the former Acts, and others amending and continuing them, and the receipt and management of all light-house duties and funds in Ireland, were transferred by the 50 Geo. III. c. 95, to the Dublin Ballast Corporation, with several enactments for regulation of them. The 51 Geo. III. c. 66 (already mentioned), by ss. 1, 2, and 3, imposed certain rates on ships passing any light-houses on the coast of Ireland, or the floating light on the Kish Bank on the south of Dublin Bay, and also on entries of vessels inwards and outwards, and entries, cockets, or warrants for shipping goods; these provisions of the 51 Geo. III. and the 50 Geo. III. were repealed by the 52 Geo. III. c. 115.

Their present Powers as to Light-houses, &c.
Tonnage and other Duties.

This Act of the 52 Geo. III. for defraying the expense of purchasing ground for, and building new Light-houses, and for repairing and fitting up light-houses, light-ships, floating lights, beacons, and sea-marks round the coasts of Ireland, imposed new Tonnage Duties upon vessels passing such light-houses or floating lights, and duties on entering inwards and outwards, to be paid to the collectors, &c. of customs, in the several ports of the United Kingdom, into which any ship, passing any such light-house or floating light, should next arrive; and by them to be paid into the Exchequer for the use of the ballast corporation, and when issued by the Commissioners of the Treasury to them (the ballast corporation) to be applied to erect, establish, maintain, and repair light-houses, light-ships, floating lights, beacons, and sea-marks, on or near the coasts of Ireland.

The authorities in the former Acts, from the 4 Geo. 1, to the 46 Geo. III., were again, by this Act, vested in the ballast corporation; and the receipt and management of all duties and funds for light-houses continued to them.

It was enacted that it should be lawful for them to repair and maintain all light-houses, beacons, light-ships, and floating lights, marks, and signs for the sea, in any place on, round, or near the coasts of Ireland; and, with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant and Commissioners of the Treasury, to build, repair, and maintain new light-houses, and to alter the lights in existing light-houses, and make, erect, and set up so many other light-houses, light-ships, floating lights, beacons, marks, and signs for the sea in such places of the sea-shore, uplands near the sea-coasts, forelands of the sea, or elsewhere, for sea-marks, as they should deem requisite, whereby dangers might be avoided, and ships the better come into their ports without peril.

Communication with the Corporation of Trinity House.

Whenever they should think it expedient to erect new light-houses, beacons, or sea-marks, or to alter any existing light-house, &c., they were directed to communicate in writing their intentions to the corporation of Trinity House, the proposed situation, with the reasons for the selection, and the nature of the light proposed to be used, and its construction, and the situation of beacons, &c.; and to furnish all information the corporation of Trinity House might require. In case that corporation should make suggestions for any alterations or improvements, of which the Dublin ballast corporation should approve, but subject to the powers of the Lord Lieutenant and Commissioners of the Treasury, those suggestions should become binding and conclusive, and be carried into execution. In case the corporation of Trinity House shall not, within six calendar months after communication made to them, make suggestions, the Dublin ballast corporation may consider their communications as acquiesced in, and (with such consent aforesaid) proceed in the new works, according to the plan so communicated. Whenever the corporation of Trinity House shall make any suggestion, either as to new or as to existing, or transmit any complaint as to the insufficiency of any lights, beacons, or marks for the sea, the Dublin ballast corporation shall transmit copies of such suggestion or complaint to the Lord Lieutenant and the Commissioners of the Treasury, who may give such directions with respect thereto as to them shall seem expedient; and the Dublin ballast corporation shall in all things obey the orders and directions so given, and proceed therein accordingly.

The powers of the body under the 26 Geo. III. c. 19, and the Acts amending it, for purchasing lands, and the provisions of those Acts requiring them to account to the commissioners of accounts, were made applicable to the purposes of this Act.

The 1 Geo. IV. c. 26, repealed so much of the 52 Geo. III. c. 115, as imposed duties on entries inwards or outwards, or on entries, cockets, or warrants, so far as they applied to vessels entering coastways, or goods from one port to another in Ireland. Alteration in Tonnage and other Duties.

The 1 Geo. IV. c. 69 stated, that after the works authorized by the 52 Geo. III. c. 115 should be completed there would be a considerable surplus of duties under that Act, over and above what might be necessary for lighting and keeping in repair the several light-houses, light-ships, floating lights, beacons and sea-marks; and it therefore made the appropriation out of those duties of the sum of £4,000 a-year, already mentioned, in aid of the works at Dunleary harbour; but it was provided, (s. 7,) that the payment of this sum should not commence until it should appear by the annual report of the commissioners of public accounts in Ireland that an actual surplus, amounting to £4,000, over and above what would be sufficient to complete and finish all works begun, or determined to be begun, by the said commissioners under the authority of the said recited Act, actually existed in the Exchequer out of the produce of the said duties, and also over and above a sufficient annual sum for the maintaining of all light-houses, and other works, executed by the corporation under the authority of the said Act, and such sum as the said commissioners of public accounts should, upon estimate upon oath, judge expedient or necessary to be reserved for repairs, casualties, and contingent expenses; and further, (s. 8,) that such sum of £4,000 should not be paid to the credit of the consolidated fund for any year in which it should not appear by the annual report of the commissioners that such surplus actually existed at the Exchequer. Charge of 4,000*l.* a year on the Light Duties.

The harbour and river of Dublin are connected with two lines of inland navigation communicating, by their main trunks, one on the north and the other on the south, with the river Shannon, and, by off-branches, with various parts of the country. The canal north of the river, called the Royal Canal, was constituted under the 29 Geo. III. c. 33, 30 Geo. III. c. 20, 32 Geo. III. c. 26, 38 Geo. III. c. 54, and c. 79, 43 Geo. III. (Loc. & Pers.) cap. xxii., 53 Geo. III. c. 101, 55 Geo. III. c. 182; 58 Geo. III. c. 35. Canals. Royal Canal.

The canal on the south side, called the Grand Canal, was constituted under the 11, 12 Geo. III. c. 31, 29 Geo. III. c. 39, 31 Geo. III. c. 42, 35 Geo. III. c. 44, 53 Geo. III. c. 143. Grand Canal.

This latter navigation includes extensive Docks adjacent to the harbour, the entrance lying near the point where the river Dodder empties itself into the Liffey through its ancient channel. The Grand Canal company have charges for Dockage upon vessels making use of their Docks, regulated by 31 Geo. III. c. 42. On the northern side of the river, and adjacent to the Custom House, there are public Docks and warehouses belonging to the port, and erected out of the revenue of customs, the charges in which are regulated by the statute 5 Geo. IV. c. 92. Docks. Grand Canal Docks and Dockage. Custom House Docks and Dockage.

The above being the charters and statutes under which the river, port, and harbour of Dublin, and the works connected with them, have from time to time been regulated, and by which the import and export trade of the city have been affected, we now proceed to state the actual working of the system in operation as it appeared to us in evidence. Corporate Claims to Harbour Dues.

And, first, as to the direct interference of the corporation of Dublin.

We have already incidentally noticed the emoluments, in the nature of port dues, claimed by the various corporate officers, those of the lord mayor in respect of slippage and anchorage (p. 22), and in respect of coal vessels, and oysters (p. 23), those of the sheriffs in respect of slippage and anchorage (p. 29), and of the recorder on the same account (p. 31), and the several fees claimed now (as well as formerly) by the water bailiffs (p. 39), and the claims of the coal-meters appointed by the guild of merchants (p. 52, 54).

These corporate claims may be reduced to the following distinct heads:—

1. Anchorage.
2. Chapter and Guild, called also Chapman Gild.
3. Slippage.
4. The lord mayor's fees.
5. The water bailiff's fees.
6. The guild of merchants' fees.

1. Anchorage. This is a sum of 3*s.* 4*d.* late Irish currency, or 3*s.* 1*d.* present currency, taken from every vessel coming into the harbour. This demand, according to the statement of the corporate officers to us, is founded upon the right of the corporation to the bed and soil of the river, and the consideration for it is stated to be the privilege of fixing an anchor therein. Anchorage.

2. Chapter and Guild. This is a fee of 1*s.* 7½*d.*, late Irish currency, or 1*s.* 6*d.* present currency, also taken from all vessels coming into the harbour. It is payable, not like anchorage, for every time the ship enters the harbour, but once in the year only. The meaning of the term and the origin of the claim are not now known among the members of the corporation; nor is there any service alleged as a consideration for it. It is claimed altogether as a prescriptive right.* Chapter and Guild.

* A payment, called "Chapman Gill" (and sometimes "Chaplain Gill"), appears to have been collected at Carrickfergus, being a fee of 1*s.* annually collected by the sheriffs from each vessel trading to the port, for the purpose of burying mariners or others who might be cast on shore within the district. The corporation of that town had a grant of the customs of murage, panage, quayage, and lastage, of all ships and boats entering the port, &c., in as ample manner and form as the city of

DUBLIN.

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

Slippage.

3. Slippage. This is a sum of 1*s.* 0*d.*, late Irish currency, or 11*d.* present currency, taken from every vessel coming into the harbour. It is claimed upon every voyage, like the anchorage. The right to this toll is said by the corporate officers to be founded upon the property which the corporation had in certain "slips," or landing-places, on the bank of the river, to which vessels formerly came up to discharge, and which were repaired by the corporation.

The banks of the river having been now entirely enclosed by quays built at the public expense, out of assessments raised under the Acts already noticed, that consideration for the charge appears to have failed.

The right of the corporation to take these tolls was some years ago disputed, and a suit was instituted at the instance of the Chamber of Commerce in Dublin to try the right. It terminated in favour of the corporation, establishing their title to the above first three of these dues.*

Dublin, or any other city or town in Ireland, had or used to have. (See Report on Carrickfergus, p. 771.) The term seems properly to be "chapman gild," *i. e.* toll on merchants or traders; the Saxon words "ceap," wares, and "gild," payment (see Spelman's Glossary, p. 30), are probably those from which it is derived.

* The Mayor, &c. of Dublin, *v.* Thomas, tried at bar in the Court of King's Bench, in Michaelmas Term, 1827, before a special jury of the county of Wicklow.

It was an action of *indebitatus assumpsit*, to recover the sum of 3*s.* 4*d.* for anchorage, &c. &c. &c.

The plaintiffs gave in evidence their charters, already noticed; a translation of the words "*mediatatem aque*" by the words "half of the *river*," was objected to; and it was contended for the defendant, that these grants could not convey the property in the soil of the harbour.

Burton, J., however, said, there was authority to show that "*aqua*," or "water," in an ancient charter, accompanied by possession, would carry the property in the soil.

Several leases of ground at Ringsend, of parts of the strands and islands in the harbour, &c. were put in, and the recital of the Statute (32 Geo. III. c. 35.) of the seisin of the corporation in the North Lots was relied on. A witness (Prendergast) who was produced on the part of the plaintiffs, was objected to as incompetent, being a member of the guild of merchants, and it was objected to the deeds, &c., that no receipt of rent out of the demised premises had been shown. Evidence was given of the receipt of the tolls on the part of the corporation for many years. As to these points,

The Court said, at the utmost the witness is only entitled to seek to be admitted a member of the corporation of Dublin. He cannot become a member as of right, as has already been held in this Court upon a motion for a mandamus (*Rex* v. *Mayor, &c. of Dublin, Batty's Reports, p.* 628). This guild is a distinct corporation; the witness, therefore, is competent. The Act of Parliament ascertains the ownership of the soil beyond a doubt, and there is no occasion to show payment of rent under the leases.

Presentments of Hilary and Michaelmas, 1686, against the corporation and their master of the works (the outgoing sheriff) for not repairing the slips, were given in evidence, and received, subject to objection.

The plaintiffs also gave certain "perambulations" in evidence, which were objected to, as not affording any evidence of property.

Among other documents a witness produced the copy of a record from the Tower of London. He stated, he had gone to the Tower, and to an office in it over which "Record Office" was inscribed; he inquired for a particular roll, and was told the one he afterwards copied was the one he sought for; on the back of the roll, which was in contracted Latin, was written, "Rot. Patent.:" the person who showed him the office said he was the proper officer; the witness had never seen him before, but found him in possession of the office, and, on his demand, paid him his fee of 16*s.* 8*d.*, &c.

The defendant objected to this evidence as insufficient to let in the evidence of a copy;—the original ought to be produced; the witness neither knew that the document he copied was the original roll, nor that the person with whom he found it was the proper officer.—Adamthwaite *v.* Synge, 4 Campbell's Reports, p. 372.

Bushe, C. J. said, that in the case of an action on an English judgment against Lord Donegal, tried before him, the evidence certainly went farther; it was the evidence of a solicitor, who said he had done business in the office upon other occasions, and knew the office well: however, the Court would admit the evidence, in the present case, subject to objection.

The defendant produced a witness (Tomlinson) to show that for the last five years these tolls had not been demanded of vessels arriving in the harbour; he stated he was interested in and a part owner of vessels trading to Dublin.

The plaintiffs objected to him as incompetent, being himself interested in the result of the suit.

The Court considered, that this being an action for the fees, the verdict in this cause would be evidence in an action against the witness for a like demand, and they rejected him as incompetent.

The defendant relied on the Ballast Office Acts (above stated), particularly the 26 Geo. III. c. 19 and 51 Geo. 3. c. 66, as divesting any rights the corporation might have had; and on the absence of evidence of any grant of such tolls, and the total failure of all service or consideration for the tolls in question.

The plaintiffs contended that the grant of "*rationabiles gildas*" was in itself sufficient to entitle them to port dues, as "gild" meant duties, and was not here to be interpreted in its other meaning of "fraternity," &c.—*Termes de la Ley*, 395. Chapman gild fell within the very word of the charter. Anchorage arose properly from, or in respect of, the property of the soil, and was evidence of it, and might grow due in respect of the franchise of the port, *Hale de Jure Maris*, 74; and here they had given evidence of a title both to the soil and the franchise of the port. As matter of history, their prescriptive right was recognised in 2 *Rolle's Abridgment*, 265, *Prescription (E)* 5, where it is said, "It is a good prescription for the corporation of Dublin, that they are owners of the port, and that they maintain perches in the said river, and direct ships in the deep channel, and that they maintain the key and crane; and that, in consideration of this, they prescribe to receive of all merchandizes in the said port 3*d.* of the pound; for here is *quid pro quo*, *M.* 6, *Ja. Scaccario*, resolved."—17 *Viner*, 264. But it has since been held that it is not necessary, in the case of port duties, to show that the corporation are owners of the soil, or that they repair the port; the making a port is itself a consideration, and it is enough to show a prescriptive title, time out of mind, to such dues.—*Mayor of Yarmouth* v.

These three harbour tolls are brought into the corporation funds under the general name of "slippage and anchorage," and are applied exclusively for the private advantage of particular officers in the manner already noticed by us whilst stating the emoluments of the lord mayor, sheriffs, and recorder, and which shall be again noticed in the portion of this report which treats of the corporate property and revenues.

There are two remarkable enactments seeming to contain a recognition of these dues, which do not appear to have been referred to on the trial of the right; viz. the 56 Geo. III. c. 62, s. 28, and sched., and 1 Geo. IV. c. 26, s. 7, relative to the duties "applicable to Dunleary harbour" granted, amongst other things, upon vessels entering the port and harbour of Dublin "for anchorage, slippage, and city dues."

Lord Mayor's and Water Bailiffs' Dues. On Oyster Boats.

4 and 5. The Lord Mayor's and Water Bailiffs' Fees. These are of two descriptions, and are limited to oyster vessels and coal vessels entering the harbour.

The claim upon the Vessels laden with Oysters is said to grow out of an old custom that the lord mayor and water bailiffs (and some suppose the sheriffs also) should each receive a certain quantum, or number of oysters, from each cargo imported; the lord mayor, it is said, in order to ascertain that the oysters are good and wholesome for his fellow-citizens, and the

---

Eaton, 3 *Burr.* 1406, 1407. The corporation may have the right, either as owners of the soil of the port, or of the franchise of the port, or by grant and charter; the King, indeed, is, *primâ facie*, the owner and lord of every public sea-port, but a subject may, by charter or prescription, be a lord or owner of it, *Hale*, *p.* 72. The evidence here all goes to warrant the presumption of a prescriptive title to the corporation; *Chad* v. *Tilsed*, 2 *Brod. & B.* 409, *Hillary* v. *Waller*, 12 *Ves.* 252, *Rex* v. *Joliffe*, 2 *Barn. & C.* 54. The Statutes regulating the Ballast Office, &c., 6 Ann. c. 20, 10 Geo. I. c. 3, 3 Geo. III. c. 15, 26 Geo. III. c. 19, 51 Geo. III. c. 66, have not the effect contended for of abrogating the rights of the corporation; on the contrary, they are confirmatory of their ownership of the port.

Bushe, C. J. (in summing up to the jury) said, It is admitted that the ship in question here is of a description liable to these demands of the corporation of Dublin, if they be legal. We are of opinion, upon the charters, that this corporation had an existence before the time of memory, and a capacity of taking a grant of such port duties as these of chapter and guild, slippage, and anchorage; and we are also of opinion that the existence of such a grant may upon the evidence be presumed by the jury. If the jury are of opinion that there has been a uniform usage, a certain demand made on the one part and acquiesced in on the other for a great length of time, this, in the absence of other proof, is the strongest possible evidence of the legality of the demand. In addition to this there are other facts which go to support it, if, in point of fact, the jury are satisfied with the evidence; on the other hand, it is said there are facts which go to rebut the claims. First, as to anchorage, that is a duty arising, properly, from the owner of the port allowing to the merchant or trader a liberty of casting anchor there. If, therefore, either the King granted the port to the corporation, or granted to them the right of anchorage, a legal foundation for the claim is undoubtedly laid. As to the grant of the port, the perambulations given in evidence will probably be considered as perambulations of boundaries of the same nature as are referred to in the charter of John, so early as the reign of Henry II. The lease of 1582, executed in the reign of Elizabeth, is consistent with this view of the case. The evidence as to the receipt of this duty, called anchorage, extends from 1762 to 1822, a period of 60 years; and from the uniformity of the fact, and the satisfactory nature of the proof, the jury are clearly at liberty to presume that it had a legal origin. From 1762 to 1779 only does it appear not to have been received separately, but to have been "lumped" with other claims. Secondly, as to the fee called chapter and guild,—this turns upon the same grounds as the claim for anchorage; the origin of it is undoubtedly obscure, and it requires ingenuity to suggest an explanation as to its probable inception; it makes, however, no difference. which of the suggestions may be considered correct, if it be, either, a duty granted by the Crown before time of memory, or a part of the composition originally imposed for the usage of the port; and as to the obscurity of the term given to it, it is a just observation that that very obscurity is evidence of its antiquity. The acquiescence in this payment is denied, and it is said that it must be shown, to prove acquiescence, that the party making the demand has made it specifically, and that the other party has specifically acquiesced in that particular demand. That principle is well founded, but it is to be inquired whether its application to this case can be sustained? Chapter and guild is payable only once a year, although the vessel may return to the port 20 times within the year. It is said that it appears the collector (Hamerton) once increased the fee, and that the foundation of uniform usage is taken away. But he (Hamerton) may have been wrong; the question for the jury is, whether the sum of 3*s.* 4*d.* was the sum uniformly demanded by the corporation of Dublin for anchorage *as such*, and uniformly paid to them for anchorage *as such*, and whether 1*s.* 7½*d.* was the sum uniformly demanded by the corporation for chapter and guild *as such*, and uniformly paid to them for chapter and guild *as such;* as to this there is no question from 1782 to 1822, a period of 40 years; and if the jury believe this evidence they will be at liberty to presume a legal origin to this demand, in like manner as to the other port duty of anchorage. Thirdly, the remaining consideration respects the claim for slippage, which is distinguishable in some respects from the others. In its nature it is a demand from the owner of the banks of a river (not in right of the port or its franchise, but of the banks), for the liberty of landing goods on the banks of the owner, with the assistance of slips provided on the banks by the owner. In addition to the general evidence given in support of the port duties, the plaintiffs have relied on grants from the Crown to them of the banks of the river by name, and on evidence of enjoyment by them of those banks; they have proved their property in premises, both at the north and the south side of the river Liffey, and leases made by the corporation to different persons of grounds upon the banks, and rents still received under them. Another branch of their proofs consists in the presentments made against their officers for not repairing these very slips. Then, what evidence has been given of the receipt of the slippage by the corporation? They have proved leases of the slippage of Wood quay and Merchants' quay from 1765 to 1779, at £3 per annum, in the name of perquisites of slippage; after that, Hamerton appears in the receipt from 1783 to 1823, and he says his predecessor received these dues before him. An objection, however, in point of law, has been made to this case of slippage; namely, that in 1786 the Ballast Board (under 26 Geo. III. c. 19) took the slips into their care, out of the hands of the corporation, and that thereby an end was put to

DUBLIN.

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

water bailiffs, as providing "planks;"—persons having also full liberty to come up to the quay and land there,—for all which, it is said, they gave these fees to the officers of the corporation. The "certain number" given to the lord mayor appears to be not accurately settled, being variously stated at 400, 500, and 600. It is not taken with reference to the amount of the cargo, but so many out of each boat, without reference to the number carried, or the capacity of the boats. The number taken by the water bailiffs seems likewise unascertained. They are stated to be the persons who ought to collect these dues, and usually, it is said, the boatmen brought their basket of oysters to the mansion-house without the interference of the lord mayor. In some years the claim has not been attended to by the mayors, but instances have occurred in which it was threatened, that if the contributions of the oysters were not made, the boats (usually anchored above Carlisle bridge) would be drifted down below the bridge. Another mode of compulsion, stated to have been adopted against this class of traders, was, the summoning them before the lord mayor under the Statutes inflicting a penalty for having fires on board vessels in the river, and having the penalties inflicted and enforced. The advantages derived to the corporate officers appear to be of very trivial amount, while the tax, said to amount to a sum of £8 a year, is imposed upon a class of poor men but ill able to bear it.

---

the dues which the corporation of Dublin claimed in respect of them. The opinion of the Court is, that that is an unfounded objection; that the operation of that Statute was merely to take away the superintendence over the quays and slips which the corporation had theretofore used, but that it did not take away any antecedent right of the corporation, if they had it, to the slippage.

Jebb. J.—I concur in the observations made by my Lord Chief Justice, and I think it unnecessary to dwell much upon any part of the case. One topic, however, I think deserves peculiar notice, I mean the doctrine of presumption; it is a doctrine which in my mind in cases of this kind, and under circumstances such as appear here in evidence, ought to have a very favourable reception from a jury. It is a doctrine upon which, in many instances, titles entirely rest. If this were the case of an estate in lands, this long enjoyment would be a complete bar to any adverse claim; it would not be a question of presumption to be left to a jury, but they would be bound by the evidence, because by the statute law a possession of 60 years gives a complete title; but for demands like those which are involved in this suit it is otherwise; the party who makes the claim is bound to satisfy a jury, that there was, before the time of legal memory, in the time of Richard I., a grant from the Crown sufficient to warrant it. Courts of law, in order to put such claims on a proper foundation, have acted in some degree in analogy to the laws which protect landed property, and where they find evidence of enjoyment for such a length of time, as, in the case of landed property, would bar an adverse claim, they are in the habit of telling, not perhaps of directing, a jury, but of telling them, that such enjoyment is a strong foundation for their presuming a title which would account for the long enjoyment. The principles on which both, the Statutes of Limitation, and the doctrine of presumption, rest, are the same: the ground of the presumption is, that it is not to be supposed, that the exercise of a right for a great many years could have continued, unless that right had a legal commencement. The policy is likewise the same, namely, that it would be most mischievous that individuals could be deprived of their property, if in the course of time they should happen to lose or be deprived of their title deeds. The present case affords a strong illustration of the wisdom and justice of the doctrine of presumption; because, it appears, the most important of their charters (that of Henry II.) is not in the possession of the corporation, nor elsewhere to be found save in a recital of a charter of John, which, itself, is not in the possession of the city. So, a charter of Edward I. appears not to be in their possession.

Burton, J.—It is not necessary for me to make many observations. I concur in the directions in point of law given by my Lord Chief Justice, and in the observations he has made upon the evidence. It is not probable I shall be able to give any material assistance to the jury; but I think I may, in the compass of a few observations, suggest what, in my apprehension, they are bound to give attention to. There has been a vast deal of discussion (very naturally gone into) employed in attempting to satisfy the jury, that the corporation of the city of Dublin have been, time immemorial, owners of the port, or that they are not only owners of the port, but, in addition, owners of the soil and bed of the river; and on these grounds the jury have been called upon to find in their favour upon the claim of anchorage, and two others, chapter and guild, and slippage. As to anchorage, if the corporation of Dublin have been, time immemorial, owners of the port, or of the bed of the river, their claim must, undoubtedly, if otherwise well founded, appear strong; but on the one hand, even though the corporation were not the owners of the port, nor the owners of the bed of the river, yet they may have been entitled to this duty of anchorage from time immemorial, because the port and the bed of the river originally belonged to the Crown, and the Crown may have granted the duty of anchorage to them; on the other hand, although they were the owners of the port and the proprietors of its soil, they might not, necessarily, have been the owners of anchorage; they would have no right by reason of such property in the port or the soil to establish a general tax: their property in the soil would enable them to sustain actions of trespass against those who fixed anchors in their soil without their licence, but they could not impose a tax. Thus, then, in either view of the case, the jury are bound to consider whether the corporation have or have not been, from time immemorial, entitled to anchorage in the port of Dublin. There is strong evidence of ownership, and it is difficult on any supposition, but that of their ownership, to account for much of the evidence; but if it were only proved that they were owners of the port, and there were no evidence of their right to anchorage, the jury would not be warranted in finding its existence. There is evidence that for many years this demand has been taken; the jury must believe, 1st, that that evidence is true; 2dly, that the receipt was a continuation, and not a commencement of the duty in question, and that it has existed (as they may infer) from time immemorial. As to chapter and guild, it is a remarkable claim, and one that, in my apprehension, deserves peculiar consideration, for if it be not a fabricated, and be an ancient claim, it can only be valid as a port duty, or, at least, as a duty granted to the corporation in respect of their interest in the port. There are strong circumstances to show that it is not a fabricated claim; for if it be alleged that it commenced in 1762, nothing can be more extraordinary than that it was then invented: the term is an ancient one, a term long since lost except where preserved by local usage; it has been traced in our books with but little success; probably it might be traced farther; for instance, inquiries at Bristol (from which this corporation seems to have been modelled) might tend to elucidate the subject; it is not a charge made in respect of tonnage, nor is it made for every

The claims upon Coal Vessels are, to the lord mayor, a sum of 2*s.* 6*d.* of the late Irish currency, or 2*s.* 3¾*d.* of present currency, and to the water bailiffs a sum of 6*s.* of the late Irish currency, or 5*s.* 6½*d.* of present currency, upon all coal vessels entering the harbour.

These charges are stated by the officers of the corporation to be in consideration of tubs, and scales and weights, furnished to the masters of such vessels for the purpose of measuring or weighing the coals, which the water bailiffs claim an exclusive right to supply, and of the general jurisdiction over vessels in the river exercised by the lord mayor.

The custom has long been for the corporation to appoint some officer of the customs to receive these several pecuniary dues, a practice arising from the facility afforded of receiving them at the custom-house when the vessels enter. The water bailiffs have an office at which the captains of coal vessels, when they enter the harbour, are to apply for the authorized

---

ship which passes the bar, but for a ship passing the bar, and then having liberty to come to the port, free of this claim, any number of times in the year; its name is remarkable, and bears the stamp of antiquity. This duty the jury must also believe to have been received immemorially. The only remaining duty now in question is that of slippage, and there are circumstances in the case, with respect to it, which deserve a distinct consideration. Naturally, the mind would ascribe to it this origin,—that, if the corporation did construct slips, they took this duty as a compensation from the vessels which made use of them. If that were the nature of the payment, the claim must fail, for the duty would go with the slips, and would be payable only to those to whom they were transferred, and who prepared them for the service to which they had first been appropriated. But the claim here is that every ship, subject to some qualification, not belonging to the point in question, is to pay this slippage; and the consideration is, that, before time of memory, some expenditure was necessary and was made by the corporation for the convenience of merchants resorting to the port; no one, now, can tell what that was, but it must have been before time of memory, for the claim of slippage cannot be valid unless enjoyed from time immemorial. There is one thing more which appears to me an extraordinary circumstance in this case, and that is the Ballast Office code. It appears, in my conception, that that code tends to support strongly a part of the plaintiffs' case; for it shows, clearly, that the corporation of Dublin had antecedent rights in the port. They were the persons who applied for this code; they complained to the Legislature that they had not the means of making the harbour sufficiently commodious. The corporation may have been blamed; but it does not follow that the corporation, by reason of their prescriptive rights,—in defiance of winds and tempests, and every other accident and fatality,—were bound to make the harbour as commodious in all respects as it possibly could be made. They were not bound to that extent. They had a right to apply to the Legislature; and therefore nothing in that circumstance strikes me as operating to disprove the existence of the right to the port dues in the corporation. The extraordinary thing is this, that when such large duties were laid on the subject, it was not thought right to make the new duties the only duties to be paid; and that the schedules of duties from time to time imposed in this code were not substituted for all other claims. This was not done, nor is it contended that the pre-existing dues of the corporation were replaced by the new duties, but it is argued that these acts show that such dues never existed. But the 10 Geo. III. contains an express saving of the rights of the corporation, and the subsequent Acts do not repeal the 10 Geo. III. at all.* Perhaps the corporation at that time gave away something, as well as got something, and, in this way, the Legislature may have been satisfied, that they provided sufficiently for making the river more commodious than before, and that they might still leave to the corporation the enjoyment of these dues.

Vandeleur, J.—I entirely concur in the directions of my Lord Chief Justice; and I will add nothing to the observations already made except upon the one point on which the defendant's counsel rested so much, I mean the view taken of the Ballast Office Acts from the Statute of Anne to the Act of 1811, insisting upon a construction in point of law, and inference in point of fact from them. On the best consideration I have been able to give to these Acts, I have come to the conclusion that there is nothing in their policy or in their principle inconsistent with the present claims of the corporation of Dublin, but that they rather confirm them; for they do take notice of the rights of private individuals, and provide that *they* shall not any longer levy quayage, after the repairs of the quays are transferred to the Ballast Board.

On the part of the Defendant the following objections were taken at the conclusion of the case:—

1. That the lease of 1582 (to N. Ball) ought not to have been received in evidence.

2. That Tomlinson had been improperly rejected as incompetent.

3. That in point of law, the Ballast Office Acts by their operation taken together, put an end to all and every of the claims.

4. That as to slippage, the jury were misdirected, it having been treated by the Court as a claim of a port duty, whereas if it had any legal existence it was not as a port duty, but, upon the evidence, in the nature of toll-thorough, or as quayage; and that if taken as toll-thorough, the right ceased when the consideration ceased; and as quayage, it was expressly taken away and extinguished by the Act 26 Geo. III. c. 19.

5. That as to anchorage, also, the jury had been misdirected, having been informed that it might exist without ownership in the port, and that the Crown might have imposed anchorage as a tax; whereas, in point of law, neither the Crown, nor the subject by grant of the Crown, could have imposed a tax for anchorage without the consideration of casting anchor: and all the King's subjects having the right of entering all ports and sailing up and down, and anchorage being a duty payable for the privilege of using the bed and soil of the river for the purpose of casting anchor, unless the jury believed that this was the consideration for the payment they could not find in favour of it.

Verdict for the Plaintiffs.

Goold, Serjt., Bennett, Scriven, Arthur Hamilton, and Abbott, for the Plaintiffs.

Joy, A. G., Blackburne, Serjt., Wallace, Perrin, Holmes, O'Connell, and Foot, for the Defendant.

* There is not any Act of the 10 Geo. III. The 10 Geo. I. c. 3, does not contain any saving of the rights of the corporation of *Dublin*. The 3 Geo. III. c. 15, s. 17, contained a proviso, that any right then legally vested in them should not be taken away or lessened; but this Act was repealed by the 26 Geo. III. c. 19, s. 1; and, by s. 33, no person (save *the Ballast* corporation or their officers) shall demand or receive any sum of money whatever for quayage, or for or on pretence of keeping the walls of the quays in repair, *or of permitting any ship or vessel to be fastened to the said walls, or any of them, or of permitting any goods to be landed from any such ship or vessel on the said quays, or any part thereof.*

DUBLIN.

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

scales and weights, &c.; but the fees are exacted whether they do or do not in fact apply there.

About the year 1824, the payment of these dues was resisted, and the right of the corporation to take them was disputed. The corporation summoned the persons refusing to pay to the court of Conscience, and, there, decrees were given against the captains of the vessels for the amount of the dues claimed. The Chamber of Commerce undertook to try the right for the captains of the vessels, and employed counsel to attend the court of Conscience; but the president refused to hear him on the question, declaring, that he considered it "a court of equity and a court of justice, not a court of law." An application was then made to the court of King's Bench for a prohibition to restrain the president of the court of Conscience (that being a court of the corporation itself) from entertaining such suits. Upon the discussion of the order requiring the president to show cause why the prohibition should not issue, the court of King's Bench put the parties under terms to select a case, and try the right of the corporation to the dues claimed. A case having accordingly been selected, it was tried before a jury of the county of Dublin, and their verdict was against the corporation. But that verdict was set aside by the court of King's Bench, who conceived, that, as the case was one of great magnitude, it deserved a second investigation; and they granted a trial at bar, before a jury of the county of Wicklow, which, as already mentioned, terminated in 1827 in favour of the corporation, as regarded their rights to the dues called anchorage, chapter and guild, and slippage. The declaration in that case contained, besides the first count, which was for anchorage and slippage, and the third count, which was for chapter and guild, a second count for the lord mayor's and water-bailiffs' fees; but it was discovered, at the trial, that the vessel upon which the case had been selected was not a coal vessel, but a common merchant vessel, and the defendant in the action obtained a verdict on that count.

This was for some time considered as a defeat of the corporation claims as to the lord-mayor's and water-bailiffs' fees. The collection of all the corporate dues had been discontinued for about four years (1824 to 1827), and although the collection of the slippage and anchorage, and chapter and guild, was resumed upon the verdict obtained upon the trial at bar, a period of two years more elapsed before it was attempted again to levy the lord-mayor's and water-bailiffs' fees.

The corporation then addressed a petition to the Lords of the Treasury, stating that they had a prescriptive right to these dues, and requesting permission for their receiver to receive them at the custom-house; and they were, thereupon, authorized to have their office for the purpose at the custom-house.

The corporation having thus again appointed a receiver of their dues at the custom-house as before, a petition, it is stated, was presented to the Lords of the Treasury, complaining that they were receiving more than the verdict they had obtained warranted. The corporation answered, that they obtained a verdict for all the fees or dues claimed upon merchant vessels, but that there were other dues claimed on coal vessels, which did not and could not then come before the court, inasmuch as nothing was at issue but the dues payable on merchant vessels, but that the dues claimed on coal vessels rested on the same grounds as the other dues.

Observations.

The exaction of these dues, and the mode of collecting them, are subjects of dissatisfaction with persons connected with the shipping interest of the port. Several other imposts are represented as having been formerly enforced, such as, upon vessels carrying slates and rock salt, 4*s.* 4*d.*; upon British vessels carrying general cargoes, 3*s.* 4*d.*; upon herring boats of the larger class, 2*s.* 2*d.*; of the smaller class, having only one mast, 8*d.*; potato boats, it is also stated, were charged: those branches of trade which the legislature most anxiously relieved from the imposts they provided, seem to have been those principally selected as the subjects of the corporate exactions. The corporation always appointed officers of the customs, or persons immediately connected with the collectors of the port, to receive them, and allowed them a large per centage upon the collection; and it was by the evidence of those persons they contrived to establish at the trial their rights to the three items upon which the verdict was given in their favour. All these exactions have been completely abandoned, except those upon oyster boats, and coal vessels; the great expense of litigating questions of this kind has deterred parties from entering into further contest with the corporation; but their rights are not conceded, and, as they were forced upon the trial to rest their claim to the slippage, &c., not upon any ground of service performed or consideration given for the tax, but as a general prescriptive port duty, it is conceived that the claim of the corporation to other dues, chargeable merely upon particular classes of vessels, and in respect of services which the traders are disposed rather to repudiate than to avail themselves of, must be extremely questionable. At all events, the right still remains without the sanction of any verdict in its favour.

The amount of these dues levied, and the application of them among the officers of the corporation, will be stated in the portion of this report which treats of the corporate revenues. It is enough here to state, that no part of the amount is laid out upon any useful work for the improvement of the port and harbour.

Guild of Merchants' Fees.

6th. The Guild of Merchants' Fees. These fees affected the coal trade only, and were, for many years at least, levied under colour of metage or measuring. These, like the other similar claims of the corporation, have been the subject of litigation. The guild of merchants appointed persons called "master measuring porters," or "coal-meters," who claimed a right to a fee of 6*d.* of the late Irish currency, or 5½*d.* of present currency, upon discharge of every ton of coal imported into the city of Dublin, whether for immediate sale, storage, or private consumption, as for metage. They demanded these fees of the masters of the vessels discharging, and were in the habit of levying them, when refused, by the process of the court of Conscience. In 1826 this course of proceeding was resisted, and a case was brought before the court of

King's Bench (Cairnes *v.* Whelan, Batty's Reports, p. 647, Hudson and Brooke's Reports, vol. i. p. 552) upon a motion for a prohibition to restrain the president of the court of Conscience from making a decree.

On the part of the master of the vessel it was stated, that the amount of these fees had been varied and increased, from time to time, from 1*d.* to 2*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*, and 6*d.* per ton; that in former times a pretext for the claim was afforded to the coal-meters, in their trouble and service in superintending the "measuring" of coals in proper and legally-stamped vessels (see 6 Geo. I. c. 2, 1 Geo. II. c. 21, 33 Geo. III. c, 40), as a fee from the purchaser of coals; but since the Act for uniformity of weights and measures, (5 Geo. IV. c. 74), the selling of coals by "weight" had been almost entirely substituted for the mode of selling by measure, and the office of coal-meter had become unnecessary.

On the part of the coal-meter it was stated by the clerk of the guild of merchants, that, during his recollection, for forty years, the guild had uniformly had and exercised the right of appointing persons from time to time, who were sworn as coal-meters and master measuring porters, to deal fairly and honestly between buyers and sellers of coals, corn, salt, pork, and other measurable commodities, as well by sea as by land, within the city of Dublin and the liberties thereto adjoining, and to fix and vary the wages for such coal-meters, according to the circumstances of the times; that those rights of the guild had not been questioned until within a few years; that on search among the ancient records of the guild, the right to appoint such coal-meters, and fix their wages, appeared to have been exercised by them in the year 1441, when wages were fixed for them, far exceeding, as he believed, the present rate of wages; that these records showed the rights to have been continued from time to time, and that Queen Elizabeth, by her charter dated the 14th of October, 19 Eliz., granted by authority of parliament, confirmed to the guild, for ever, this right and privilege among other their ancient rights and privileges; that it appeared by many subsequent entries of bye-laws and orders of the guild, that they continued to use and exercise those privileges of making appointments of master measuring porters, increasing their number and fixing their wages, and of increasing such wages in a manner suitable to the circumstances of the times, and to the depreciation in the value of money; that in 1677 the wages were 2*d.* per ton, but there was no entry at so low a rate as 1*d.*; that 2*d.* per ton appeared to have been the wages until January 1794, when the guild appointed 15 additional porters in consequence of the increase of coal shipping, and at the same time their wages were necessarily increased to 3*d.* per ton; that in April 1798 they were raised to 4*d.*, and in July 1802 to 6*d.* per ton, the object of the increase being to render the coal-meters more respectable and independent in the discharge of an important public duty. The Act of the 33 Geo. III. c. 40, was relied on as sanctioning the usage, which enacted (s. 8.) that "the master measuring porters," superintending the admeasurement of coals on board, should strike the measuring vessel in a particular mode, and should make good deficiencies, so that the purchasers of coals should have honest measure; imposing a penalty for obstructing them in the discharge of their duty. It was also insisted, that the attendance of the officer was as necessary, and the fee for his attendance as legitimate for superintending the sale of coals by weight, as by measure; that certain duties of customs having been imposed upon coals, culm, and cinders, it was provided by the 6 Geo. IV. c. 107, s. 111, that the commissioners of customs should appoint coal-meters in the service of the customs, for every port, to "measure or weigh" all coals, &c.; and to this was added a proviso that the enactment should not "extend to repeal, or in any way alter or affect, any right of appointment of any meters, possessed under any law or charter by any corporate body," which went not only to recognise the corporate right of the guild, but also showed the right to mete coals by weight as well as by measure.

The court, upon the argument, intimated their desire that the legality of the fees in dispute should be tried in an action; and an action was brought in the name of the coal-meter against the master of the vessel, but judgment was obtained in it as in case of a nonsuit. The court then decided upon the original application for a prohibition on grounds already mentioned in this report (pp. 52, 54), holding, that—as it appeared that the coal-meter, in measuring the cargo, made a rest whenever he had earned about 30*s.* by his superintendence of the measurement, and demanded payment of that sum, and then sued separately for each sum so demanded in the court of Conscience, which had a jurisdiction to the extent of 40*s.* only,—this was a "splitting" of the cause of action, and a prohibition should issue; it also appeared that although the legality of the fee had been contested, the court below had not in any manner tried the question, and on this ground, also, it was held that a prohibition lay.

Abolition of the exclusive Privileges claimed by the Coal-meters.

Notwithstanding these proceedings the levy of the coal-metage was continued. In 1832, the several Acts of the parliament of Ireland imposing restrictions upon the coal trade were repealed by the 2 Will. IV. c. 21. This Act provided, that on a conspicuous place of every vessel in which coals should be publicly offered for sale in any port, harbour, or river in Ireland, there should be affixed a label describing the denomination of such coals, the place whence brought, and the price at which they were offered for sale; imposing, for any omission or false statement, a penalty of £5, to be given to the houses of industry in Dublin or Cork, or to the county infirmary or hospital elsewhere; and it was enacted, that for the purposes of this Act any offence committed in violation thereof in any harbour, port, or river, or within five miles thereof, should be considered as committed within any county, county of a city, or county of a town, containing or contiguous to such harbour, port, or river.

This Statute further enacted (s. 3), that nothing therein should affect any power or authority by law then vested in any corporate or other body, or any person or persons; and (s. 4), that no porter, carman, meter, or weighmaster, however licensed or appointed, should, under any pretext whatever, interfere in or meddle with the sale, measurement, weighing, delivery, or

DUBLIN.

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

storage of coals, save upon request, and by desire, of the buyer or seller thereof; nor sue for, demand, or take, any fee, payment, or reward whatsoever, under pretext of being so licensed or appointed, save when so employed by the buyer or seller; and that it should be lawful to employ, and pay by agreement, any other persons for weighing, measuring, loading or carriage of coals, any law, statute, or usage notwithstanding; provided, however, that this should not be held to bar the claim of any meter or weighmaster to compensation by reason of the loss of any fee or reward he was entitled to before the passing of this Act.

Compensation allowed to them.

A subsequent Act of the same session, 2, 3 Will. IV., c. 90, authorized the Commissioners of the Treasury to grant Compensation to the inspectors and coal-meters of the city of Dublin, and to impose a rate upon coals imported into the port of Dublin to provide a fund for such compensation.

The annual payments authorized by this Act were:—

	The Annual Sum of
To the principal inspector - - - - - -	£112 15 0
„ the inspector and book-keeper - - - - -	236 8 0
„ each meter, in receipt of full emoluments:—	
16 at - - - - - - - - -	51 12 0
24 at - - - - - - - - -	43 0 0
18 at - - - - - - - - -	21 10 0
„ each meter appointed to be put on full, upon death or removal of others - - - - - - -	12 0 0
„ each superannuated meter - - - - - -	38 0 0

If any person entitled to such compensation, appointed to any office under His Majesty's Government, shall procure any income or sum of money, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury to deduct such sums from the compensation; and they may require from the meters returns of their fees as derived from the metage of coals, and revise and alter, but not increase the compensation.

Coal Tax to form Compensation Fund.

To provide a Fund for the Compensation, a duty of 4*d.* per ton was imposed upon all coals, not the produce of Ireland, imported into the port of Dublin, and expressed in the certificate required by 6 Geo. IV. c. 107, to be delivered by the fitter, coal owner, or his agent, to the collector or comptroller at the port of shipment, (see s. 120, of that Act, and 6 Geo. IV. c. 101, schedule (E); but coals for the use of glass, sugar, and salt manufacturers, distillers, brewers, calico printers, iron, brass, and metal founders, paper, woollen, linen, cotton, stuff, and hat manufacturers, dyers, chemical workers, and other manufacturers requiring coals for the use of their manufactures, solely, were exempted. The duty is made applicable to no purpose whatever, save the payment of the compensation; and the Commissioners of the Treasury are required from time to time to reduce the sum to such less sum as may be required for paying the compensation; and as soon as the several persons to whom the compensation is granted shall die, or cease to be entitled to receive it, the duty is no longer to be payable or collected.

Port Duties of the Ballast Board.

We now proceed to those matters connected with the harbour in which the interference of the corporation of Dublin is only indirect or partial, viz., through the corporation for preserving and improving the port and harbour, commonly called the Ballast Board, in which they have six representatives, viz., the lord mayor, the sheriffs, and three of the aldermen.

Ballastage.

1st. *Ballastage.*—The following are the rates imposed for ballast delivered or put out within the harbour of Dublin, or any creek or harbour thereto belonging:—

	40 Geo. III., c. 47, s. 1, and Sched. A.	51 Geo. III., c. 66, s. 4; additional.	Total late Irish Currency.	Present Currency.
For ballast delivered to vessels belonging to Great Britain or Ireland, or the British plantations .....per ton	*s. d.* 1 6	*s. d.* 0 2	*s. d.* 1 8	*s. d.* 1 6½
For ballast delivered to foreign vessels...do..	2 0	0 6	2 6	2 3¾
For heaving ballast on board, such sum as the corporation can reasonably procure the same to be done for, not exceeding per ton [This charge, we are informed, is 3d. per ton.]	0 6	—	0 6	0 5½
For ballast put out of any vessel belonging to Great Britain or Ireland, or the British plantations .....per ton	0 8	—	0 8	0 7½
For ballast put out of any foreign vessel..do..	0 10	—	0 10	0 9¼

Mode of collecting.

The ballastage is payable when application is made for the ballast at the office of the ballast-master, by whose clerk it is received, and returned to him daily.

The usual course in levying the charges payable to the Ballast Board is this,—the master of the vessel states that he wants to clear out; reference is made to an invoice-book, kept in the office, to ascertain whence he came; the tonnage is ascertained from the register, if the vessel be British, from a measurement of the Ballast Office, if foreign. A clearance is then made out containing the amount of the several charges for ballast, pilotage, tonnage, and quayage. This note is checked and entered by the clerk of the check, and, if an order for ballast be contained, it is included in a return made by him of the vessels and amount of ballast required, which he transmits to the supervisor of ballast lighters, to whom that return is the authority to give the ballast.

2d. *Pilotage.*—The rates for pilotage are charged by the 40 Geo. III. c. 47, s. 2, and schedule B, upon the following vessels bound to receive and take on board a pilot, duly licenced as such by the ballast corporation; viz., all vessels coming to or going from the harbour of Dublin, not in ballast, above 50 tons burthen, except vessels laden with coals trading coastways, fish in bulk, or potatoes,—and also, such vessels under 50 tons burthen, or in ballast, as shall require and take a pilot on board. The charges are made by the foot, for every foot of water the vessel shall then draw, and so on in proportion for half a foot of water in all cases, but without allowances for odd inches over or under half a foot; viz. Pilotage.

		Late Irish Currency.			Present Currency.	
		s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
Inwards.						
Foreign Vessels.						
Coming over the bar, from without The Banks	per foot	6	0	.	5	6½
„ „ from within The Banks	„	4	0	.	3	8¼
„ „ from within The Heads	„	3	0	.	2	9¼
From Poolbeg to the quays (in all the above cases)	„	1	6	.	1	4½
British or Irish Ships (except laden as above).						
Coming over the bar, from without The Banks	per foot	3	0	.	2	9¼
„ „ from within The Banks	„	2	0	.	1	10¼
„ „ from within The Heads	„	1	0	.	0	11
From Poolbeg to the quays (in all these cases)	„	1	0	.	0	11
If laden with Coals, not coming from any part of Ireland, and on all Coasting Vessels.						
Coming over the bar, from without The Banks	per foot	2	0	.	1	10¼
„ „ from within The Banks	„	1	0	.	0	11
„ „ from within The Heads	„	1	0	.	0	11
From Poolbeg to the quays (in these cases)	„	0	6	.	0	5½
Outwards.						
Foreign Vessels, laden with Merchandize.						
From the quays to Poolbeg	per foot	1	6	.	1	4½
From Poolbeg over the bar	„	1	6	.	1	4½
Foreign Vessels, in Ballast.						
From the quays to Poolbeg	per foot	1	0	.	0	11
From Poolbeg over the bar	„	1	0	.	0	11
British or Irish Vessels.						
From the quays to Poolbeg	per foot	1	0	.	0	11
From Poolbeg over the bar	„	1	0	.	0	11

3d. *Tonnage.*—The following rates are charged for every voyage upon the tonnage of all vessels coming into the harbour; the tonnage to be computed by outward gauging of the vessels, which the ballast master and other officers appointed for the purpose are empowered to make. Tonnage.

	By the 26 Geo. III., c. 19, s. 29.		By the 51 Geo. III., c. 56, s. 5.		Total late Irish Currency.		Present Currency.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Foreign vessels.....per ton	1	0	0	6	1	6	1	4½
Vessels belonging to His Majesty's subjects, except vessels entirely laden with coals, and coasting vessels from any part of Ireland, per ton	0	6	0	3	0	9	0	8¼
Vessels from Great Britain laden with coals, and coasters from any part of Ireland..per ton	0	4	0	2	0	6	0	5½

The master of a vessel, inward bound, who is directed by the Act to take on board a pilot, and who shall refuse to employ a pilot duly licensed and offering his service, is bound to pay the rates. If a vessel shall have taken on board a fisherman or seaman, within the station for pilots to cruise, on account of a licensed pilot not having appeared within the station, a pilot afterwards boarding is entitled to receive but at the rate of one-half. If the pilots, through distress of weather, are unable to board, and shall lead the vessel into safety, they are entitled to such rewards as the ballast corporation shall think fit, according to the nature of the service rendered. A vessel, having taken a pilot on board, compelled to return to the harbour, and brought in by the pilot who took charge of such vessel out, is obliged to pay, for such pilotage back, one-half the sums appointed for piloting out; and, going out and requiring a pilot, the full sums before specified for that purpose. Ships in ballast, and requiring a pilot, in or out, are prohibited from taking any unlicensed pilot: and to prevent masters of vessels, after being piloted out, refusing to put the pilot on shore, or carrying him to sea, they are charged with 5*s.* 5*d.* by the day for all such time as the pilot shall be detained on board above twenty-four hours.

4th. *Quayage.*—In lieu of the quayage of 5*s.* for every voyage imposed on all vessels (except colliers and coasters) by the 26 Geo. III., a further tonnage-duty was granted by the 32 Geo. III. c. 35, s. 17, for every voyage, as follows: Quayage.

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

	Late Irish Currency. s.	d.
Every ship laden with coals, and every coasting vessel arriving in the port or harbour of Dublin, or harbour of Dunleary - per ton	0	1
Every other ship or vessel - - - - - - - - „	0	2

Timber Duties.

5th. *Duties on timber, stone, &c.*—The following duties are, under the 32 Geo. III., c. 35, s. 19, to be paid at entering the cargo at the custom-house, on the following goods arriving on board any vessel in the port or harbour of Dublin, or harbour of Dunleary :—

Upon timber of all kinds :—

		Late Irish Currency. s.	d.	Present Currency. s.	d.
Planks or blocks of mahogany, and of all other kinds of wood - - - - - - -	per ton	0	6	0	5½
Boards of all kinds - - - - - -					
Staves - - - - - - - -					
Bricks - - - - - - - -					
Blocks of marble and of all kinds of stone -					

Licence Duties.

6th. *Licence duties.*—The following charges were imposed by the 26 Geo. III., c. 19, s. 30, and 32 Geo. III., c. 35, s. 52 :—

	Late Irish Currency. Fine. s.	d.	Per Annum. s.	d.	For Registering. s.	d.
Every wherry, while kept on the river, port, or harbour - - - - - - - -	5	0	5	0	—	
Every gabbard and lighter (other than the lighters belonging to the ballast-office) -	10	0	10	0	—	
Every row boat, sailing boat, and wherry plying for hire within the port and harbour of Dublin, or harbour of Dunleary - - - - - - -					2	8½

Duties applicable to Dunleary Harbour.

The Duties applicable to Dunleary Harbour are as follows :

	56 Geo III., c. 62, s. 28, and Schedule. Duty.	British Cur. s.	d.	1 Geo. IV., c. 26, s. 7. Exemptions.	6 Geo. IV., c. 107, s. 100 Exemptions.
For every vessel belonging to foreigners entering the port or harbour of Dublin .	On the burthen, per ton.	0	6		
For every vessel belonging to his Majesty's subjects entering the port or harbour, save those freighted with coals, and carrying coastways	. .	0	4		
For every vessel freighted with coals, and for every vessel coming coastways from any port in Ireland, entering the port or harbour	. .	0	2	Repealed as to vessels coming coastways . . .	All trade and vessels from one port of the United Kingdom to another deemed to be "coasting."
For all entries, inwards or outwards, of any goods at any custom-house within the port and harbour	For every entry	1	0		
For each invoice, outvoice, coast-cocket, cross-channel cocket, general receipt, tobacco or other receipt, and luggage permit, at such custom-house	Each	2	0	Repealed so far as applying to vessels entering inwards or outwards, coastways, or goods brought from any port in Ireland to Dublin, or from Dublin to any other port in Ireland.	Ditto
For each coast permit and cross-channel permit	. .	2	0	Ditto	Ditto
For each bond, inwards or outwards, save masters' and mates' bond	. .	2	0		
For each bond called a master's and mate's bond	. .	7	6		
For masters' and mates' certificate, and for certificates of registry	. .	7	6		
For each ship entering the port and harbour, for anchorage, slippage, and city dues	. .	7	6	Repealed as to vessels entering inwards or outwards coastways	Ditto
For each bill of view, store note, and for the papers called debenture papers and drawback papers, and for every affidavit of registry and bill of health . . .	. .	2	6		
For every licence to navigate . . .	. .	10	0		
For every transire certificate	. .	10	0		

The Lighthouse Duties are as follows:—

	52 Geo. III., c. 115, s. 2 and s. 5.		1 Geo. IV., c. 26, s. 7.	6 Geo. IV., c. 107, s. 100.
	Duty.	Br. Cur.	Exemptions.	Exemptions.
		s. *d.*		
For every British or Irish ship or decked vessel, navigated according to law, which shall pass any light-house or floating light [on the coast of Ireland], whether the ship or vessel shall be inward or homeward bound, or on a foreign voyage or sailing coastways	For every ton burthen, and in respect of every such light-house or floating light, and every time of passing the same .	0 0¼		
For every foreign ship or decked vessel passing as aforesaid	Ditto . . .	0 0½		
For every entry inwards and entry outwards of any ship or vessel in any port of Ireland	Where the value of such goods shall not exceed £5 .	0 6	Repealed so far as applying to any ship or vessel entering inwards or outwards, coastways, or to any entry, cocket, or warrant, for any goods shipped to or brought from any port in Ireland to any other port therein . .	All trade and vessels from one port of the United Kingdom to another deemed to be "coasting."
And upon every entry, cocket, or warrant, in any such port for shipping goods, inwards or outwards, or from any port in Ireland to any other port therein . .	Where the value of such goods shall exceed £5 . .	2 0		

Dues at the Ballast-office Patent Graving Slip.

The Dues taken at the Patent Graving Slip erected by the Ballast Corporation, as settled by their own authority, are as follows:—

For hawling up . . . . per ton.
For the first 14 days . . . per day.
Afterwards, the lower rate of per day.

We may here mention the Dockage Dues taken at this harbour as connected with the present subject, although not within the jurisdiction or receipt of the Ballast Board.

Dockage. At the Grand Canal Docks.

The Dockage (and Wharfage) Dues, under the 31 Geo. III., c. 42, s. 9, to be collected by the Grand Canal Company for vessels coming into or going out of their docks, or unlading or putting on shore, or lading or putting on board, any goods within the docks, were as follows:—

	Duty not exceeding		Rates actually taken.
		s. *d.*	
For every Irish ship or vessel coming into the floating docks	Per ton	0 6	
For every other ship or vessel	. .	1 0	
For every ship or vessel coming into or using the graving docks	. .	Such graving-dock rates as are paid or received for like purposes at Liverpool.	
For all goods landed or discharged upon any of the quays or wharfs belonging to the floating docks, to the extent of 40 feet, on the north and west quays . .	. .	Such rates of wharfage and payments as are usually taken or received for goods loaded or discharged upon any quays or wharfs at the port of London.	

At the Custom-house Docks.

The Dockage Rates at the Custom-house Docks, under the 5 Geo. IV., c. 92, are,—

	Duty not exceeding		Rates actually taken.
		s. *d.*	
Upon all ships entering to discharge or receive goods, and remaining longer than six weeks	For every week after the expiration of such six weeks, for every registered ton .	0 0½	
Upon light ships permitted to enter such dock for the purpose of laying up . .	For every week from the time of entering, per registered ton	0 0½	

Constitution of the Ballast Board.

We have already in some measure described, at least so far as the enactments on the subject go, the Constitution of the Ballast Board, or Corporation for Preserving and Improving the Port and Harbour of Dublin, in which are now vested the management and revenues of the port, river, and harbour of Dublin, together with the trusts and funds arising in respect of the quays and bridges of the river, and those of still greater importance arising in respect of the light-houses around the whole coast of Ireland, and in whom the future care of the great harbour of Kingstown or Dunleary is ultimately to vest. This constitution, and the results of it, are viewed with considerable dissatisfaction by members of the mercantile body, and by the public generally. We have seen that it consists of three portions:—

The first comprises merely the three annual chief officers of the corporation of Dublin (the lord mayor and sheriffs), who have little, and at all events only temporary influence there; and, in consequence, do not in general form attending members of the board during their years of office.

The second comprises three aldermen of the city, elected for this office by the board of aldermen, and who, when elected, sit for life.

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

The third and most numerous class of which the Ballast Board consists, is composed of 17 individuals, nominated to the office purely by a system of self-election, which the statutable constitution of the board sanctions. This constitution imposes no qualification. It is not necessary that the individual selected to fill a vacancy should be a mercantile or nautical man, or represent the shipping interest, or in any way be connected with the city or its trade. A plan, however, of constructing the board, is said to have been adopted and acted upon, viz., of electing one nobleman, and four gentlemen of rank out of trade, and the remaining members from merchants and shipowners.

Any member who neglects to attend to his duty for a period of three months is removable.

At the time of our Inquiry the Earl of Meath and Earl of Longford were stated to be the only members not merchants or traders. They had not attended as required by the Act. Neither they nor any other members who neglected to attend appear at any time to have been removed for their non-attendance.

The board meet, at their house in Westmoreland-street, in the city of Dublin, on every Thursday for business connected with the light-houses, and on every Friday for business connected with the port of Dublin, and oftener if occasion require. On those two days the accounts of the respective departments are submitted. Books of proceedings are kept, one for each department. The presence of three members is necessary to form a board; from five to seven usually attend; the third member entering the room takes the chair, and, as chairman, signs every account which passes the board. There is no gratuity paid for attendance, nor fine for non-attendance.

Two other very influential bodies in the city are so connected with the Ballast Corporation as very much to increase the influence which its members possess; those are the Board of Directors of the Bank of Ireland, and the Council of the Chamber of Commerce; and the mutual power of the individuals seems very much to be consolidated by a course of using the self-electing powers of the Ballast Corporation in favour of those who belong to those bodies.

At the time of our Inquiry it appeared that the following gentlemen were members of all these bodies, viz.:—

Arthur Guinness.	Thomas Crosthwait.
William P. Lunell.	Thomas Wilson.

The following were members of the Ballast Corporation, and of the Council of the Chamber of Commerce:—

Simeon Boileau.	Thomas Sherlock.
Charles Haliday.	

The following were members of the Ballast Corporation, and Directors of the Bank of Ireland:—

George Frederick Brooke.	George Roe.

And, besides, four other gentlemen were pointed out to us as Directors of the Bank of Ireland, and members of the Council of the Chamber of Commerce.

This connexion was stated as a ground why the Council of the Chamber of Commerce had not proved so effective a control over the Ballast Board as might otherwise have been expected.

The Bank Directors possess a considerable power over the mercantile body of Dublin; and in the constitution of the Ballast Board it is considered that the "Bank Director Party" have obtained a predominant influence.

Oath of Office.

The members of the body are bound, before they proceed to execute the purposes of the Act, to take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:—

"I do solemnly promise and swear that I will faithfully and impartially, according to the best of my skill and knowledge, execute the several powers and trusts committed to me in and by an Act, &c., *intituled, &c.*, without favour or affection, prejudice, or malice: And I do solemnly swear that I have not entered, and that, during my being a member of the corporation appointed by the said Act, will not enter into any contract, *directly or indirectly, for executing the purposes of the said Act, or any of them, or for supplying any material for carrying on or executing the same,* nor will I be engaged in any security for any person or persons holding, or who shall hold, any office by virtue of the said Act, or for any person or persons entering into, or who shall enter into, any contract relating to the execution of any part of the said Act. So help me, God!"

Materials for the Works supplied by Members.

Notwithstanding this solemn obligation we found that members of the board were in the habit of supplying materials for carrying on the works to a very considerable extent.

Thus, in the accounts for the year ended the 5th of January 1833, we discovered the following items, under various heads of account:—

1st. Messrs. George Drevar and Sons; Mr. George Drevar, an export provision merchant, one of the firm, having become a member of this board in the year 1831.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Graving slip—						
A buoy, May 21	16	1	2			
Harbour—						
Buoys, January 61	30	2	10			
June 4	56	6	6			
October 29	20	18	7			
Pilot Boats—						
Buoys, June 9	11	19	8			
				135	8	9
Carry forward				£135	8	9

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward . .				135	8	9
Light-houses—						
Arran Island	4	5	0			
Cape Clear	4	5	0			
Eagle Island	44	17	4			
Innistrahul	4	5	0			
Eagle Island	12	14	8			
Maidens	62	4	0			
South Rock	20	6	4			
Skelligs	16	19	8			
Slyne Head	30	18	4			
Ditto	12	14	8			
Tusker	12	14	8			
Tory	8	10	0			
				234	14	8
Relief—						
Beef and Pork	19	6	4			
" "	7	6	0			
Star—	13	15	11			
Pork	7	6	0			
Sea-gull—						
Beef, &c.	19	11	4			
Brilliant—						
Cooperage and Provisions	48	18	10			
Light-houses and Light-ships' Stores	53	15	10			
Supply	1	9	10			
Santa Margaretta—						
Beacon	45	4	4			
Burford						
Ditto	3	1	6			
				219	15	11
				£589	19	4

2d. Messrs. Boileau and George; Mr. Simeon Boileau, a druggist, one of the firm, having become a member of the Ballast Board in 1831.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Dredging Barge—						
Paints, November 26	2	7	2			
Graving Slip—						
Paints, November 26	8	16	9			
Harbour—						
August 15	3	15	8			
December 29	1	1	9			
North Quay Wall—						
November 26	10	5	11			
Pilot Boats—						
December 22	6	7	2			
				32	14	5
Light-houses—						
Ardglass	1	4	11			
Arranmore	13	10	7			
Arran Island	12	6	3			
Balbriggan	7	16	3			
Carlingford	45	16	8			
Carlingford Lough	9	11	6			
Cape Clear	17	10	11			
Clare Island	16	4	9			
Cork	49	14	6			
Copeland	13	15	11			
Dunmore	5	16	0			
Duncannon	3	12	1			
Howth Bayley	12	3	2			
Howth Pier	10	16	2			
Hook	18	4	11			
Innisgort	10	18	3			
Innistrahul	18	0	4			
Kinsale	17	16	7			
Killaduane	10	19	4			
Killibegs	17	10	3			
Loughswilly	11	2	8			
				324	12	0
Carry forward .				£357	6	5

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward				357	6	5
Loophead	£19	15	3			
Eagle Island	5	7	8			
Maidens	106	6	0			
Mutton	10	6	6			
North Wall	8	10	6			
South Rock	20	6	4			
Poolbeg	3	1	5			
Skilligs	42	14	2			
Tusker	20	9	7			
Tory	92	13	7			
Wicklow	34	16	2			
Relief	14	2	11			
Star	14	12	2			
Seagull	13	11	1			
Brilliant	10	4	8			
Supply	3	16	9			
				420	14	9
				£778	1	2

3d. Messrs. Wilson, Son, and Co.; Mr. Thomas Wilson, an import and export timber merchant, one of the firm, having been elected a member of the Ballast Board in 1821.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Graving slip—						
Timber, December 7	61	19	8			
February 22	45	0	9			
				107	0	5
Harbour—						
Timber, October 15	19	15	8			
February 11	21	7	3			
				41	2	11
Light-houses—						
Eagle Island. Timber	227	7	10			
Glyne Head	18	4	8			
				245	12	6
				£393	15	10

4th. Messrs. L. Crosthwait and Sons; Mr. Thomas Crosthwait, an import and export merchant, and iron-founder, one of the firm, having been elected a member of the Ballast Board in 1826.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Graving Slip—						
Metal castings, December 27	57	11	0			
Iron work, March 13	26	3	4			
				83	14	4
Light-houses—						
Eagle Island	522	11	2			
Hook	11	19	11			
Killibegs. Iron works	12	1	10			
Eagle Island „	519	12	3			
Maidens	1	1	7			
Sligo	397	1	11			
Tory	1	6	6			
				1,465	15	2
Oil Store	58	9	2	58	9	2
				£1,607	18	8

Construction of the Oath.

The members of the board stated to us that the "contract" to which they understood the Oath to apply was a public written contract; a contract, whether by public advertisement or in any other way; and that they did not conceive a verbal agreement for the supply of materials to be within the terms of the oath; an order given by an officer of the board for any articles, supplied pursuant to the order, they did not conceive to be within the oath; an engagement, under a penalty, to supply any particular article for any given time, or to make any particular work, they conceived was a contract within its meaning.

No bill was ever objected to at the board on the ground that it contained a demand for materials for carrying on any works supplied by a member of the board, or by a firm to which a member of the board belonged. No objection was made to the gentlemen so supplying articles to the board sitting at the board when their bills were presented and passed. One gentleman (Mr. Drevar) indeed stated that he generally made it a practice not to be at the board when his bills were presented; but the others stated that they acted under the impression they entertained, whether right or wrong, as to the meaning of the oath, and never absented themselves upon account of their bills having been furnished. They have even sat as chairmen upon the examination of their accounts, it being the peculiar duty of the chairman (who is the third gentleman entering the board-room) to scrutinize the accounts, and to initial

them for payment if unobjected to. On one day a gentleman passed, in this manner, forty-one bills, furnished by the firm of which he was a co-partner.

Mr. Boileau said,—"My firm had been, for twelve years before I became a member of the board, in the habit of supplying the corporation with different articles, so long ago as 1818. I was elected a member of the board in 1831. I never supplied any articles under any contract, in the sense in which that term has been before explained; and we are in the habit of supplying other firms with similar articles. No member of our firm was, at any time before, amember of the ballast board; the goods were supplied to order of Mr. Halpin and Captain Grantham."

Mr. Wilson stated,—"I attend to one branch of our business; it consists of various departments; I take one or two to myself; my partner takes others. Amongst the latter the timber business falls more particularly under my partner's superintendence, and it so happens that not, in my recollection, have I, individually, ever made a sale of any article to the superintendent of the works of the corporation; and, so far from attending a board on a day when accounts of mine were to be passed, I have been, in most cases, ignorant that even purchases had been made from my house. My particular attention is directed to the West India business, and my partner's to the timber business."

Mr. Thomas Crosthwait made the following statement:—"Light-house lanterns used to be furnished before I became a member of the board, (I think two or three were so furnished,) by the firm of Leland Crosthwait and Sons, which, in the manufacture, was composed of T. Crosthwait and L. Crosthwait, jun. My father, L. Crosthwait, the elder, was then a member of the board, but was not a partner in that business. We were all three partners in general business, under the firm of Leland Crosthwait and Sons, but, by a private arrangement between us, the department from which the light-house lanterns were supplied belonged to Thomas and Leland, junior. We extended the manufacture to Chapelizod, and took a man, a millwright, of the name of Thomas Kearney, into our employment; he had done work, I understand, before for the ballast office; and Mr. Maquay was anxious the light-houses should be done in Dublin. Mr. Maquay was a member of the board, and it was from a conversation with him that the first work was done at Chapelizod for the ballast office, previous to my being a member of the board. When the work was undertaken there I was no member of the board. I stated to Mr. Halpin that I never would meddle with the prices; that, having got the lanterns made elsewhere, he could best know whether the board would be benefited by getting them made at Chapelizod or not. After I became a member of the board I never applied to have any work done. I never undertook to investigate any of the prices, merely stating to Thomas Kearney that he must keep them as moderate as possible, and telling Mr. Halpin on no account to get any work done unless it was decidedly for the advantage of the board. It is fair to say there was an advantage I did conceive I had out of the transactions, which was, having a large manufactory (a large flax-spinning mill), requiring constant repairs, it was an object to me to keep good workmen together; and I was enabled to keep a greater number of men constantly employed, whom I occasionally employed in the repairs of the machinery. I wish to state further, that in the course of my experience in machinery, these twenty-two or twenty-three years, I had not so good a workman or so clear-headed a man as Kearney. If I was intending to make money of the board I never would have undertaken to do the work in that way. Mr. Halpin was aware of the cost of the article; I was not at the time I undertook it: if I had heard of a surmise that there was any impropriety in so supplying the articles I should have at once stopped supplying them; I did so the moment a surmise of the kind was expressed."

Officers.

The Officers of the establishment (not including the persons engaged in the execution of the works) are as follows:—

Ballast-master.
Secretary.
Secretary's clerk.
Book-keeper and clerk of the cheque.
Inspector of works.
Assistant inspector of works.
Pilot-master.
Deputy pilot-master and inspector of quarries.
Two haven-masters.
Two supervisors of ballast-lighters; one of them also pay-clerk.
Examinator of light duties.
Two assistant examinators of light duties.
Messenger and inspector of nuisances.

Ballast-master.

The Ballast-master is the general head of the office; all receipts and disbursements pass through his hands. He gives daily attendance, and references are made to him on all occasions; he receives all accounts of demands on the board, which come to him certified by the officer who has immediate cognizance of the department to which the accounts relate; they are examined by him, or his private examining clerk, under his inspection: these accounts are made up, when marked by him, weekly, and returned to the secretary with a docket, and by him submitted to the board for their order for payment. When the accounts have passed the board, the ballast-master again receives them, and pays the amount to the several individuals.

Applications for ballast are made at his office; the amount of the ballastage is required at the time; it is received by a clerk of the ballast-master, and returned to him daily.

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

His receipts are paid into the Bank of Ireland, to the credit of the corporation, on every Saturday.

The ballast-master had the apartments in the house in Westmoreland Street attached to his office; but some years ago the board sanctioned an arrangement between him and the secretary, to allow the secretary to occupy them.

As ballast-master, and as an allowance for his three clerks, he has a salary in the port account of £332 6*s.* a-year, and another salary in the lights' account of £432 6*s.* a-year.

The ballast-master receives besides, to his own use, the sum of 5 per cent. paid upon the several local taxes on the lots and quays; he pays a salary to another person for collecting these rates, and has a surplus profit, without trouble, of £70 a-year.

Secretary. The Secretary has a salary of £184 12*s.* 4*d.* a-year in the port account, and another salary of £184 12*s.* 4*d.* a-year in the lights' account; and has, besides, the apartments, and allowances for coals, and 40 guineas a-year for providing house servants. He has a Clerk paid, by the board, £35 a-year charged to the port account, and a like sum charged to the lights' account.

Secretary's Clerk.

Book-keeper and Clerk of the Cheque. The Book-keeper and Clerk of the Cheque has a salary of £100 a-year in the port account, and another salary of £100 a-year in the lights' account.

Inspector of Works. The Inspector of Works, besides a residence at the stores, and 30 guineas a-year as an allowance for keeping a horse, has a salary of £184 12*s.* 4*d.* in the port account, another of £92 6*s.* in the west quay walls' account, and a third of £369 4*s.* 8*d.* in the lights' account.

He resides in Dublin at the North Wall, and the works in the port are under his superintendence. He visits the light-houses round the coasts generally twice a-year; he reports annually to the board on the state of the works, and, when application is made for a new light-house, he examines and reports upon it.

The inspector has a general control over all the works, and has the power of making orders without the direction of the board, particularly as to the supplying of materials. New works are not undertaken without the direction of the board; but where immediate repairs are necessary, as from the breaking down of a sea-wall, he has orders to get them done without waiting for a reference to the board.

Materials are not supplied by contract, nor advertised for; in few instances have works been done by contract, the board itself generally undertaking the execution. The selection of the materials and of the persons to supply them is left to the inspector, the board not giving any directions upon the subject. This is, consequently, an office of the utmost importance and responsibility.

Assistant Inspector. The Assistant Inspector has a salary of £50 a-year in the port account, and another salary of £200 a-year in the lights' account. The inspector himself is not an engineer; he was brought up as a builder. His son, the assistant inspector, has been educated as an engineer. Previously to his appointment there was no professional engineer in the employment of the board. He entered on his office about the year 1830.

There was formerly a "store-keeper," who had charge of all stores for the lighters, and purchased materials under the directions of a committee of the board. The person who last held this office stated to us that there were no checks upon him but his own accounts or his own books, one against another; the public, he said, were, in a great measure, dependent on his honesty and care. He had a salary of £78 a-year, a house in the Ballast-office Yard on City-quay, and coals. During his term of office the members of the board did not, to his recollection, ever supply stores.

This office was abolished about the year 1828, as unnecessary, and the business of the lighters was transferred to the yard adjoining the slip at the north side of the river. The inspector of works seems, at first, to have undertaken the duties which the store-keeper previously discharged; but, in some time after, he had his son appointed as an assistant under him. The suspended store-keeper attributes his removal to his having acted in a manner independently of the inspector of works, and to the wish of that officer to obtain the entire patronage and control over the ballast-office business, and to get his son into office. He urges the necessity of establishing a proper system of checks on the stores, and of having regular store-books kept.

Pilot-master. The Pilot-master has a salary of £69 4*s.* 8*d.* a-year in the port account, and is also superintendent of light-ships, at a salary of £76 18*s.* 4*d.*

He has also £30 (Irish) in addition to his salary, under the heads of premiums and rewards.

Deputy-pilot-master. The harbour-master of Kingstown (appointed by the commissioners of that harbour) is appointed, by the ballast board, Deputy Pilot-master, and pays the pilots; he has no emoluments as such, but he is paid, as inspector of the quays at Bullock, £92 a-year.

Haven-masters. There are two Haven-masters, or harbour-masters, with salaries of £73 17*s.* each.

The neglect of duty by these officers was loudly complained of. The ship-captains conceive it to be the duty of these officers to attend on the river, at the least, from about half-flood to half-ebb, for the purpose of appointing stations for the vessels, and keeping a clear channel. This is done at other places, as at Belfast, Cork, &c.

The captain of the William Fawcett steamer, who had been constantly resorting to the port for about five years, and from sixteen to eighteen times in the year, stated that he never saw them perform any duty, except twice. On the one occasion they removed him from his birth to make room for a Government steamer, which had come in with troops, although, at the time of his removal, the troops had all got out; on the other occasion, upon a complaint being made, one of the harbour-masters came to see whether the pilot did his duty in placing the vessel in a proper station. He said he had known several instances of inconvenience arising from the absence of these officers; his vessel had often been obliged to be outside another vessel when it was her right to be alongside the quay; timber vessels had been

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

allowed to discharge alongside the quay, and to have timber floating in the river or projecting from the quays, to the inconvenience of his and other vessels,—facts also attested by others. On one occasion his vessel got on shore from the neglect of the harbour-master; there was sufficient water in the river, but it was blocked up by vessels which ought to have been anchored in a different position, so as to leave a passage free. He complained to the Ballast Board, who called up the harbour-master, and told him to remedy the evil in future; but this did not appear to be followed by any alteration in practice, or increase of attention.

Some of the witnesses whom we examined ascribed the inefficiency of the harbour-masters to the lowness of their salaries: they said that one of them, being the owner of several vessels, could not, as a person possessed of property, be expected to devote the necessary attention to the duties of the office for so small a sum; that the other was an old man; and that constant and vigilant attendance was requisite to regulate the vessels, and keep in their places the buoys, which were often displaced, and the removal of which frequently occasioned accidents. The inconvenience arising from the want of proper regulation of the vessels occurs both between the walls and below them, but principally below them, where the colliers bring to anchor. At the quays, when a large steamer comes up, there is no berth for her; a vessel, with her cargo discharged, is lying there; the captain of the steamer has no power to remove her, not even to slack a rope from her; the harbour-masters are not to be found; and it depends on the civility of the master whether or not he will give place to the vessel arriving, which is often obliged to lie outside, and at great risk, where the vessel is a heavy one.

On the other hand respectable persons deposed to what they considered the efficient discharge of their duties by the harbour-masters; that they had often, particularly the senior master, been seen actively employed in the discharge of those duties, although they never had been seen on the river in boats; that though they had no office of their own on the quays, where the vessels coming up the river had need of them, they had an office at the Ballast Board House, and were to be heard of at the Ballast Office Yard, City-quay; that upon vessels coming up the river, and waiting for the coming of the harbour-masters, berths had been provided for them; but they had not been generally known to interfere in removing vessels which lay in the middle of the channel. It is admitted indeed that attendance at night is necessary, and is not given; and trading vessels and steam-vessels frequently come in at night.

It seems that one effective harbour-master, with the command of a boat on the river, could, by proper attention, discharge all the requisite duty.

Supervisors of Ballast Lighters.

There are two Supervisors of Ballast Lighters: one of them has a salary of £92. 6*s.* a-year, and a residence at the Ballast Office Yard; the other has a salary of £70 a-year as supervisor, and, as pay-clerk, a further salary of £45 a-year in the port account, and of £10 a-year in the lights' account.

It is the duty of the supervisors to measure all foreign ships, to ascertain the tonnage, and to see the vessels ballasted.

One of the supervisors is also pay-clerk: the other is stationed at the Ballast Office Yard, and is supposed to have the general superintendence of the gabbard-men and boat's crew employed in the supply of ballast, and he keeps their accounts. He has also the charge of the buoys, and other matters deposited at the Ballast Office Yard. The duty of fixing the buoys belongs to the harbour-master.

Examinators of Light Duties.

There are three officers, a principal and two assistants, employed as Examinators of Light Duties; the principal has a salary of £150 a-year; the assistants have £70 a-year each.

Messenger.

The Messenger has £17 a-year in the port account, £6 a-year in the west quay walls' account, and £6 a-year in the lights' account: he has also £6 a-year as inspector of nuisances in the port account.

Amount of Salaries.

The Amount of Salaries, exclusively of allowances, is as follows:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
In the Port Account	1,425	15	4
„ West Quay Walls	98	6	0
„ Lights	1,704	1	4
	£3,228	2	8

Pensions and Allowances.

There is a Pension List for disabled and superannuated workmen; it amounted to £2. 14*s.* 9*d.* per week. Persons were placed on it by the special orders of the Board.

Weekly allowances are also made, on orders of the Board, to workmen meeting with accidents, and gabbard-men.

Business of the Board.

The Business despatched by the Ballast Board and their officers can best be treated of under the heads of the different objects for which the several duties and rates vested in them were imposed; and with the view of discovering how far each particular tax received by them, compared with the expenditure which might be supposed to be incurred, peculiarly with regard to the trusts and purposes for which that tax was imposed, yielded a profit or produced a loss, we entered into a particular examination of their accounts for the year ended 5th January, 1833.

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

Ballast Department.

The receipts and expenditure in regard to Ballast, in 1832, were—

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Receipts for ballast to vessels heaving in and heaving out	7,678	9	6			
„ „ on shore	21	10	0			
				7,679	19	6
Expenditure for ballast-raising	2,939	0	6			
„ ballast lighters	2,315	0	6			
„ ballast on shore	164	4	1			
				5,418	5	1
Leaving an apparent profit of				£2,261	14	5

But, as the expenses for establishment, pensions, charities, printing, stationery, &c., must be considered, of course the real profit is not nearly so great.

The reason of the excess of expenditure, stated under the head of ballast on shore, is, that the Board have thought proper to charge the Grand Canal Company for dredging at the entrance to their docks, and to place the expense not to the account of the harbour, but as if the work were done for the private benefit of that company. The charge was, for 5,477 tons, £148. 9*s.* 7*d.* The Grand Canal Company had not paid this demand.

The charge for ballast supplied to shipping is 1*s.* 8*d.* (Irish) for the material, and 3*d.* (Irish) for heaving, making 1*s.* 11*d.* per ton. This is considered too heavy a charge; it is contended that it ought not to be more than the article actually costs the Ballast Board to supply it; especially because, as a tax, it presses most upon the traders least able to bear it, viz., those having no cargoes.

We were informed that in London the ballast is not heaved by the corporation, but the ship-owners employ persons to put it on board; and that in Bristol and Liverpool it is supplied by private agreement with individuals, the price or charge fluctuating according to circumstances. There, in general, one ship can get it from another; but that cannot be done in Dublin: if the vessels have ballast to put out, they must get it done by the Ballast Board, who charge 9*d.* per ton for removing it into the lighter; and those vessels which require ballast are bound to take it from the Ballast Board, who have their charge again for supplying it and heaving it on board.

Stones serve as ballast, but they must be taken as a cargo: thus limestone, paving-stones, &c., are exported; but if they do not fetch a price at the port to which they are taken there will be no saving, the vessel being charged as "in cargo;" and consequently the practice of exporting those commodities does not prevail to any extent.

A prohibition, as we have stated, exists on the export of manure, which it appears to us ought to be removed; the street manure, particularly, would answer for ballast; and the scavenging of the city might thus become a profit instead of a charge to the citizens. The Paving Board, since the streets have been "Macadamised," have sold the street manure at a low rate; its price would be raised by allowing a free export—an advantage which those on whom the local tax is levied are entitled to. The removal of the restriction has been objected to, as likely to affect the supply of manure from the city to the adjacent country; but the actual operation of such restrictions, and of excessive local port charges generally, ought to be attended to. The result commonly is, that the inward freight to the port is increased, and thence comes an increased price of commodities imported. Thus, here, ballast is an unproductive cargo; street manure would answer the purpose of ballast, and would be a productive cargo. The inward freight is increased from the necessity of taking and paying for ballast, instead of taking a cargo of street manure. Colliers are obliged not only to pay for ballast, but to defray a charge for removing it when they reach their port of destination; and hence the price of coals in Dublin is enhanced. The policy of such restraints upon free intercommunication seems no longer maintainable.

For carrying on this branch of business there are 16 lighters, and six gabbard-men attached to each, exclusively employed in dredging ballast and shipping it.

A boat's crew is also kept, who are employed to see that the buoys are properly fixed, and that the gabbard-men do their duty in proper working ground.

Ballast is usually delivered at the Ballast Office Yard, on the City-quay. Sometimes it is sent to vessels that will not steady without it; when steadied they are brought down to the yard for the rest of the supply required.

The supply of ballast to the shipping is admitted to be regular.

Pilot Department.

The receipts and expenditure in respect to Pilotage, in 1832, were—

	£.	s.	d.
From the masters or owners of vessels for inward or outward pilotage	5,010	16	7
From pilot-boats, proportion of earnings	495	9	11
	£5,506	6	6
Pilotage repaid to pilots	4,886	11	5
Pilot-boats, repairs, &c.	321	1	4
Pilot station, Poolbeg, to take outward pilots out of ships	172	9	8
Superannuated pilots	93	0	0
	£5,473	2	5

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

To this, if we add the salary of the pilot-master, even exclusively of a share of the general expenses, a loss appears to be sustained upon the pilotage. It is alleged that the rates of pilotage are so low that the Board will not make further deductions from the pilots than they do.

The whole of the pilot system connected with the port of Dublin is the ground of serious dissatisfaction, and is alleged to be worse conducted than any other similar establishment in the kingdom.

The pilots have been divided into two classes, termed river pilots and sea pilots.

The river pilots take the vessel down; they go only as far as the Dublin lighthouse at Poolbeg, so that the vessels going out have no pilotage at sea.

The sea pilots bring the vessels up the river; but many of them are said to be very incompetent and defective in skill as to the navigation of the harbour and river. We were informed they had frequently run the William Fawcett steamer aground when she ought to have got up, and when there was sufficient water in the river. The captain stated that he conceived he could not, when the pilot came on board and took charge of the vessel, take the charge out of his hands; for he should have done it at his own risk, as, if any accident happened, the owners could not in that case recover upon the insurance.

The ignorance of the sea pilots as to the navigation of the river is considered so great that the captains of the steam-vessels which resort to the port seem in general to put no confidence in them. Coasters (which class now, since the 6th Geo. IV. c. 107, includes all vessels from one port to another in the United Kingdom) are not, we were told, obliged to take pilots on board going to London; and, consequently, a spirit of dissatisfaction is created among those who, there, are free from an impost which, here, they are compelled to pay, whether they take the pilots on board or not; and it is alleged that a pilot is more required in the port of London than at Dublin. All that the Ballast Board look to, it is complained is, that the pilotage dues are paid. Some masters of steam-vessels pay the pilots, and will not allow them on board.

The nature and merits of the complaints upon the subject of the pilotage here cannot be properly understood without some description of the harbour and bay of Dublin, and of the dangerous banks which obstruct its entrance and the approaches to it, particularly from the southward.

Dublin harbour is, properly, the channel of the river Liffey, which has been quayed on both sides through the city. On the south side the wall has been extended from Ringsend to the Poolbeg lighthouse at its extremity, three miles in length.

A rough mole, called the Great North Wall, has been carried across the strand on the north side from the shore, near Clontarf, towards the Poolbeg lighthouse.

About halfway from the lighthouse, on the south wall, is the fort called the Pigeon House; and in the channel between these is the anchorage called Poolbeg, where vessels may lie in 15 feet at low water. A quarter of a mile below the Pigeon House there was a shoal, called the Ford, across the channel, the deepest water on the north side being three feet at low water. From this to the Pigeon House dock is the anchorage called the Pigeon House Hole, with 12 feet water. Above the Pigeon House the channel becomes narrower and shallower.

The bay of Dublin is five miles and a half wide at the entrance between the point of Howth, called the Baily and Dalkey Island, in a S.S.W. direction; three miles and a quarter deep from this line to the Poolbeg Light, at the end of the South Wall; and six miles deep to the Quay Light, at the end of the North Quay, opposite Ringsend.

About four miles without the bay is the northern end of the bank called the Kish, which is the head of a range of dangerous banks called the Irish Grounds, extending along the coasts of Wicklow, at the distance of about seven miles from the shore.

Halfway between the Kish and Poolbeg Light is Burford Bank, a narrow ridge stretching across the mouth of the bay for a mile, on which there are barely three fathoms water, and at the south end two and a half only at low-water springs. There is also, S.S.W. half a mile from the Baily Light, a bank called Rossbeg, on which the least water is two fathoms and a half.

A broad strand, called the North and South Bulls, occupies all the upper part of the bay; the tail of the sand called the North Bull, running athwart the entrance of the Liffey, forms the bar of Dublin, on the shoal part of which there are from six to seven feet at low water of ordinary springs.

The range of sandbanks to the southward of Dublin bay runs, with some interruptions, as far as Arklow. The northernmost, called the Kish, runs with two fathoms S. by W. two miles to its middle, where there is only one fathom. From its south extremity there is a swatchway with nine fathoms, one mile and a quarter south, to the north end of Bray Bank, which runs S.W. one mile and a half, nearly to the Codling Ridge, with one to three fathoms. The Codling Ridge consists of three separate banks formed of stone and gravel, having in some places only six feet. It extends three miles S.E. Three miles south of the Codling Ridge is the South Ridge, with from four to five fathoms, and the swatch has seven fathoms on either side. Three miles to the S.W. are the small banks called the Wicklow Banks or India Grounds, about two miles in length. The channel within the banks has, in general, 15 fathoms, and soundings pretty regular towards the shore. The Mouldditch Bank, south of Bray Head, with two to three fathoms only, runs N.E. one mile and a half from the shore. The Horse-shoe Bank, on passing Wicklow Head, extends S.W. above a mile, and has five feet on it near its north end, which is its most shallow part. Some rocks near Dalkey Island, the Gray Stones south of Bray Head, and the Wolves Rock south of the Horseshoe, also obstruct the navigation. Two leagues from Wicklow Head, S.E. by E., and five miles from the coast, is the north end of Arklow Bank, another ridge stretching 11 miles N.N.E. and S.S.W.; at its northern

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

extremity are four feet on it, and at its southern from 8 to 18 feet. Off Kilmichael Point, one mile from the shore, is the north end of Kilgorman Bank, running s.w. by s. five miles. It has six feet at the north end, and three fathoms at the south end, opposite to Courtown. Kilmichael Bank lies inside. The Rusk and Ram, a narrow sand, begins about half a mile off Cahore Point, south of Courtown, and extends four miles s. by w. Its north end has six feet on it. Two miles to the south, and running two leagues N.E. by S.W., is a ridge called the Black Water Bank, with two to three fathoms. In the swatch between are patches called the Money Weights, with 8 to 12 feet water.

The Tusker Rock lies outside all these banks, about five miles from the shore. Halfway from the Tusker to the shore is a long narrow sand, called the Bailies, on which are six feet water, its north end reaching to the Splough, a rocky shoal about a mile S.E. from Greenore Point, on which are only three feet water. Four miles N.N.E. of the Tusker, and as much E. of Greenore Point, is the south end of the New Ground, a shoal which runs one league to the N.E., having ten feet water on it. About two miles N.E. of Greenore Point is a shoal called Holden's Bed. It lies S.W. and N.E., and is three miles long and one broad. Near its S.W. end are seven feet water on it, and on other parts from two to two and a half fathoms. Between Holden's Bed and Wexford entrance is the Dogger Bank, connecting the south or Rosslare point with the bar.

None of the harbours which range along this line of shoals are capable of affording shelter for the larger class of vessels resorting to the port of Dublin.

Wicklow harbour is only fit for small vessels, having but eight feet on the bar at spring tides, and four or five at neaps. A vessel may stop in the bay in three or four fathoms in westerly winds.

Arklow harbour is fit only for boats, and the passage to it is crooked and liable to shift. Vessels lie about a mile E. or S.E. of the Arklow river in from five to eight fathoms.

Courtown harbour has lately been formed for small craft, with two rough piers, and a floating dock inside.

Wexford has a large and capacious harbour, but the access to it is obstructed by a bar, on which there is sometimes not more than seven feet water; and in the passage to Wexford there are several sandbanks, which, as well as the bar, are liable to shift, and render the harbour difficult of access, and even dangerous to a stranger.

It is evident that the terms of the Act of Parliament regulating the charges for pilotage contemplate that the Dublin pilots ought to go outside the banks we have described, to the full extent. That they neglect this duty is indisputable. The charges for pilotage we have seen are divided into "inside" and "outside" pilotage, and the decision as to what is "outside" and what is "inside" pilotage has been a ground of complaint, as well as the neglect to perform properly the duty for which the charge is imposed.

The captain of the Innisfail steamer, plying from Cork, stated that he did not object to the charge for pilotage on steamers generally for duty performed or offered to be performed; he thought it a fair charge on steamers for river services, merely as a protection to underwriters; but he thought it unfair as it had been usually charged here. The steamers were usually two, three, or four hours within the banks, coming up from the southward, when hailed by the pilot-boats. After passing the banks the navigation is safe up to Kingstown harbour: to a stranger the great difficulty is the getting inside of those banks. He never sees the Dublin pilots till off Bray Head or Killiney; they are of no service there. When hailed by the pilot-boat within a mile or two of Bray Head he had been charged "outside" pilotage; it had been ruled against him that that was outside pilotage. The rule enforced by the officers of the Ballast Board, he said, was this—that what is above Bray Head they hold to be bay pilotage, subject to 2*s.* per foot only on "natives;" but what is below Bray Head, viz., *where the church of Bray is hid by the head,* they charge us outside pilotage, subject to 3*s.* per foot. At that point where the church of Bray is hid by the head the vessel is four miles within the banks abreast, and 30 miles within them to the southern entrance, viz., Arklow or South Bank.

Even as to the river navigation, the captains of the steam-vessels in a short time become better acquainted with it than these pilots; and, notwithstanding their doubts as to the effect in regard to insurances, they commonly take the charge of the ships themselves as they come in, from a conviction of the necessity of not intrusting them to the pilots, who generally give up, from a sense of their own incompetence. Indeed, as to the larger class of steamers, these pilots are ignorant of their management, and unable to take charge of them.

The pilots, notwithstanding, usually obtain from the captains the formal certificates that the pilot has performed his duty, boarding at one place and leaving at another, *i. e.* at the quays; the pilot being ready to perform his duty as well as he can, the captains think themselves justified in signing these documents.

The captain of the Innisfail, upwards of six years in the service, and trading every week, informed us, that, for the last 18 months, he had not taken a pilot on board; for the first six or 12 months he took them on board constantly, but very seldom since, having no confidence in them. When hailed by the first pilot-boat, he signs a certificate, on being presented, specifying on a printed form the place where he is hailed; in these forms he strikes out the word "piloted," and writes "spoke;" he also puts "spoke" for "boarded," and strikes out the words "left at," so that, the pilots being paid on these certificates, the Board ought to be apprized of the places where the pilot-boats speak his vessel, and of the little use that is made of them. As a class, he considered them an inefficient, nerveless, frightened set of men, and said that no mischief had happened to his vessel in this harbour except when he had taken them on board.

Another master of a steam-vessel deposed, that for two years he had not taken a pilot on board, considering them of no use. When he had a cargo on board, and was hailed by them,

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

he always signed their pilot notes; but when he had not a cargo, he always declined to do so, and also when he had dropped anchor in Kingstown harbour before being hailed. In one half of the voyages made by him he escaped the charge for pilotage from the pilots not attending.

In bad weather the pilots are scarcely ever to be found. When it blows fresh, and constantly at night, they go into the harbour.

There were formerly six pilot-boats; the number has been reduced to four. Six, we were informed by practical men, are still required. Frequently the pilots are not to be had until the vessel has arrived in Kingstown harbour.

There are three appointed stations for the pilot-boats, called the North Station, the Bay Station, and the South Station.

The selection of the cruising stations is objected to. The boats seldom go below Bray Head. They ought to cruise as far as Tusker on the south: the greater part of the trade comes from Dublin from that side, and there the greatest danger lies from the banks on the coast south of Dublin, which commence, as we have stated, at Tusker, and extend to Arklow and Wicklow.

The whole body of pilots are looked upon as inefficient, illiterate men. The division of them into sea pilots and river pilots, which is quite an arbitrary rule of the Ballast Board, is extremely prejudicial to the service. In the navigation on the high seas the river pilots are useless. In the river navigation the sea pilots are ignorant of the channel; but it is considered that if they had the conducting of the vessels down the river as well as up, they would become more conversant with their business than many of them appear to be.

The Dublin Harbour Acts contemplate the having apprentices bound to the pilots to learn their business, and to secure proper skill in it; but those provisions are not acted on, although it appears to be the practice elsewhere to adopt this course, and even to send the pilot-boats to cruise, with the apprentices, about the neighbouring coasts. It is the opinion of persons of experience, that the pilots here ought to be acquainted with every harbour on the opposite coast where their service might be required; but it is questioned whether any of them would be able to bring a vessel safe into any neighbouring port.

Until the year 1824 the pilotage was regulated, as to receipts and disbursements, by the pilot-master; it was then for the first time brought into the books of the office, and received and disbursed by the corporation. They do not derive a profit, but rather, as we have seen, lose by it.

The pilot-boats are now the property of the corporation, who retain two-tenths of the pilots' earnings for the support of the boats; this does not meet the capital employed and money expended in keeping the boats in repair. The remainder of the pilotage is paid over weekly to the respective boatmen.

Charge of Pilotage outwards on Colliers, &c.

The Pilotage outwards in some cases operates as a grievous tax; for instance, upon vessels laden with limestone, usually exported to Scotland, and charged 2*s.* per foot of the vessel's depth in the water.

Colliers, going outwards, are not obliged to pay pilotage, being usually counted as vessels in ballast; but if they take any quantity of goods of a general cargo, however small, they become chargeable. If the masters take stone as ballast they are charged for pilotage, and as they, in general, know the river as well as the pilots, from frequenting the harbour so much, they complain much of the charge. There is no question but that, if it were not for this, they would much more frequently take stone for ballast.

Defence of the Dublin Pilot System.

The pilot-master defended the existing practice against the objections made to it.

He stated that the pilots are principally appointed by the Board on his recommendation; the deputy pilot-master also assisted in the selection of pilots, and the examination as to their fitness; both were employed in seeing that the pilots did their duty; that the present number of pilot-boats, with the addition of two or three pilots, which the corporation intended to make, were quite sufficient for the harbour; and that the four present pilot-boats were equal to the four they had before; that a great many of the complaints as to the inefficiency of the pilots were groundless, and to free the masters themselves from blame, for they often interfered with the pilots, and caused the ships to get aground.

He said that he resided at Raithmines, a village lying inland, and south of the city; his office was at the Ballast Board; he was always at the office on Thursday and Friday (Board days), being bound to attend the Board on those days, unless on light-ships' duty, and was there also every day unless otherwise engaged. He did not consider himself bound to attend at any particular hours; the office hours were from ten to three, and he attended them generally every day; he attended to give orders for stores to the pilots, and he regulated any difference which might arise on pilot-notes, with reference to the charges; he usually spent three or four hours each day at the office, besides which his duty called him off to Kingstown, and the four light-ships which were under his care.

He said, "When a fleet is expected the four pilot-boats are out. There are always three at sea. They should be so. There is sometimes a little neglect; sometimes one of these meets an accident which obliges her to come in. It sometimes, but not frequently, happens there are only two at sea. It has been made a subject of complaint that there were no pilot-boats to be met with; but very unfoundedly very often: These complaints arise from the steam-boats, which go too fast for them, and they know the harbour so well that they do not require them. I think it is the pilots that have reason to complain of the steamers, for making away from them. The pilots are only paid for the vessels they bring in, and they lose by every vessel that comes in without them. The pilots have no fixed salary; they have merely what they earn. The steamers escape all expense whatever of pilotage if they do not take a pilot on board. If a pilot is near enough to hail them the steamers are then obliged to pay;

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

but sometimes they escape this by altering their course when they see a pilot-boat, which they do at a considerable distance, and thus avoid them. The hailing must be heard; it is not by signal. It never happens that a steamer is hailed from the shore. The pilots, in fine weather, sometimes go out in a boat and hail the steamers, in which case they are obliged to pay. In calm weather, when the pilot-boats cannot sail, the men are obliged sometimes to row out seven or eight miles to meet the steamers. However calm the weather and however well acquainted the steamer might be with the harbour, she would be obliged to take the pilot aboard if near enough to hail her.

"I have heard from the masters of vessels that they have taken charge of their own vessels rather than have them in charge of the pilots who were on board. I believe that they sometimes do so, but that they should not; there are not better pilots in the world than in the port of Dublin. I think the steamers require more care than the ordinary vessels which frequent the harbour, and generally draw more water than the ordinary vessels; but there are large timber ships which frequent the harbour and draw more water. The pilots are not afraid to take charge of them.

"It might have happened, and does happen sometimes, that there is no pilot-boat for hours together in the bay. Sometimes this happens from neglect. They are always punished when it is discovered. Quite as much neglect happens in all the harbours over the globe. There is no means of guarding against it but by a strict watch over the pilots. There is no superintending boat to see the pilots on their station. Waving the expense, it would be a good idea to have such a boat.

"The instructions are:—for one (pilot-boat) to go in the N.E. direction, as far as the Rock of Bill, which is 15 or 16 miles from Dublin, but not to go beyond it; the next station is, the S.W. for the second boat, to cruise *as far as Wicklow Head*, between 24 and 30 miles from Dublin; the third boat is stationed in the bay, generally, to cruise about between Howth and Dalkey, so as to pick up any ships that the other boats might miss.

"The distance from Dublin to the Tusker Rock is 70 or 75 miles. Cruising so far could not be done; it would not pay. The vessels would miss the pilot-boats; they would get past them. There are very few vessels come to the port of Dublin in that direction. It is mostly vessels going to Liverpool and Scotland that touch upon Tusker. The foreign vessels coming to Dublin pass there; but they are very few in number, and, in thick weather, would always pass the boat. Neither do vessels want a pilot-boat so far out from Dublin. I have never heard of accidents happening from the want of a pilot-boat there. The few that have happened have generally been occasioned by the foggy weather. A pilot-boat could not keep her station there in stormy weather. With a fair wind a pilot-boat could go to Tusker in about seven hours. If not fair, it might take two days. The Liverpool pilot-boats are stationed at 60 miles distance from Liverpool, but these are sheltered by harbours on the coast and the shore. The same pilot-boats could not hold their station at the Tusker Rock."

He did not know the origin or reason of dividing the pilots into sea pilots and river pilots; it was an old plan; they might be blended; and there was no reason why one pilot might not act as sea and river pilot. The river pilots are better off than the sea pilots; all vessels above 50 tons, with cargoes on board, are obliged to take a river pilot, and they all take them, however well acquainted the master may be with the harbour, in order to guard against the insurance risk. The river pilots get 2*s.* a foot on the draught of the vessel, whatsoever it may be. He computed the profits of a river pilot to be £120 a-year; he considered that the nine river pilots were sufficient, but that they had a great deal to do. The situation of sea pilot was not very valuable nor much sought after.

He admitted that, in point of fact, the steamers do not derive any advantage from the employment of the river pilots. On the large steamers of 13 feet draught the charge is £1. 6*s.*; and though there are masters who do not know the river, and to whom, of course, the pilots are really useful and necessary, it is yet a frequent subject of complaint by masters of vessels, and especially of colliers that take stone ballast, that they are obliged to employ the river pilots without having occasion for their services.

Harbour.

The receipts and expenditure, in respect of the Harbour tonnage duties, in 1832, were—

				£.	*s.*	*d.*
By receipts	16 Foreign vessels	3,045 tons, at 9*d.* per ton.				
„	199 British vessels on foreign voyage	34,225	do.			
„	1,934 Colliers	230,878	6*d.*			
„	1,333 British coasters	187,652	do.			
„	432 Irish coasters (86 Dunleary.)	33,133	do.			
	Total	vessels, 451,663 tons		11,713	1	2
	Differences on foreigners			247	16	7
				£11,960	17	9

(N.B. This item of differences on foreigners arises from a Treasury Order, or Order in Council, by which vessels of certain foreign nations were ordered to be put upon the footing of natives; the Board were directed to abate so much of the local tax, and to charge the Trinity-house with the difference annually.)

Expenditure by harbour	£7,469	11	10		
„ dredging barge	1,133	12	0		
„ Great North Wall	160	13	5	8,763	17	3
Apparent profit				£3,197	0	6

The charges arising from the debts and embarrassments of the Board are principally attri-

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

buted by them to their expenditure on the Great North Wall, which, as they allege, they undertook for the benefit of the harbour. The charges for interest on the entire debt exceed the above apparent profit, being upwards of £4,000 a-year.

Principal Works in the Harbour.

The principal Works carried on in the Harbour under the direction of the Ballast Board, within the last 20 years, have been the Great North Wall, the dredging of the harbour to deepen it, and the graving slips.

Great North Wall.

The Great North Wall was undertaken with the view of deepening the harbour. The cost of the work has been £103,054 19*s.* 11*d.* expended from 1819 to 1824, exclusively of annual charges in other years seldom exceeding £100.

The plan of the Great North Wall is said to have been originated at the Ballast Board; to have been by them submitted to the Government; and by the Government referred to the Board of Inland Navigation. These communications began in the year 1801, and were continued in 1803, 1804, and 1805. In 1814 the Ballast Board ordered a survey of the North Bull, and in 1816 plans and estimates were required. In 1819 they resolved to proceed with the work, consulting Mr. Giles, Captain Whidbey, and Mr. Telford, engineers, in the course of its execution.

The propriety of the work, on which so large an expenditure has been made, is a matter much controverted amongst persons connected with the port.

It seems indeed generally considered that the construction of the Great North Wall has given an improved channel; and it is admitted that the river does not afford sufficient back water to scour the channel without artificial means.

It is alleged, however, that there is no harbour on which so much money has been laid out with so little result; and by many the work is still considered an imprudent speculation. Engineers differed about it at the time it was undertaken: the proposed object was to deepen the old channel and to remove the bar to a greater distance; and though there is a deeper channel, yet it is said to be narrower, not exceeding 120 feet in breadth, so that a large vessel cannot tack if it be blowing strong; a bank, too, which did not exist before, made its appearance, and though this bank has been removed by dredging, yet some are not without apprehensions as to further formations of a like description, and conceive that the wall will ultimately be of injurious consequences to the harbour; and in that case the expense of removing it, if that should become necessary, would exceed, it is said, the cost of erection.

The present inspector of works (Mr. Halpin) was in office when this work was designed, and gave us the following account of it:—"The Board had on the subject the opinion of all the first engineers of the day, and of the Directors-General of Inland Navigation; Mr. Rennie visited it, and Sir Thomas Hyde Page visited it; Captain Bligh, and others. The plan recommended by the Directors-General of Inland Navigation was followed; they also consulted the same engineers; Captain Daniel Corneille was their engineer; I superintended the work while in progress. It is complete as originally planned. It never was intended to raise the outer part higher than at present, being left down to let the ebb of higher tides pass over so as to prevent the current at the lighthouse from being too great. The wall has had the effect of giving a more direct channel with an increased depth of water on the bar. In the present channel, by Captain Bligh's survey, there is now an increase of from four to five feet, leaving eleven feet at low water. That increase has been progressive. I have not been on it to examine particularly this year, but I was there a few times last year, and cannot say if it is still on the increase. Captain Bligh's survey was in 1800. The increase was ascertained in 1832 and 1833. The present channel is a new and more direct channel than the old one. The old channel remains, partly, nearly the same. I attribute the increase to the direction given to the tide by the building of the Great North Wall. It also keeps out of the harbour the sand which is thrown on the North Bull, which formerly was thrown into the channel of the river. It was in the old channel the improvements were expected when the work was planned. The operation of the North Wall upon the harbour was different from what was expected. The wall has given an increased current in the flood tide and on the ebb. The sand removed off the bar has been thrown on the North and South Bulls; there is an additional accumulation of four feet and upwards on the North Bull; not so much on the South. From all the soundings taken, it does not appear to have had the effect of diminishing the depth of water at the back of the bar; I have heard statements to the contrary. The present channel was not used before the work commenced; not in its present direction, but more to the northward; it was called the Old East Channel. The Old South Channel is nearly stationary. There was a bank found inside the lighthouse after the erection of the Great North Wall; it has been removed by dredging; the accumulation was taken away in two months in the present year; it had been about ten years in forming, supposing it to have been caused by the Great North Wall. It was occasioned by the construction of the wall. The erection of the Great North Wall has made the channel inside the lighthouse more direct, and the increased current will keep the channel open. The wall has not had the effect of deepening the channel inside the lighthouse, but as they deepen it by dredging the wall prevents the sand from filling it up again. I have heard it said that the wall has had the effect of producing accumulation of sand in other parts of the harbour. I know of none save the bank inside the lighthouse, and that has been removed. There were partial banks made from time to time in the progress of the work, and the Board consulted engineers on the subject, who advised them to proceed. The wall was finished in 1823, the bank was removed this year (1833) in two months. There is now very little accumulation inside the low part of the Great North Wall. There was a high accumulation formerly. I attribute to the operation of the North Wall the casting of the sand upon the North Bull, and the clearing of the new channel. Mr. Rennie's opinion (which is in print) as to the best mode of improving the harbour was not adopted by the Board. I do not think that the effect of the Great North Wall will be to make another bar in

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

the deep water; the soundings made by the Board do not show this. There is another reason which, in my opinion, will prevent the bar from increasing, that is, there is a current to the east with the ebb tide, which runs for nine hours, which carries the sand out, seaward, by Sutton and Howth, while the flood tide runs in but for three hours in that direction."*

---

* The Ballast Corporation referred us to the following documents, as justificatory of their adoption and execution of the plan of the Great North Wall.

SIR, *Dublin, 6th May,* 1819.

WE have, in obedience to the directions of the Board, viewed the North Bull, both at high and low water, and we have jointly settled our opinions upon the most eligible situation and direction of the proposed wall, or embankment, from the shore of Clontarf towards the Spit Buoy.

The leading objects to be attained by this wall or embankment are—

First, The sheltering of the harbour.

Secondly, The prevention of the sands passing from the North Bull into the harbour; and

Thirdly, To admit as great a body of tide water as possible into the harbour, and to return the same past the lighthouse, within such limits and in such direction as will produce the best scouring power to deepen the bar, with the least obstruction to the navigation into the harbour.

To effect these objects, we are of opinion, "That in the probable event of the south wall being hereafter extended from the lighthouse towards the bar, and the embankment on the north side being also carried to the bar," the present works should commence by embankment, from near the west end of the Sand Island, and pursue a straight line between a point "500 feet west of the eastern side of the road leading from Cold Harbour to the Green Lanes," and the Spit Buoy, which will be S.E. ¼ E. true bearing.

This straight line we propose to extend to the distance of 2,000 yards south-east from the shore of Clontarf, and there to commence a parabolic curve towards a point due north of the lighthouse, by which curve the direction of the ebb-current will be graduated to a suitable course for effecting the best scour at the entrance of the harbour and upon the bar; and the proper width of the entrance will be practically determined as embankment proceeds, by its operation upon the current in the channel. The direction of the above line will likewise be well adapted to obviate the ravages of the south-easterly winds upon the embankment.

We are likewise of opinion that a causeway, for an access to the works, should be made across the north gut or channel, between the Sand Island and Clontarf shore, in the same direction as the straight line of the embankment. This causeway should be formed at each side of the gut, by embanking, and supported in the middle (for the space of 200 yards) upon open piling, through which the tides will still have passage, and the channel be thereby kept open.

We have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS GILES.
GEORGE HALPIN.

To John Cossart, Esq.
&c. &c.

SIR, *Dublin, 10th August,* 1822.

IN consequence of your requisition, I lost no time in making a journey to Dublin, and have to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 8th, containing instructions from the corporation to inspect the port of Dublin, and report upon the state of the works now carrying on for its improvement, the effects they have already produced, and what, in my opinion, is likely to be the result of any other operations which I may think proper to recommend.

I was glad to find the Great North Wall in so forward a state, having already been carried for a distance of about 5,500 feet to its full height, and about 1,500 feet further to the level of high water neap tides; also about 500 feet more to the level of half-flood, all of which seems to have been performed substantially and with economy. The effects of this wall, in its present state of progress, are already very evident; for the sand banks in the interior having been deprived of their usual supply from the Great North Bank, have already been lowered more than three feet on an average, while the part of the bar which is immediately opposite the present harbour mouth has likewise been lowered from six feet six inches, to eight and even nine feet; whilst the western part of the bar, which is adjacent to the old channel, is remaining seven and seven feet six inches only; so that already a direct entrance is formed of sufficient depth for most of the vessels which frequent the port of Dublin.

But, notwithstanding the great extent to which the North Wall has been successfully carried, I consider the entrance still considerably too wide to produce the full effect of deepening the bar, or forming a perfect and direct channel within the Great South Wall—objects so essential to the perfecting the general entrance of the port. I therefore strongly recommend that Mr. Halpin may, as he has very judiciously proposed, be authorized to add a still further extension of about 500 feet to the Great North Wall, to be carried forward with great caution, observing the effects produced upon the current of the flowing and ebbing tides during the ensuing winter; and this extension should not for the present be raised above the level of half tides, until the above-mentioned effects have been fully and carefully ascertained, after which the most advisable measures for completing this great work, both as to shape, extent, and height, may, with propriety, be determined.

With regard to the changes which have already taken place, both within and without the pier heads, they are precisely what might be expected, and in truth desired. Any quantity of sand which can be carried from the comparatively small space within the piers, the harbour mouth, and spread at large over the Great Bay, can produce no visible or injurious effect. It would, in my opinion, be desirable that sand from any quarter would accumulate on the south side of the extremity of the head of the south or light-house wall, because this would tend to guide the ebb tide in a more direct channel from the entrance, instead of the present very inconvenient and crooked one.

With the precautions which Mr. Halpin is now taking of shoeing the mound upon which the lighthouse stands, with rubble stones finding their proper slope, no danger need be apprehended to that useful edifice.

(Signed) THOMAS TELFORD.

To John Cossart, Esq. &c. &c.
Ballast-Office.

SIR, *Dublin, 20th September,* 1822.

AGREEABLE to the request you have made in your several communications to me by the directions of your Board, I beg you will please to inform them that since my arrival in Dublin I have taken a general view of the harbour, as well as the new embankment. But before I give my opinion on the subject, I beg to offer a few remarks upon the bar harbour in general. Bars of harbours are more or less deep according to the quantity of back water that is discharged out of them. The formation of bars is caused by river and tide water; they, in their course to the sea, being loaded with alluvial matter, by soil being washed from the country and dirt from the towns as they proceed to the sea.

Those waters then receive a sudden check, by striking a large body of sea water at a right angle, which probably may be motionless, and prevents, in a great degree, the river and harbour waters continuing their course, and, consequently, the alluvial contents of them must fall to the bottom and form the bar, which is

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

Dredging.

The work of Dredging the harbour, to deepen it, has recently been carried on by two steam dredge boats, together with 50 common dredge boats, of which 46 were constantly at work; 23 of the common boats were constantly employed in dredging, the other 23 in taking away the ballast raised by the steam dredge boats; six other common dredge boats were, at the time of our Inquiry, in progress of being built.

---

the cause of the formation of the bar at Dublin, and on that principle every bar in the world is so formed.

I have said before that bars of harbours are less or more deep, according to the quantity of back water they contain to keep them down. The sluggishness of the river Liffey, and the shallowness of the harbour, from the light-house up to the city, both combined, do not produce back water enough to scour away the bar, and therefore an increase of it is wanted.

This appears to have been foreseen by your Board, by causing the present embankment to be made on the sand banks from Clontarf shore towards the light-house, and I must confess a bolder measure, or one of more value to the port of Dublin, could not have been produced, and a measure calculated to give the port all it wanted, that of deepening the bar; and it is my firm opinion a more judicious plan could not have been suggested, or better carried into effect, by the able and persevering talents of Mr. George Halpin.

This embankment, I have reason to expect, will, by drawing in the flood tide, be the cause of scouring out from within it large bodies of mud and sand which will be replaced by water, and will assist in scouring down the bar. And I think it very likely that the Spit Sand will in time be so washed away as that vessels will be enabled to anchor and take shelter under the head of the embankment; and whilst this is going on, the embankment will stop the progress of the sand from moving from the North Bull up the harbour, and will, at no great distance of time, become good grazing land.

These are the good effects that I make no doubt, will be produced by the embankment.

I beg to recommend that the passage under the bridge of embankment should be kept open, as there is a channel that runs some distance along shore to the northward that contains much water, and as this water on the ebb tide runs to the westward and joins the harbour tide, it makes some addition to the back water.

Having given you fully my ideas on the effects of back water, and what I expect will be produced in consequence of the erection of the embankment, I have now only to say what I think ought to be done.

The information I have received states that the Spit Sand and other sands within the embankment are reducing, that a new channel on the bar has been found, and with deeper water in it than what the old channel contained; and it appears that this alteration has been produced since the embankment has been brought so near the light-house. This being the case, and exactly what it was expected the embankment would produce, I beg to say, I am fully of opinion, under these circumstances, that no further extension of the embankment should be made, but wait and see what effect the present extension of it will produce, before anything else is done, excepting levelling the outward end, by filling up the uneven surface at the top and sides.

(Signed) JOHN WHIDBEY.

To John Cossart, Esq.
&c. &c.

SIR, *North Wall, 15th January*, 1833.

CONFORMABLY to the directions I have received, (having read and considered a published memorial from Richard Bourne, Esq. to the Lord Lieutenant, requesting the exertion of his Excellency's influence to inquire into and forward the project of a ship canal from Dublin to Kingstown harbour,) I have the honour of laying before you the following brief statement of facts, the consideration of which should not be omitted in forming any plan having in view the professed object of the proposed ship canal.

I am the more induced to this from a knowledge that various misrepresentations have been made from time to time concerning the harbour of Dublin, some of them intimating that it has not improved, nay, that it has deteriorated, and that the various works effected have been fruitless. Previous to pointing out the inaccuracy of such statements, it may be well briefly to review the progressive changes which have taken place in this port within the last 30 years.

Before the year 1800, and for some time afterwards, the bar of Dublin formed a serious obstacle to entering the river, the course past it was circuitous, shallow, and liable to alteration. The river, which Captain Bligh describes as "filled up with sand at low water, except a small channel near the wall, irregular in its depth, and where very few ships can find a place to lie afloat at low water," was obstructed by banks and shoals; of these the ford having on it but six feet at the low water of spring tides, crossed the channel between the Pigeon-house and Poolbeg. Westward of this the river shoaled up to the Green Patch, a bank between the Pigeon-house and Ringsend, which was of considerable extent, in the direct passage, and had on it but from 18 inches to three feet at the low water of spring tides, forming the greatest hindrance to vessels passing up the quays, those of sharp build having constantly to wait below it for the spring tides, or unload part of their cargoes into lighters. The wall from the Pigeon-house to the light-house was, where most exposed, low, and wanted backing. The quay walls were of rubble masonry in a ruinous state, and requiring a constant heavy expenditure for repairs. The banks of the river at the quays were uneven, covered with quantities of stone and shingle, and ill adapted for the grounding of vessels.

To facilitate the transactions of commerce and improve the city, the old quays were taken down and the present built. To those who have seen the former it is unnecessary to state how great was this improvement.

The corporation for improving the port, after collecting all the necessary information, and obtaining the advice of the most eminent scientific and practical men of that day, determined on the erection of the Great North Wall. This work was commenced in 1820. It was a S. S. E. direction from the Clontarf shore towards the Poolbeg light-house, forming a pier of better than a mile and a half in length. By this it was purposed to confine the tide of ebb and direct it on the bar. As its primary effects and increasing depth over the bar were found to take place in the line of the present channel, and where, when the wall was commenced, there was a depth of only from five to seven feet, it subsequently increased to seven and nine feet. There was also a diminution of the breadth of the bar: this progressive deepening has continued up to the present day, insomuch that there is now a channel across the site of the bar, which in its shoalest part has from 11 to 12 feet depth at the low water of spring tides, and an average depth of 14 feet throughout its length, having directness, depth, and breadth, which were all wanting in the former southern channel. An inspection of the charts made at the periods alluded to will more fully show this important change.

This course of improvement was not, in the mean time, confined to the bar; the depth has been considerably increased throughout the whole river channel from Poolbeg to the city quays. In Poolbeg anchorage, which is now much better sheltered by the raising and proper backing of the light-house wall, and construction of the Great North Wall, there is an average depth of 14 feet at the low water of spring tides. The Ford Bank has been dredged away—the channel deepened and straightened up to the Pigeon-house, and thence to the Green Patch Bank, which has nearly been cut through by one dredging machine and the lighters now working on it. The additional steam dredge which has been built, and will shortly be ready, will expedite this improvement. By excavating with these dredges there will be a passage through the whole length of the Patch Bank this spring, and a channel made from the Pigeon-house to the North Wall, having seven feet as its least depth at the low water of spring tides, and 150 feet at its width. Even now the greater portion of the vessels trading to Dublin can, at high water of the poorest neap tides, pass up the river, the

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

Dredging machines (steam dredging vessels) are stated to have been in use (as at Glasgow, where they deepened the river four feet) for more than 12 years; they were not applied in the river at Dublin until within two years before our Inquiry. Before the use of these we were informed no instruments were employed for deepening except the ballast lighters, which, for

---

improved state of which is evinced by the larger class of vessels which enter it, by the infrequency of accidents, and the discontinuance of the use of merchant lighters, which were formerly indispensable. With the present machinery a channel eight feet deep at the low water of spring tides, would be carried up to Carlisle Bridge in a few years. The steam packets are, however, at present in some measure water-borne at their berths near the quays (at low water). Of the little injury sustained in this way the public have had a strong instance in the Thames, London steam trader, lately coppered on the Ballast Office Graving Slip, the keel, bottom, and old copper of which were unbroken, in good preservation for the time they had been used, and had received no injury from a six years' trade between this port and London that would not have been incurred in a deep water harbour.

Along the quays the banks have been greatly lowered and levelled, and all stones and inequalities removed.

The graving slip was finished last year; it is capable of taking up steam vessels of the largest class, which cannot be repaired elsewhere in Dublin. Since its completion it has been generally occupied by vessels of from 300 to 500 tons' burthen, and is likely to prove most useful to the port.

But it is now asserted by some, that this progress of improvement avails nothing, and cannot eventually produce adequate convenience for the wants and interests of the commerce of this city, and that, abandoning all that has been done, a more expeditious plan should be followed—that a ship canal should be formed from Dublin to Kingstown. I say, abandoning all that has been done, for there is little doubt that Captain Bligh predicated truly in writing—"I impress it strongly as a principle, that a canal and the Liffey would destroy each other, as both would be too expensive to keep up, and the general bias would at last go in favour of the latter." This talented officer was appointed by Government to survey Dublin bay, and suggest plans for the improvement of the harbour, of which he necessarily acquired a thorough knowledge. Whether his assertion as to the probable determination of public opinion, be correct or not, the abandonment either of the river or canal would not the less take place.

As a reason for undertaking some such plan as the proposed canal, it has been urged, that no expenditure can render the Liffey navigable at low water up to the quays. Even admitting this assertion, the objection will appear frivolous, when it is considered that the harbour of almost every commercial port in Great Britain is tidal, that is, can be navigated by vessels of a large class only at or near high water. The commerce of Liverpool is carried through a dangerous channel, which cannot be passed at low water. This is also the case at London, Bristol, &c., the access to many of which is more difficult than to Dublin.

Some of the proposers of a ship canal to Kingstown Harbour have an opinion, that on its being made, the necessity for dredging would cease. This would not follow. The mud and sands brought down by the Liffey in floods are at present partly deposited on the banks and strand, but would be confined to the canal, if connected with the river. Should it not be connected with the river, the custom-house docks and warehouses, and the warehouses of the different steam companies on the north side, should be virtually relinquished, and other exceptionable consequences follow.

Several projects for a ship canal from Dublin to the deep water in the bay have at various times been put forward—among which was a recent one by the late Mr. Killaly. Its defects were pointed out by Mr. Nimmo, in a report submitted by him to the Chamber of Commerce in 1831. The latter also gave a plan, the expense of which was hastily estimated at £500,000. A knowledge of the localities will show any professional man the utter inadequacy of this sum to execute so extensive a project.

But when it is considered what has been effected, within a few years, for the harbour, with comparatively slight means,—the raising of the lighthouse wall,—the building of the Great North Wall,—the quays,—the new graving slip,—the forming a good channel north of the bar,—deepening the river through its whole length, lowering and clearing the river banks,—it may be confidently expected that the progress of the present operations, principally of the river excavation, would in a few years effect a great improvement in the port, and deepen the river channel, so as to give a greater depth at high water than it is proposed to maintain in the canal, and a sufficient depth at low water to keep vessels afloat or water-borne, having a much greater breadth than could be given to a canal, and which would not cause a greater expense in keeping open than does the present channel.

I abstain from any observations on the mis-statements which have been made of the revenues and expenditure of the port, leaving this duty to the department to which it more directly attaches.

I trust these remarks will be viewed in the light they are offered, not as intended to decry the merit of any project having so praiseworthy an object as the benefit of the commerce of this city, but solely in the hope they may prevent erroneous impressions being formed from interested or careless statements, and contribute to induce due inquiry and consideration, before it is contemplated to abandon the experienced advantages of the present operations, consistently pursued.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) GEORGE HALPIN.

John Cossart, Esq.
&c. &c.

SIR, *North Wall, 7th March*, 1833.

CONFORMABLY to the directions of the board of the 1st instant, I have read the memorial from the London and Dublin Steam Marine Company to the Lords of his Majesty's Treasury, complaining of the state of the river Liffey channel, and suggesting that a ship canal to Kingstown harbour should be substituted for the present river navigation. Thereon I have the honour to submit the following additional observations, referring to my report of the 15th January, made by order of the Board, in consequence of a memorial to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, from Richard Bourne, Esq.

In that report I noted the former state of the river—its present condition—the works proposed—and the well-grounded hope of their effecting a further considerable increase of depth throughout the river. To this great object of increasing the depth of the channel, so as to keep pace with the important improvement in the depth of water on the bar, noticed in my former report, the corporation have been lately enabled to extend their principal attention, in consequence of the completion of the Great North Wall, of the extensive works for the improvement of the quays, and of the new graving slip.

In the memorial it is stated that the channel now being cut between the Pigeon-house and the North Wall, is rather injurious than serviceable. This is certainly a mistaken assertion, and cannot be borne out by an examination either of the bed of the river or of the state of the steam and other vessels frequenting the port. The limits of the excavation have been most carefully buoyed, and, with ordinary precaution, there is no reason to apprehend the taking place of accidents by vessels grounding on its edge: improvements of a similar nature necessarily for a time present some inconvenience. Of vessels being in any degree strained or injured there have been very few instances, nor can I discover grounds for the assertion set forth in the memorial, "that several vessels have been either overset or sunk in the excavation." Ships passing too late on the tide, or incautiously stretching their tacks too far on the banks running north and south of the buoyed channel, may be thus left aground at low water.

some years, were armed with buckets for lifting the sand; in the accounts, however, we find the "Patrick *Steam* Dredging Vessel" charged for from the year 1813 to the year 1829.

Until within the last four years the dredging in this harbour had been generally with a view to the raising of ballast, and very little was done in the way of deepening the channel; but a

---

With respect to the small bank referred to in the affidavit annexed to the memorial, it was laid down on the lithograph, published by the Board, giving a comparative view of the bar channel, in the years 1800, 1818, and 1831—a few of the unfinished proof impressions, not intended for circulation, did not show this shoal. The smallness of the scale on which the plan was printed, doubtless caused Captain Head to overlook its actual insertion in its true position and extent. It has been well known to the pilots, and occasionally marked by buoys, but as they were constantly carried away, and from the extreme narrowness and softness of the bank, no injury having ever been sustained, it was deemed unnecessary to continue the buoys. The shoal is a small ridge, very narrow on top, falling rapidly on both sides, and the depth on it has continued nearly the same for the last three years—it lies from Poolbeg light-house N.N.W. distant 360 feet, and from the Great North Wall distant 800 feet; the channel north of it, which is that generally used, has a depth of 16 feet and upwards at the low water of spring tides, and the south channel a depth of 12 feet and better, both sufficiently wide to admit of any vessel working into the harbour.

In the report before referred to, I have considered how far the present river navigation is capable of such improvement as would render it a suitable passage for the commerce of the city, whether a ship canal be necessary, and how far the various estimates for such a project would be adequate for its completion.

A survey has been making of the channel between the Pigeon-house and the North Wall; the weather has prevented its being carried as yet sufficiently into detail; it will, however, in some measure, serve to show what has been done, and what still remains to be performed.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your very obedient Servant,
(Signed) GEORGE HALPIN.

John Cossart, Esq.
&c. &c.

SIR, *Ballast Office, Dublin, 5th March*, 1833.

As directed, we have read the paragraph extracted from the memorial to the Lords of his Majesty's Treasury, from the London and Dublin Steam Marine Company, and beg leave to report to the Board—

That it is our opinion, that the excavation now making, to deepen the channel between the Pigeon-house and North Wall Point, has by no means rendered the passage more difficult or dangerous; on the contrary, we think it a great improvement, it giving a deep waterway for its length, and may be used for vessels to anchor in, when too late on the tide to pass up to the docks or quays, and as it is regularly buoyed, can cause little danger to vessels, where proper care is taken.

We are not aware of the accidents said to have taken place, *viz.* that a vessel grounded during the night and fell over on her beam-ends into one of these excavations, on which a brig belonging to Youghal, and a Scotch vessel, having struck, were sunk. We have made inquiry of the pilots, and of the masters of several colliers, but could not learn that any such accidents have occurred; and it is not probable they could have happened without our knowledge, nor have we heard of any accidents of a like nature.

Vessels passing without a pilot or experienced person on board, may, now and then, ground unevenly, owing to the dredging work being, as yet, unfinished; but it must result from ignorance of the channel, or carelessness on the part of those on board. We are not aware of any vessel having thus been seriously injured.

The steam vessels of the memorialists may sometimes have taken the ground when the deepest channel has been filled by other vessels, but we cannot learn that they have in any case suffered serious injury from the inequalities of the dredging holes.

We are, Sir,
Your very obedient Servants,
(Signed) J. GRANTHAM, *Pilot Master.*
THOMAS PHEPOE, *Harbour Master.*
ALEXANDER DONAL, *Harbour Master.*

John Cossart, Esq.
&c. &c.

SIR, *Ballast Office, Dublin, March* 11, 1833.

HAVING laid before this Board your letter of 21st ultimo, transmitting a memorial of the directors of the London and Dublin Steam Marine Company on the subject of the navigation of the river Liffey, and the expediency of making a ship canal from Kingstown, and requesting that a report should be given by this Board on the allegations therein, for the purpose of being laid before the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury:

I am ordered to state to you in reply, that the Board is happy to have this opportunity of laying the required information before their Lordships, and of offering an assurance of their readiness to add any other detail which may be deemed useful. They have at all times felt it incumbent on them, and particularly so at present, to satisfy his Majesty's Government, as well as the public at large, that the duty confided to them has been performed with the utmost vigilance and fidelity, and with the aid of the most eminent skill they could procure.

The subject matter of the memorial has been very lately under their consideration—a similar one having been presented to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and its allegations and the plan of a ship canal having been very fully discussed at a meeting of the council of the Chamber of Commerce of Dublin, held for that purpose, and the inspector of works having been on that occasion directed to draw up a comparative report of the state of this harbour, as formerly and at present circumstanced, which, it is conceived, gives much of the information required for their Lordships. I now have the honour to inclose a copy. I also beg to inclose a copy of a report made by the inspector of works, subsequently to the receipt of your letter, together with one from the pilot and harbour masters, relative to the accidents to vessels alleged by the memorialists, and I am, to request you will submit these documents to their Lordships.

A reference to them will show what has been, even within the recollection of almost every one, the miserable condition of the port of Dublin—its dangerous bar, passable only at top of tide—the insecure and limited anchorage within, where vessels of any material size were obliged to be lightened before they could attempt the narrow and shoally channel, through which the unsafe lying in the river and its ruinous places of discharge were to be reached, and their Lordships will afterwards find what has been already effected in the removal of those evils, so destructive to life and property, and so discouraging to trade. By the means of the Great North Wall, a deep and direct channel is now formed across the bar, having water capable of floating a class of vessels formerly unseen in this port. The anchorage within is extended, and safe for shipping, should it be requisite, after their arrival, to delay their progress to the place of discharge. The various shoals are to a considerable extent removed, and every remaining obstacle is daily decreasing, either through the accelerated force of tide, or the application of powerful steam dredges in addition to the ballast lighters. The new quay walls now afford good moorings and commodious places for unloading and taking in cargoes, and the inequalities and dangerous matters which occur in the bed of the river, particularly after floods, are carefully removed. A patent graving slip, for the repairs of the large-sized steam and sailing vessels which now frequent the port, was provided at the earnest solicitation of the merchants and ship-owners, so soon as it was

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

progressive improvement has been effected within that time. On the Green Patch, which was one of the greatest impediments, and where there was only from 1 ft. 6 in. to 2 ft. at low water, there is now generally, according to the Inspector of Works, from 9 ft. to 12 ft.

From the end of the North Wall to the Pigeon-house he says a deepening has been effected in the same period from 3 ft. or 4 ft., which was the depth, to 13 ft. or 14 ft. at low water, and he expected in another year to have a channel from the Pigeon-house to the extremity of the North Wall of from 150 ft. to 200 ft. in breadth, and from 10 ft. to 12 ft. deep at low water in the shallowest part, and, when that was completed, to deepen a part between the Pigeon-house and the Light-house across what is called the Ford; the depth there at low water being from 8 ft. to 9 ft., to be deepened to 12 ft., the standard of the present operations. The tide rises at an average spring tide 12 ft., and at an average neap tide 10 ft. at the point of the North Wall.

But the depth is still insufficient for vessels of the larger class. The captain of the William Fawcett, steamer, one of the largest draught of water of any vessel coming to the harbour, draw-

---

manifest that such an accommodation would not be constructed by individual means; and at the present moment the most energetic measures are taking to keep equal pace at every point, and to complete a further deepening of the channel, so as to afford an uninterrupted course, at any time of tide, for the great majority of vessels now trading to the port.

The memorialists allege that the works carried on by this corporation "have failed to realize expectation." How far their expectation extended is not stated; and the Board, therefore, are unable to admit or deny that fact. But this summary of existing evils, which, considering the avowed object, must be assumed to be the whole case that can be made out, is so short of those formidable ones which at no distant period caused a waste of life and property and paralyzed enterprise, and are now so happily mitigated if not altogether removed, that the Board cannot discover in the memorial sufficient grounds for abandoning the port of Dublin, and adventuring public money in the speculation of a ship canal. In this opinion they feel warranted by the judgment of every experienced ship-owner and merchant they have been able to consult, and that of the intelligent engineers that have been hitherto called in.

Supposing funds were obtained to construct this canal, and that it was completed, (the practicability of each being very questionable,) but a very small number of vessels would be likely to avail themselves of the canal; the London and Dublin Steam Company's vessels would certainly be suited to use it, but they make a very small portion of the steam and sailing vessels to whom the present river navigation is far preferable, and from whom no complaint has as yet been heard of.

Their Lordships will observe that the Board have had an investigation made of the accidents alleged to have taken place: though great doubts exist as to their "frequency," which would not, it is conceived, as the memorialists affirm, on that account "cease to attract attention," it is to be regretted that accidents will be possible, through carelessness, in the very progress of improvements; and notwithstanding the persons employed have used every precaution within human foresight. The Board wish that their Lordships shall have their respectful assurance that the utmost pains are taken to call the attention of masters of vessels and that of the pilots to the warning buoys, and also that every exertion is making to finish those parts of the excavations in the channel which are likely to be the means of injury.

I have now to express the confident hope of this Board, that, in fulfilling your request, the foregoing observations will, at the same time, serve to evince to their Lordships the zeal which is felt in this corporation to promote the improvement of the port of Dublin, and to bring before their view how much has been already successfully executed, and the encouraging prospect in a consistent and vigorous prosecution of the present measures.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c.
(Signed) JOHN COSSART, *Sec.*

Right Hon. T. S. Rice,
&c. &c.

SIR, *Salisbury-street, Strand, London, 30th September,* 1833.

AGREEABLY to the instructions which I received from the Ballast Office, on the 30th ultimo, to make more particular surveys than I was able to do, in June last, of the channel from Dublin light-house to Poolbeg, I have taken exact soundings of it, and compared them with my soundings of 1818 and 1819, from which I find the following results:—

First, that the depth of the above channel is generally increased, particularly in the middle and upon the north side of it.

Secondly, that the North Spit "Sand-bank," which had long existed on the north side of the above channel, and was still there in 1818 and 1819, is now washed away, and from five to seven feet depth below my datum of low water spring tides created in its place, while the navigable width for vessels working into and out of the harbour between Dublin light-house and Poolbeg is thereby extended about 150 yards.

Thirdly, that the small sand-bank, which was lately formed on the north-west side of Dublin light-house, called the "Mumbles," has not only been removed, but the soundings at that place have also been deepened from one to two feet below their former depths in 1818 and 1819. This latter improvement has been wholly effected by the engine dredging barges.

The "Mumbles Bank" consisted of clean coarse sand, and was formed during the construction of the Great North Wall, apparently by a lodgment of the heaviest particles of sand from the North Spit while that bank was in progress of being washed away by the strong tidal scour which the Great North Wall had occasioned, and as this scour must continue so as to prevent the return of the North Spit, the Mumbles Bank is in consequence not likely to be formed again.

The additional depth obtained at the entrance of Dublin harbour,—the dispersion of the North Spit Sand-bank,—the deepening of the sea bar, which was ascertained by me in June last to be from four to five feet lower than it was in 1818 and 1819, together with the sheltering of the harbour and the prevention of sand passing from the North Bull into the harbour,—are improvements entirely arising from the establishment of the Great North Wall; and although the formation of the Mumbles Bank was a temporary consequence of that work, yet this is now quite removed and is unlikely to return. The utility of the Great North Wall, as proposed by Mr. Halpin and myself, in our joint report upon it, dated 6th May, 1819, is therefore abundantly proved, and affords a strong encouragement to continue the work of deepening the interior of the harbour by the engine dredging barges belonging to the Ballast Board, the efficiency of which having been so fully manifested, I feel no doubt of their power to deepen the channel between Poolbeg and Carlisle bridge, as far as the general navigation to and from Dublin can require, and in the first instance I recommend that the dredging work be applied unremittingly, when weather will permit, in improving the channel over the Green Patch.

I remain, Sir,
Your very obedient Servant,
(Signed) FRANCIS GILES.

John Cossart, Esq.,
Secretary to the Ballast Office Board of Dublin.

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

ing 13 ft. of water, stated that he found it impossible to come up the river at neap tides. The captain of the Royal Tar stated that its draught had been limited to 13 ft. 4 in. from a consideration that it would not be safe for a vessel drawing more water to navigate the river at ordinary times.

The new channel, which is to the northward of the old, is considered a dangerous place for a vessel to take the ground, owing to the bottom being uneven: this seems to have arisen from not sufficiently shifting the dredging vessel, and from a difficulty in at all deepening a channel by means of these machines without making unequal excavations in the bottom. The William Fawcett, steamer, suffered from these inequalities, she having been strained. In the harbour of Glasgow the inequalities were removed by dredging in the same place over and over again. At the time of our Inquiry they were stated to exist principally along the place called the Green Patch for the length of a mile or better, and extending in breadth across the whole width of the new channel.

The banks having a tendency to forming again, continued dredging will be requisite to preserve the channel open.

The first steam dredging barge cost in 1830, 1831, 1832, £6,803 6*s.* 11*d.*; the first cost of the second barge is stated at £5,000.

There are two places in the river where either part of the old walls or some other hard substance lies at the bottom,—one opposite Burgh Quay, the other opposite the King's Yard on the North Wall; it is said that it might endanger the foundations of the quay to remove them, but no effort had been made, nor had the Inspector of Works even ascertained the nature of the obstruction, although much complained of. When there is a fresh in the water, and the mud is washed off, vessels have been injured at these points, and their cargoes damaged. If these nuisances cannot be removed, it is considered the harbour-masters ought at least to have them buoyed, or marked, and to warn vessels off from them.

Several witnesses deposed that within their recollection nothing had been done to improve the state of the river between Carlisle-bridge and Ringsend, and that many vessels had been injured in consequence of the neglected state of the channel there. The Inspector of Works also stated that this part of the river (in which principally vessels resorting to the port are moored) had been left untouched; not dredged or deepened generally, though from time to time obstructions had been removed by the steam-barges.

It is admitted by the Inspector of the Ballast-office Works that, if the entrance to the Grand Canal Docks was direct from the river, they might be made more available to the trade of Dublin. At present there is always an accumulation of filth at the entrance, and he says it must be so from its position, being just where the river recedes, but that this would not be the case if the entrance to the docks was direct through the South Quay Wall, which, he thinks, could be effected at a moderate expense; and if the entrance were good, they are undoubtedly well circumstanced for the trade of Dublin.

The Grand Canal Company were said to have contemplated the erection of a slip at their docks; but he considered it could not be done there without further deepening the docks and the approaches to them. The bed of the river opposite the Ballast-office slip has been deepened very considerably.

For dredging the river opposite the Grand Canal Docks a charge has been made against the company of proprietors of that canal; the reason alleged for this is "that the Board do not consider it part of the navigation of the river."

Graving Slips.

A Graving Slip for the Ballast-office lighters was erected in 1826, 1827, at a cost of £3,061. 11*s.* 7*d.*

The public graving slip cost in 1830, 1831, 1832, £14,455. 6*s.* 4*d.* Including 1833, the total expenditure on it was £15,232. 4*s.* 3*d.*; the receipts, since its completion, £454. 17*s.* 4*d.*

The site of the slip, and some lots adjoining, on which they have enclosed two store-yards, was purchased from the corporation of Dublin, by the ballast corporation, by inquisition.

The patent slip was erected on the plan of the patent of Mr. Morton, and the metals of the slip were laid down by him. It is considered to be well erected and to answer the intended purposes effectually, and of great benefit to the port.

A separate account has been kept of the income and expenditure of the slip, and it has hitherto paid the annual expenditure (not including the interest of capital). Vessels of 800 tons burthen can be repaired on it; 440 tons burthen is, however, the largest register coming to the port. Previously to its erection steam or other vessels of a large class could not be repaired at Dublin. Three vessels can be on the slip together.

Quays.

The charges for quayage are kept partly under the general port account, and partly under a separate account (as prescribed by the statute we have mentioned), called the West Quay Wall Account.

In the port account the receipts and disbursements for quayage in 1832 were as follow:—

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Receipts, from 37,270 tons (foreign vessels) at 2*d.* per ton } „ 451,663 „ (other vessels) at 1*d.* „ }	2,023	17	6			
„ duty on timber, staves, stones, &c. . . .	433	19	3			
				2,457	16	9
„ tax on north side	291	8	8			
„ „ south side	381	5	3			
				672	13	11
Carried forward . . .				£3,130	10	8

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

					Brought forward . .	£3,130	10	8
Expenditure on North Quay Wall				£404	12	10	
,, Pigeon-house Wall				18	12	3	
,, South Quay Wall				31	19	3	
						455	4	4
						£2,675	6	4

There was besides a sum of £29. 2*s.* 11*d.* received for the committee of proprietors of the North Lots, but not handed over to them within the year: no actual revenue arises from that.

In the West Quay Wall account:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Receipts by tax	713	12	1			
Expenditure on the works: gabbardmen	274	7	5			
,, workmen	793	19	4			
,, bridges	94	15	6			
,, materials	35	9	9			
				1,198	12	0
,, salaries				100	14	6
Total expenditure				£1,299	6	6

The amounts of the annual assessments upon the North and South Lots, and upon the premises in front of the quays, are as follow:—

	Irish Currency. £.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
On 134 acre lots	211	10	0			
On 132 foot lots	334	0	0			
On Eden Quay	58	16	9			
				604	6	9
Aston's Quay to Benson-street, Benson-street to Hatch's-corner, with £40 on interior adjoining Artichoke-road .	530	11	9			
				530	11	9
				1,134	18	6
The assessment for the West Quay Walls				820	0	0
Total				£1,954	18	6

On some of the premises assessed we found very considerable arrears accumulated, and allowed to continue: thus—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Kent's lot, arrears on 24th June, 1832 . . .	201	10	0						
,, then accrued	6	10	0						
				208	0	0			
Paid for the current year				6	10	0			
Arrear							201	10	0
Robert Harty and Davis's lot, arrear for 17 years	110	10	0						
,, for current year .	6	10	0						
				117	0	0			
Paid for the current year				6	10	0			
Arrear							110	10	0
Another lot similarly circumstanced							110	10	0

It was complained to us that the taxes had, in some cases, been allowed to run in arrear for years, and had then been levied as continuing charges upon some occupier coming into possession long after the arrear had accrued. In one case an arrear of 21 years was in existence.

In the above case of Harty and Davis's lot an old arrear is allowed to remain on the premises; the Commissioners of Paving, who recently obtained the possession, pay only the accruing gales of the tax. The suspension of the arrears was obtained upon a negotiation and interview with Alderman Harty, one of the parties concerned; the precise ground of this proceeding is not stated on the minutes of the Board.

The expenditure in the port account upon the various quay walls, &c., has amounted, within 20 years, to about £90,000; but no accurate result can be deduced from the accounts. According to them the cost of the North Wall reached from £50,000 to £60,000 within the last 20 years, but the real expense of building the quay wall could not have been anything like that. The apparent amount of the charge arose from this, that the expenses of dredging in the harbour were for years charged under the head "North Wall" in the accounts, on the ground that the stuff raised by dredging was required for backing the North Wall and filling the quay.

Thus the charges were entered:—

	Harbour. £.	*s.*	*d.*	North Wall. £.	*s.*	*d.*
In 1828	180	14	0	6,547	12	6
1829	188	19	2	5,989	3	9
1830	5,783	13	10	756	10	3
1831	5,694	19	9	661	15	2
1832	7,469	11	10	404	12	10

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

The entire of the ancient quay walls have been thrown down and re-constructed, extending five miles and a half in length. The principal part of the work has been executed since the year 1800.

These quayage taxes, as well those on the tonnage of shipping, those on timber, stone, &c., as those on the adjoining proprietors, are considered unjust.

The tonnage quay tax upon foreign vessels being double that imposed upon coasters is considered a grievance operating prejudicially to the trade of the city; for the greater part of the foreign traders go into the docks and do not use the quays, and consequently are subjected to the impost without any benefit.

The duties on timber, stones, &c., are a good deal complained of. They are, in fact, a tax raised off one or two branches of trade.

The tax-payers state, also, that from the length of time during which the tax has been collected, the expense of building the quay-walls must have been paid for; that from the substantial manner in which they are built, no considerable repairs can be required for many years to come. The owners and occupiers of the ground complain, further, that they have been dispossessed, under the Ballast Office Acts, of any exclusive right they had to the quay-walls, as their rights of slippage, and putting up posts for vessels to moor to, for which they were paid; and that the quays being now, as it were, the common property of the citizens of Dublin, the high road running between the grounds of the tax-payers and the quay-walls, and being open for the common advantage of all persons to ship or land goods, the rate ought not any longer to be levied upon their premises exclusively.

Dunleary Harbour.

The old harbour of Dunleary, which lies with the great Asylum Harbour of Kingstown, remains under the control of the Ballast Board, who receive the duties on vessels there, and make some repairs.

For Dunleary harbour the receipts and expenditure, in 1832, were:

	£.	s.	d.
The receipts; on 86 vessels (colliers) for tonnage, quayage, and ballast	527	2	1
The expenditure; entirely for ballast supplied there	190	5	8
Profit	£336	16	5

Miscellaneous.

The receipts not above specified were, in 1832:

	£.	s.	d.
Rents receivable	123	15	9
Interest of sinking fund	106	2	7
Fines	11	1	4
Casual receipts	42	6	10
	£383	6	6

For expenditure not above-specified:

	£.	s.	d.			
Interest on ballast-office loan	3,518	12	10			
Sinking fund	361	2	7			
Discount on bills payable	321	7	9			
				£4,201	3	2
House and concerns at Bullock	27	11	0			
Rents	335	0	9			
Life-boats	92	3	8			
Ballast-office house	362	10	7			
Incidents	139	7	2			
Pensions and charities	472	17	2			
Printing and stationery	155	16	10			
Premiums and rewards	35	5	4			
Stamps	59	11	0			
Superannuated allowances	6	5	0			
Salaries	1,496	0	4			
				£3,202	8	10
				£7,403	12	0

Rents.

The Rents, amounting to £123. 15*s.* 9*d.*, arise from a profit on premises in Cope-street, formerly taken to build a ballast-office, but abandoned as an inconvenient situation.

Fines.

The Fines are imposed on masters of vessels, &c., for breaches of the ballast-office laws; they are imposed by the Board, upon summoning of the parties, and trial, the statutes giving them this jurisdiction.

They appoint an inspector of nuisances, whose duty it is to report on nuisances on the quays; he gets half the fine.

Proprietors of North Lots.

We have already noticed the receipts of the Ballast Corporation, in trust for the committee of the Proprietors of the North Lots.

Balbriggan Harbour.

The ballast-master stated to us that the duties collected at Balbriggan Harbour are payable, under an Act of Parliament, to the "Hamilton family," which we have not been able to trace; that they are the same dues as collected in the port of Dublin; and that by the Act they are received by a custom-house officer at Balbriggan, and by him handed over to the Ballast Board, who, again, pay them to Mr. Hamilton, to be expended on the pier, under their control. The Ballast Corporation have no profit on the transaction; sometime back there was an annual survey of the pier by the inspector of works, the ballast-master, and pilot-master; but there had been none for some years before our Inquiry.

Audited Port Accounts.

The state of the Port Account for the year ended 5th January, 1833, which we examined, as audited by the Commissioners of Public Accounts, was this:—

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
The total real receipts for the year appeared as				29,307	9	11
The disbursements				29,786	9	2
Excess				478	19	3
The balance "to the credit of the public" at the commencement of the year was				997	12	11
At the conclusion of the year				3,662	14	8
This apparent increased credit was the result of the following dealings:						
The Board discounted, at the Bank of Ireland, fictitious bills between the secretary and the ballast-master to the extent of				£18,000	0	0
Of these they repaid				15,000	0	0
Balance, for bills discounted				£3,000	0	0
They also borrowed from Mr. William Peter Lunell, a member of the Board, from 11th September, 1832	£5,000	0	0			
Ditto ditto from 28th August, 1832	3,000	0	0			
				8,000	0	0
Total borrowed				£11,000	0	0
They repaid to the light-house account, "borrowed" in 1830	2,436	10	2			
Ditto ditto ditto 1831	3,259	0	1			
				5,695	10	3
They lent to the light-house account				2,160	8	9
				7,855	19	0
And the accounts are thus reconciled:						
Balance at the commencement of the year				997	12	11
Borrowed	11,000	0	0			
Repaid and lent	7,855	19	0			
				3,144	1	0
				4,141	13	11
Excess of disbursements beyond receipts				478	19	3
Balance at the close of the year				£3,662	14	8
This balance was composed as follows:						
Cash to port account in Bank	2,665	1	9			
Ditto ballast-master	438	19	3			
				3,104	1	0
Henry Harrison	124	17	6			
John Dyas	110	15	5			
				235	12	11
Pilotage paid for Commissioners of the Navy	57	6	8			
Salvage	0	11	2			
				57	17	10
Disallowances in 1829	265	2	5			
Ditto 1830	0	0	6			
				265	2	11
				£3,662	14	8

The claims in respect of Harrison and Dyas were stated to be old disallowances, and altogether desperate. The 51 Geo. III. c. 66, s. 15, states, that in these accounts certain sums remained in charge for insupers, or charges formerly disallowed; and also certain sums which appeared to be debts due to the corporation, but which, from the nature of them, could not be recovered; and to simplify the accounts the Commissioners of the Treasury were empowered to direct those sums to be struck out of the accounts.

Upon the disallowance in 1829 we found the following report of the imprest commissioners on the account for the year ended 5th January, 1830:

"We have disallowed on this account £263. 2*s.* 5*d.*, a charge for law costs, being expenses for soliciting a bill in Parliament in the year 1821, and which bill was not passed into a law; because no previous communication was proved to us to have been held with the executive Government on the subject, and we do not recognize a discretion in a local board, without its sanction, to incur such an expenditure.

"(Signed) DONAGH O'BRIEN, Secretary."

No steps whatever appear to have been taken to make this disallowance available to the public; the commissioners have continued it in their accounts from year to year.

Light-houses and Light-ships.

The receipts and disbursements of the Light-house Fund in the year ended 5th January, 1833, were as follow:

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By light-house duties from British ports	28,932	12	10			
Ditto ditto Irish ports	10,350	9	6			
Carried forward				39,283	2	4

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

				£.	s.	d.
Brought forward . .				39,283	2	4
By rents receivable			£22	10	0	
By casual receipts			384	2	3	
				406	12	3
				£39,689	14	7

EXPENDITURE.

Disbursements on 40 lighthouses, *viz.*

BUILDINGS.—Five lighthouses in building.

		£.	s.	d.				
Eagle Island		5,453	19	11				
Larne		287	19	8				
Slyne Head		4,367	4	0				
Sligo		440	4	7				
Tarbert		627	1	5				
					11,176	9	7	
Eleven lighthouses, building, repairing, &c.								
Cape Clear		680	4	4				
Clare Island		324	1	7				
Cork		1,588	16	0				
Hook Tower		86	14	3				
Tory		5,396	12	11				
Innisgort		163	6	10				
Innistrahul		175	10	11				
Killibegs		1,413	16	11				
Maiden Rocks, two lighthouses		939	0	1				
Poolbeg		412	8	8				
					11,180	12	6	
							22,357	2	1	
Ordinary expenditure on 35 lighthouses, including the 11 last-mentioned and 24 others							11,639	19	6	
										33,997	1	7
Disbursements on "Supply" lighthouse store-delivering vessel:												
Building and outfit					£2,861	5	5					
Ordinary expenditure (part of the year only)					372	19	9					
								3,234	5	2		
Disbursements on light-ships:												
Building and outfit of "Brilliant" . . .					3,648	15	1					
Ordinary charge:												
"Relief," Kish Bank . .	£1,085	11	2									
"Star," Arklow Bank . .	938	14	5									
"Seagull," Connybeg Rock	1,225	17	1									
					3,250	2	8					
								6,898	17	9		
Light-ships discontinued								100	15	1		
											10,233	18	0
Disbursements on beacons								308	1	9		
Ditto printing, &c. incidents, and oil-store . .								1,526	3	3		
Ditto pensions, charities, and superannuations .								176	16	4		
Ditto salaries								1,706	9	10		
											3,717	11	2
Total											£47,948	10	9

Collection of the Lights' Revenue.

The collectors of customs in every port of the United Kingdom collect the Lighthouse Dues payable upon the Irish lighthouses.

In Ireland the collectors transmit the amount collected to the bank of Ireland to the credit of the teller of the Exchequer, whence it is drawn from time to time by the ballast corporation; they also certify their accounts on oath, and transmit the counterpart of each lighthouse receipt passed by them to the ballast-master in Dublin, in whose office they are "checked," to see that they tally with the accounts transmitted to the Treasury.

The collectors in the British ports transmit the amounts received by them to the ballast-master in Dublin, and their accounts and certificates in like manner, quarterly; these are "checked" in like manner.

In ports where the receipts are trifling the accounts and remittances are made only half yearly.

The money collected in the British ports is all transmitted to the ballast-master direct in bills.

The collectors are furnished with maps containing the lighthouses marked on them; and they are directed to charge for the number of lighthouses each vessel must pass on the direct course.

The ballast-master corresponds with the several collectors, and points out cases where the proper charges appear not to have been made.

The annual amount remitted from the Irish ports is computed at £9,000 a-year, from the ports of Great Britain at £30,000 a-year.

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

The lighthouse dues connected with the port of Dublin usually amount to 1*d.* a ton on British and Irish vessels, *i. e.* for four lights, including the Poolbeg, Bayley and Kish lights.

Colliers are charged a certain sum yearly; but if the vessel has any goods on board, save coals, however small in quantity, the full tonnage duty is charged; the owners complain of this. The colliers sometimes carry 50 or 60 tons of bark, and (as in the case of Whitehaven, with which there is a very scanty trade, except in the article of coals,) the charge then presses heavily.

Vessels going to Drogheda even, or to Wicklow, are subject to this tonnage duty.

The charge in respect of the Skerries light, which is private property, under the 3 Geo. II. Eng. c. 30, affects a large proportion of the vessels trading to Dublin; this charge being in itself 1*d.* a ton, enhances considerably the lighthouse charges, and is considered a grievance.

Disbursements.

All the Disbursements of the lighthouse funds pass through the ballast-master's hands; the accounts first "pass the Board" in the same manner as those of the port of Dublin accounts already described.

The average annual expenditure of the lighthouses and light-ships in being at the commencement of 1833, was computed at about £16,000, for their support and casual ordinary repairs merely; a sum which must of course increase as additional lighthouses are erected and completed.

Erection of Lighthouses.

The recommendations for the Erection of Lighthouses, we were informed, have generally emanated from the ship-owners, or those interested in a particular place; although sometimes the Board have suggested the propriety of such a work on their own judgment. They order a survey and report to be first made by the inspector of works; they then correspond and communicate with the corporation of Trinity House, and with the Irish Government, and do not adopt the plan of a new lighthouse without their concurrence.

In a late instance, on a memorial from the traders and merchants of the port of Sligo, and those concerned in the Clyde trade, for a lighthouse on a particular site, the inspector, on the reference to him, differed from them as to the site. The Trinity Board appointed a deputation to visit Sligo: they recommended three lighthouses to be erected; one was on the site recommended by the memorialists; none of them was on that selected by the inspector.

The number of lighthouses round the coast when this department was transferred to the Ballast Board in 1810, was 15; at the time of our Inquiry there were 35 used as lighthouses, besides five then in progress; and, notwithstanding the number, we were told that it was still considered that there were still points requiring lighthouses, and that applications were made to the board for erecting them.

In March 1833, the Ballast Board made the following statement to Mr. Secretary Stanley.

MEMORANDUM.

Ballast Office, Dublin, 2d March, 1833.

LIGHTHOUSE DEPARTMENT.

June, 1810—By an Act, 50 Geo. III. c. 95, the whole of the lighthouses then erected on the coast of Ireland were transferred from the care of the Commissioners of Customs to that of the corporation for preserving and improving the port of Dublin.

The number of lights then established was 15; of these, eight were found to be so circumstanced, either from bad condition of the buildings or objectionable situation, as to require new towers, which has been since then effected in the most permanent manner. The mode of illuminating throughout the entire was of the most indifferent kind, in some by candles, and the remainder bad oil in ill-constructed lanterns and lamps.

The apparatus of the whole has since then been made on the most approved construction, and such a system of regularity enforced in the attendance, by persons carefully instructed previous to getting them in charge, as to give well-grounded confidence that the highest state of efficiency has been and will be preserved.

In addition to the before-mentioned lights, 24 new establishments have since then been added, making 36 lighthouses and three floating-lights, now well illuminated, a list of which will be found herewith.

It may be proper to observe that the fund provided for this service being proportionable to the number of lights of which the shipping could avail themselves, the receipt at the outset of this corporation's proceedings was very limited, and particularly so when compared with the great outlay required before the duties could become productive: it is satisfactory to find that the whole of the present works, floating-lights, and the necessary establishments have been completed without borrowing, or even great protraction of time, when the numerous difficulties to be encountered in such undertakings is considered.

In addition to the lights now exhibited round the coast, the corporation has at present in progress of building—

Two lighthouses on Slyne Head,
Two ditto on Eagle Island,
Three ditto on Sligo Bay,
One ditto on Larne,
One ditto on Tarbert.

They have also, for the further protection of shipping, erected various beacon towers and perches round the coast, laid down buoys, and attached alarm-bells to the lighthouses and ships, to be rung on occasion of fogs; they have also published a chart of the entire Irish coast for the use of mariners, a work calculated to afford such accurate information as is not to be found in any other at present extant, and it is disposed of at a price considerably under what it could be otherwise procured for.

The income consists of a charge of one farthing per ton for each sea-light passed by British vessels, and one halfpenny by foreigners. A considerable improvement has been lately made in the mode of collection, and the duties are now promptly and correctly received, and the expenditure on the whole of the foregoing is conducted under the immediate scrutiny of the Board, before whom every account and detail must pass, and every position throughout the entire range is subjected to frequent and

minute inspection by the officers of the corporation, and occasionally by some of its members: as to the probability of the period when all the necessary works in this department shall be completed, it is wholly impracticable at present to judge. The Board are now engaged in making investigations and surveys relative to lights, for the establishment of which applications have been received from the mercantile and shipping interests; and as funds and time will admit, it is highly probable that several additional lights will be found necessary and advisable, in particular on those parts of the western coast now dangerous for strangers to approach, and where valuable asylums and trading harbours might be afforded by an expenditure of this nature.

The cost of erecting a small lighthouse is stated at £5,000; it varies with the situation, &c. When several lighthouses are erected together the charge on shipping is generally limited as for but one light.

Considerable sums are incurred for law costs upon the purchase of premises, and inquisitions held for the purpose, and for compensation to the proprietors, in addition to the expenses of the building of the several lighthouses; thus in the instances of three lighthouses, in building in 1832, as already mentioned, the following sums were paid in 1831, viz.:—

	£.	s.	d.
Eagle Island:—			
Compensation to proprietors	400	0	0
Law costs	163	19	0
Slyne Head:—			
Compensation to proprietors	200	0	0
Law costs	171	0	0
Tarbert:—			
Compensation to proprietors	210	0	0
Law costs	190	11	4

Building of Light-Ships and Tenders.

The cost of building the Supply lighthouse store-delivering vessel, by agreement, was only £1,600, and, after sundry deductions and allowances, was settled at £1,617. 9*s*. 9*d*. actually paid.

The further costs for outfit were as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Sundry iron and metal work and cables	285	15	4
Sails and covers	443	8	2
Copper, mast, blocks, and cordage	378	19	11
Paints, leather, casks, block-work, &c.	28	18	1
Expenses and insurance—Shoreham to Dublin	40	18	5
Freight of anchor	12	14	10
J. Halpin, travelling expenses	53	0	11
	£1,243	15	8
Building	1,617	9	9
Total	£2,861	5	5

The Brilliant was built in Dublin at the rate of £14 per ton, and being 143 tons the building (after a deduction) cost £1,983. She was built as an extra ship, and sailed on the 3d October 1832, to relieve the Seagull. The cost for building, outfit, &c. in that year amounted to £3,648. 15*s*. 1*d*.

The ordinary expenditure is kept in the accounts under distinct heads; thus in the Relief (1832)—

	£.	s.	d.
Men's wages	366	17	4
Lighting, and materials for lighting	287	9	2
Materials for ship	165	17	10
Provisions	265	6	10
	£1,085	11	2

Beacons.

Nine Beacons were erected on different parts of the coast for the sum of £308. 19*s*. in 1832.

Pensions and Charities.

The Pensions and Charities were paid in a great number of small sums to the widows, &c. of persons injured at Tusker and Skilligs, 10 in number, and to five others on petitions. There were three superannuated light-keepers in 1832, and two only at the time of our Inquiry; the superannuated messenger who obtained £25, in this account, was the same person as was provided for in like manner in the port account.

Incidental Charges.

Among the Incidental Charges for the year 1832 was the expense of a chart of the coast of Ireland, which cost £788. 16*s*. 2*d*.

In the same year a sum of £12. 15*s*. was received for sale of 17 copies of the chart at 15*s*. each.

Audited Accounts.

The state of the Lighthouse Account for the year ended 5th January 1833, which we examined, as audited by the Commissioners of public accounts was thus:—

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance in favour of the public at the commencement of the year				8,029	3	7¾
Borrowed from the port fund				2,160	8	9
				10,189	12	4¾
Disbursements	47,948	10	9			
Receipts	39,689	14	7			
Excess				8,258	16	2
Balance in favour of the public at the close of the year				£1,930	16	2¾

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

This balance was composed of—	£.	s.	d.
Advance to R. Howard for building lighthouse at Tarbert . .	1,575	0	0
Advance to G. Halpin, for lighthouse purposes	200	0	0
Ballast-master, in his hands.	155	2	6
G. Robinson, due by him	0	12	9
Disallowance on account of 1831	0	0	11¾
	£1,930	16	2¾

Separate Accounts kept.

The Accounts of the Ballast Board are kept under the three general heads of income and expenditure already noticed, viz.

1st. The Port Account.
2d. The West Quay Walls.
3d. The Lights.

The books in which these accounts are entered are kept by an officer called the "book-keeper and clerk of the check." Accounts are kept as between the Ballast Board and the Bank under three columns headed as above; and the like accounts are kept with the ballast-master.

The ballast-master's account is his account of sums received by him by order of the Board, for drafts on the Bank, and his disbursements thereunder.

The accounts have been audited by the Commissioners of imprest and public accounts in the manner already noticed.

Debenture Debt.

The Ballast Office Debt appears to have commenced not originally under the borrowing powers given by the 26 Geo. III. c. 19, s. 67, but by loans from Government of £10,000 in 1789, and £10,000 in 1790; and for discharge of this debt the corporation in 1790 issued their first Debentures, and from thence until the passing of the 32 Geo. III. c. 35, they raised money and incurred debt as follows:—

The Old Debt.

AT 4 PER CENT.

			Irish Currency. £.
1790 . .	200	Debentures of £100 each . . .	20,000
„ . .	116	„ „ . . .	11,600
1791 . .	174	„ „ . . .	17,400
1792 . .	81	„ „ . . .	8,100
	571	Debentures. Total debt . .	£57,100
		Annual charge . .	2,284

The above debts were probably incurred with reference to the statutes 27 Geo. III. c. 25, and 30 Geo. III. c. 25, the former of which enabled the Lord Lieutenant to issue £10,000, upon the application of any corporation, for preserving and improving any port and harbour whose funds should produce £4,000 a-year, subject to a charge on those funds of 4 per cent. interest, and 2 per cent. for a sinking fund annually; and the latter of which enabled such corporation themselves to borrow money at 4 per cent. per annum, provided the sum to be borrowed should not be greater than a sum the interest of which, at that rate, should not exceed half the funds arising to such corporation out of their duties and rates; and if default should be made in payment of the interest, the ballast-master should give the holder a certificate of the arrear, which the vice-treasurer of Ireland should pay; and the funds of such corporation were then charged with 5 per cent. to the Crown as a fund to discharge the future interest; and so soon as money was raised by this Act equal to the principal sums specified in the debentures issued under the former Act, those former debentures should be paid off.

The 35th section of the 32 Geo. III. c. 35, seems to have been introduced for the purpose of restoring to the corporation the power they had under the 26 Geo. III. c. 19, s. 73, of borrowing any sums of money on the credit of their rates at interest not exceeding legal interest. They accordingly raised as follows:—

AT 5 PER CENT.

		£.
1793,	Three debentures of £1,000 each . . .	3,000
„	Debentures payable 24th June, 1795 . .	6,700
1794,	„ „ 1800 . .	1,800
		£11,500

The above were paid off as follows:—

1795,	Debentures then payable	6,700
1800,	„ „	1,800
1806,	Three debentures of £1,000 each . . .	3,000
		£11,500

AT 6 PER CENT.

1794,	Debentures	11,700
1795	„	10,000
1796	„	10,200
1797	„	2,100
1798	„	100
1800	„	500
		£34,600

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

In 1814 this sum of £34,600 also was paid off under the following circumstances, stated to us by the ballast-master:—

"The Pigeon House Basin and premises were originally the property of the Ballast Board, and erected by them about the year 1798. Lord Castlereagh, on the part of the Government, waited on the Board, and demanded the possession of them for the purposes of military defence; and the result was, that the possession was given up to the Government. The matter lay dormant for several years, when an arbitration was entered into to ascertain the compensation to be paid to the Board. The arbitrators awarded compensation ultimately, and the sum received was £100,183, and a deed of conveyance was executed. The first act of application of that fund was to pay off the said £34,600.

"The residue of the compensation fund of £100,183 was vested in Government 5 per cent. stock, which, in the first year, produced £2,692. 10*s.* interest. This stock was sold out from time to time up to 1821, and the money applied to the erection of the Great North Wall, and certainly also, I decidedly say, upon the other works of the corporation, for it was not specially allocated to anything."

Restrictions on the Powers of Borrowing.

In 1811 the original lighthouse duties were granted by the 51 Geo. III. c. 66, and by the same Act additional rates of ballast, tonnage, &c., and by the 12th section, after a reference in the 10th to the Acts of the 26 Geo. III., 32 Geo. III., 33 Geo. III., and 40 Geo. III., it was recited that the corporation might find it necessary, in order more effectually to carry into execution the purposes of the said recited Acts and of this Act, to borrow money upon the credit of the rates, &c., arising under the recited Acts and this Act. Five restrictions were then imposed.

Consent of Lord Lieutenant.

1st. That the borrowing should be with the Consent and approbation of the Lord Lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of Ireland.

Consent of Treasury.

2d. That it should be with the Consent and approbation of the Lord High Treasurer or commissioners for executing the office, or three of them.

Interest.

3d. That the Interest should not exceed 5 per cent. per annum upon debentures of £100 each to be issued pursuant to the recited Acts.

Amount of Principal Money.

4th. That the money so to be borrowed at any time after the passing of this Act should not exceed in the whole £50,000.

Provisions for a Sinking Fund.

5th. That a Sinking Fund applicable to the reduction thereof should be established as follows:—a yearly sum equal to £1 for every £100 of all sums so to be borrowed, from the 24th June 1811, to be taken by the corporation from the produce of the rates, &c., and laid out by four equal quarterly payments on every 29th September, 25th December, 25th March, and 24th June, or within 30 days thereof, in the purchase of 3½ per cent. annuities, transferable at the bank of Ireland, or other stock in the public funds there; and also that the dividends, from the accumulation of such stock, should half yearly, when payable, be laid out in like manner; and when the stock should amount to a sum worth, to be sold, £100, then such stock to be sold and the money to be applied in purchasing the debentures at or under par, and so on from time to time until the whole of the sums borrowed, and to be borrowed under the authority of this Act, should be fully paid off and discharged.

Disregard of the Restrictions.

The Ballast Board have since borrowed money without regard to these Restrictions.

Issue of 255 Debentures.

They began, in 1821, in prosecution of their favourite scheme, the building of the "Great North Wall," and proceeded as follows:—borrowing

At 5 per Cent.

		£.
1821, On	50 debentures	5,000
1822 „	195 „	19,500
1823 „	10 „	1,000
		£25,500

On the 23d July 1821 a resolution was passed at a special meeting (six members present) in these words: "to raise a sum of money upon debentures now in the Bank of Ireland." After some summonses and postponements, it was ordered, on the 12th October 1821, that an application be made to the Bank of Ireland for a loan of £3,000 on the security then in bank, the property of the corporation, and the note of the secretary. And it was resolved that Messrs. Crosthwaite, Lunell, Goff, and Dravar should be a committee to look into the different Acts relative to borrowing money, and to report. On the 19th October they reported, and it was resolved that the sum of £20,000 be received agreeably to the Report; that 200 debentures for £100 each be prepared under the directions of the same committee, and that they be empowered to affix the corporation seal to them. On the 26th October the 200 debentures were presented sealed, and the consideration of issuing them postponed, the same committee to lay on the table a statement of the average revenue and expenditure of the corporation, and the probable demands on the corporation, and the means of meeting them.

The following proceedings then took place:—

"*Minutes 14th November*, 1821.

"Six members present.

"Your committee having prepared a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the corporation, as respects the port fund from the period commencing 5th January, 1815, to 5th January, 1821, also a statement of the revenue and expenditure for three quarters of the current year, as also the particular heads of ordinary and extraordinary expenditures during same period, all of which accompany this Report, and from which they have extracted the following results:—

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

	YEARS ENDING																	
	5th Jan. 1816.			5th Jan. 1817.			5th Jan. 1818.			5th Jan. 1819.			5th Jan. 1820.			5th Jan. 1821.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount of gross Revenue received	30,250	6	7	26,898	16	1	28,484	10	3½	26,244	19	6	29,128	5	10	25,627	14	11
Ordinary Expenditure	14,168	7	9	14,508	11	7	11,032	2	7	11,932	0	2	13,656	13	6	11,595	16	0
Interest paid on 4 per cent. Debentures	2,162	0	0	2,618	0	0	2,300	0	0	2,134	0	0	2,660	0	0	2,294	0	0
Surplus Revenue applicable to extraordinary Uses	13,919	18	10	9,772	4	6	15,152	7	8½	12,178	19	4	12,811	12	4	11,737	18	11
Actual extraordinary Expenditure	7,628	12	5	12,079	2	0½	25,204	12	10	23,113	2	4	13,679	4	0½	29,092	9	5
Balance in hands of the Corporation	68,384	16	2¼	66,081	18	7¾	56,029	13	6¼	45,095	10	6¼	44,227	18	9¾	26,875	8	3¼

"From their enquiry into the revenue and ordinary expenditure of such part of the current year as has elapsed, they estimate that the result of the year will nearly correspond to the amount of those items in the last year, excepting dividend received on 5 per cent. stock, £1,112. 12*s.*, and payment from commissioners of customs £1,000, each of which now cease, as also that of the interest payable on 4 per cent. debt amounting to £57,100, and that the surplus of revenue applicable to extraordinary uses may be stated at £9,000; they also find that a debt of £11,000, due to the corporation by the commissioners of wide streets, is a part of the balance stated to be in favour of this corporation 5th January, 1821, of which that £3,000 only is likely to be repaid during the current year, and also there are other sums in that balance amounting to £3,565. 12*s.* 2*d.* not available for present uses. they thus far deduct from said balance the amount of means not now tangible, say £11,565 12 2

Leaving the amount of the balance available during the present year 15,307 17 1
To which is to be added the estimated supplies of the years as above 9,000 0 0

Making the net amount of funds available to extraordinary uses and new works . 24,307 17 1
"Your committee have also ascertained that the amount already expended during the years on extraordinary uses and new works, and the debt incurred on this account, amounts to 30,190 18 0
"And that it will be further necessary during this year to expend on same and to give security to what is already commenced, a sum estimated at 10,000 0 0

"Making in the whole £40,199 18 0
"There will therefore be a deficiency to be provided for of £15,892. 0*s.* 10*d.*

"Your committee are instructed that the works now in course of execution are of so important a nature as to warrant an anticipation of the surplus revenue, and they therefore recommend that a sum of money be borrowed on the security of the port fund duties, as directed and provided for by the several Acts of Parliament; that debentures for £100 each, subject to 5 per cent. interest, and to such amount as may be deemed advisable by the board, be issued, and that they be disposed of in the public stock market at a rate not less than par, and that for the gradual repayment of the debt thus incurred, and until such debt be totally discharged, a sum of money, equal to 1 per cent. on the amount so borrowed, be each half year invested in the public funds, and that so soon as a sum not less than £1,000 be accumulated, it shall be applied in paying off an equal sum of said debentures to be publicly drawn by lot, and that this resolution be made known to the purchasers of debentures to be sold."

"Resolved,—That the recommendation of the committee respecting the mode of issuing debentures be assented unto.

"Resolved,—That the provision for a sinking fund of 2 per cent. per annum on the amount to be now borrowed be assented unto.

"Resolved,—That it is expedient to borrow the sum of £20,000 for carrying on the works of this corporation, and that 50 of the debentures presented on the 26th ultimo be now signed by the ballast-master and secretary, and then handed to Messrs. Gibbons and Williams to be disposed of in the public stock market at a price not under par, the proceeds thereof to be lodged in the Bank of Ireland to the credit of the corporation, and that the remaining 150 debentures be given in charge to the seal keepers, to be issued when further directed by the board.

"*Minutes 4th January*, 1822.

Year 1822. 20 Debentures.

"Resolved,—That 20 of the debentures be signed by the ballast-master and secretary, and handed to Messrs. Gibbons and Williams to be disposed of in the public stock market at a price not under par, the proceeds thereof to be lodged in the Bank of Ireland, to the credit of the corporation.

"*Minutes 11th April*, 1822.

Year 1822. 30 Debentures.

"Resolved,—That 30 of the debentures be signed by the ballast-master and secretary, and handed to Messrs. Gibbons and Williams to be disposed of in the public stock market at a price not under £105 per cent., and the proceeds thereof to be lodged in the Bank of Ireland, to the credit of the corporation, and that the seal keepers do give said 30 debentures to the ballast-master.

"*Minutes 7th June*, 1822.

Year 1822. 20 Debentures.

"Resolved,—That 20 of the debentures be signed by the ballast-master and secretary, and handed to Messrs. Gibbons and Williams to be disposed of in the public stock market, at a price not under £105 per cent., and the proceeds thereof to be lodged in the Bank of Ireland to the credit of the corporation, and that the seal keepers do give said 20 debentures to the ballast-master.

"*Minutes 21st June*, 1822.

Year 1822. 20 Debentures.

"Ordered,—That 20 of the debentures be signed by the ballast-master and secretary, and handed to Messrs. Gibbons and Williams to be disposed of in the public stock market, not under £105. 10*s.*,

and the proceeds thereof lodged in the Bank of Ireland to the credit of the corporation, and that the seal keepers do give said 20 debentures to the ballast-master.

" *Minutes 5th July*, 1822.

" Ordered,—That 20 of the debentures be signed by the ballast-master and secretary, and handed to Messrs. Gibbons to be disposed of in the public stock market, and not under £105. 10*s*. each, and the proceeds thereof lodged in the Bank of Ireland to the credit of the corporation, and that the seal keepers do give said 20 debentures to the ballast-master. Year 1822. 20 Debentures.

" *Minutes 19th July*, 1822.

" Resolved,—That 10 of the debentures be issued by the ballast-master and secretary, and handed to Messrs. Gibbons and Co. to be disposed of in the public stock market, not under £105. 10*s*., and the proceeds thereof lodged in the Bank of Ireland to the credit of the corporation, and that the seal keepers do give said 10 debentures to the ballast-master. Year 1822. 10 Debentures.

" *Minutes 26th July*, 1822.

" Resolved,—That 10 of the debentures be signed by the ballast-master and secretary, and handed to Messrs. Gibbons and Co. to be disposed of in the public stock market, not under £105. 10*s*., and the proceeds thereof to be lodged in the Bank of Ireland to the credit of the corporation, and that the seal keepers do give said 10 debentures to the ballast-master. Year 1822. 10 Debentures.

" *Minutes 2d August*, 1822.

" Resolved,—That 20 of the debentures be signed by the ballast-master and secretary, and handed to Messrs. Gibbons and Williams to be disposed of in the public stock market, not under £105. 10*s*., and the proceeds thereof be lodged in the Bank of Ireland to the credit of the corporation, and that the seal keepers do give said debentures to the ballast-master. Year 1822. 20 Debentures.

" *Minutes 27th September*, 1822.

" Resolved,—That the sum of £10,000 be raised, and that 100 five per cent. debentures for £100 each be prepared under the direction of Mr. Drevar and Mr. Lunell, and that they be empowered to affix the corporation seal to them and have them ready for the signature of the ballast-master and secretary on the next board day. Resolved, when perfected, that 30 debentures be handed to Messrs. Gibbons and Williams to be disposed of in the public stock market at a premium not under five and a half per cent. Year 1822. 30 Debentures.

" *Minutes 4th October*, 1822.

" Ordered,—That 15 debentures be directed to be sealed and signed by the ballast-master and secretary, and handed to Messrs. Gibbons and Williams to be disposed of in the public stock market at a premium not under five and a half per cent., and that the sum of £1,500 be paid to the light-house fund, in discharge of so much borrowed therefrom. Draft No. 145 was accordingly signed for £1,500. Year 1822. 15 Debentures.

" *Minutes 23d May*, 1823.

" Mr. Wilson reported the delivery for sale of 10 debentures of £100 each, agreeably to order of 24th January last, being part of 50 named therein. Year 1823. 10 Debentures.

" *Minutes 3d December*, 1824.

" Mr. Lunell reported that there were in the safe 45 five per cent. debentures of this corporation, which would not now be wanting, and suggested their being cancelled.

" Ordered,—That Mr. Lunell be requested to see the same cancelled.

The interest of money having fallen the Ballast Board resolved to reduce their interest, and accordingly, in lieu of the above £25,500, they issued

AT 4 PER CENT.

	£.
1824, 255 Debentures of £100 each,	25,500
Annual charge . . .	1,020

In the same year a further Issue of Debentures took place under circumstances extremely peculiar. At an early date we find the following entry:— Re-issue of 126 Debentures.

" *Minutes 30th January*, 1824.

" The Ballast Master submitted the following Accounts agreeably to the order of the Board dated the 9th instant.

" RETURN to an Order of the Corporation for Preserving and Improving the Port of Dublin, dated the 9th January 1824, directing that there be laid before the Board, an account of

		£.	*s*.	*d*.
1. The sums now borrowed by the corporation on debentures bearing 5 per cent. per annum.	Total 5 per cent. debentures issued commencing November 1821 to 9th August 1823, No. 1 to 255, both numbers included for £100 each	25,500	0	0
2. The sums now borrowed by the corporation on debentures bearing 4 per cent. per annum.	Total of 4 per cent. debentures issued to the public—571 at £100 each . . .	57,100	0	0
	Total debenture debt	82,600	0	0
3. The annual income of the corporation port account under the different heads for the last three years.	Account herewith. Total receipts for one year to the 5th Jan. 1824	29,934	14	4
4. The annual expenditure of the corporation under the different heads for the last three years.	Account herewith returned. Total disbursements one year to the 5th Jan. 1824. .	37,287	16	2

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

		£	s.	d.
5. The amount of the present debts and engagements of the corporation on port account.	To Bank of Ireland borrowed from, on secretary's notes with collateral security . .	10,300	0	0
	Light house fund borrowed therefrom .	1,000	0	0
	Total .	11,300	0	0
6. An account of all debentures of this corporation now lying in the safe, and which have not been issued for sale.	*Cannot answer:* but beg to state that it appears from the interest numerical book, that there has been lodged in the Bank of Ireland to meet sums borrowed, viz.			
	Debentures No. 567 to 571 5 debentures .	500	0	0
	Ditto 577 to 622 46 ditto . .	4,600	0	0
	Ditto 661 to 735 75 ditto . .	7,500	0	0
	Lodged in Bank of Ireland 126 ditto . bearing 4 per cent. interest.	£12,600	0	0
	For the above I think the acknowledgement of Mr. Williams was taken a great many years since, and deposited in the office safe.			

"*Ballast Office, Jan.* 14, 1824. WILLIAM BIGGER, *Ballast-master.*"

"It appearing by the foregoing accounts that the sum of £11,300 is now owing as therein stated, and it also appearing that 126 debentures bearing 4 per cent. interest, were executed at sundry periods, and lodged in the Bank of Ireland as collateral security for the sums borrowed from that company;

"Resolved,—That instructions be given to Messrs. Gibbons and Williams to dispose of the said 126 debentures in the public stock market, provided a rate not less than par can be obtained; and

"Resolved,—That Messrs. Crosthwait, Lunell, and Drevar, be appointed a committee to receive the produce of the above debentures, and having paid the demand due to the bank of £10,300, as well as that to lighthouse fund of £1,000, and received the debentures, to deliver said debentures to Messrs. Gibbons and Williams, and lodge the balance of proceeds in the bank for account of the corporation."

The earliest instance of "borrowing money upon bills payable" (a practice we shall further advert to) appears to have been on the 26th February 1789; on that day the following resolutions were entered into:—

"Ordered, That the keepers of the seal be desired to affix the seal of the corporation to 30 debentures, each conditioned for to payment of the sum of £100, with interest at the rate of £4 by the £100 by the year, for the purpose of raising money for carrying on the works.

"Ordered, That the ballast-master do lodge the said debentures in the Bank of Ireland, and pass his note for the corporation for the sum of £1,000, payable in two months, which note he shall discount at the Bank, and receive its amount, charging the discount to the amount of interest."

The 126 debentures appear to have been composed of

5	Debentures,	567 to 571,	"Returned by Edward Whitton, 24th December 1792, and lodged in the Bank of Ireland in 1806."
6	„	577 to 582,	"Lodged in the Bank of Ireland for safe keeping, 12th December 1806."
40	„	583 to 622,	"Lodged in the Bank of Ireland as a collateral security for the ballast-master's notes, 24th December 1792." [N.B. Nos. 623 to 660 had been cancelled by order of the corporation.]
25	„	661 to 685,	"Lodged in the Bank of Ireland, 27th June 1795."
20	„	686 to 705,	"Lodged in the Bank of Ireland, 27th May 1797."
30	"	706 to 735,	"Lodged in the Bank of Ireland, 25th June 1798."
126			

The *bonâ fide* debt consisted then of the 571 debentures numbered from 1 to 566, and from 572 to 576, inclusively.

There were thus issued further

AT 4 PER CENT.

	£.
1824, 126 Debentures	12,600
Annual charge . .	504

Further Issue of Debentures in 1833.

In 1833 the Ballast Board adopted the following further proceedings:—

The committee appointed on the 1st February instant report as follows:—

"Having entered into the inquiries directed by the board, and ascertained such matters as the ballast-master and the inspector of works could furnish from their several departments, they beg leave to report the information they have obtained in the following arrangement.

"The probable expense of keeping up the present works, and the ordinary charges of the part which must be provided for making the estimate extend to the present and next four years.

"The probable cost of the objects of improvement already undertaken, or in contemplation, and the length of time which should be appropriated for their completion provided sufficient means exist.

"The present debenture and floating debt, and, lastly, the means available to defray these charges."

The works under the care of the corporation, in the port department may be classed under three heads, viz.:—

1. The walls of the river Liffey, and the bridges to the westward of Carlisle Bridge, and the clearing of the river within its walls.

2. The walls of the river to the eastward of Carlisle Bridge, the north and south quay walls, and the graving slip and yards.

3. The Great North Wall, the Pigeon-House road and wall, and the Dunleary and Bullock concerns.

In the first class, the probable outlay of this year will be £1,200, and for the next four years £800, say an average of £880 annually. In the second, the expense is estimated at £450 for the present and each of the next four years.

In the third class, the additional building and repairs at Bullock will cause an additional charge of £300, making the estimate of the whole for this year £600; and for the succeeding four years £300, it is expected, will be the annual charge, making an average annual cost of £360.

The ordinary charges are estimated for the present year at the same amounts as the cost during the past year, and they are not expected to vary much during the next four years; they are as follows, viz.:

	£.	s.	d.
Ballast-office house	349	6	10
Salaries	1,496	0	4
Printing and stationery	215	7	10
Incidents	149	17	2
Interest on 4 per cent. debentures £95,200	3,808	0	0
Rents payable	335	0	9
Pilotage	4,886	11	5
Pilot-boats	331	1	4
Pilot station at Poolbeg	172	9	8
Superannuated pilots	93	0	0
Life-boats	92	3	8
Pensions and charities	472	19	2
Pensions and rewards	35	5	4
Ballast raised for ships	2,939	0	6
Ditto for Dunleary	190	5	8
Ditto for demand on shore	164	4	1
Repairs for ballast lighters	2,315	0	6
These four last items are repaid by the ballast duties, received in the state of income.			
Sinking fund	255	0	0
	£18,258	14	3

The interest on floating debt cannot be stated, as depending on the pecuniary measures to be determined on by the corporation.

The remaining head of charge, viz., the works undertaken and in contemplation, your committee cannot estimate with equal chance of precision as to the cost or time to be occupied; they therefore must offer the best statement in their power, any such being subject to unforeseen events, from the station of the work.

The only object of magnitude which now remains incompleted, of the plans of improvement to the harbour long since determined on by the corporation, is the clearing and deepening of the channel from the bar to the quay walls. The new quay walls, and the Great North Wall, had occupied the Board for a series of years, and the utility as well as permanence of these works, with measures to be now adopted, with undivided attention.

For the completion of the improvements in the channel with decided prospect of success, already considerable progress has been made, notwithstanding the necessity imposed on the Board in 1831 to construct a graving slip suitable for the accommodation of the large class of steam and sailing vessels which can now enter this harbour, and to effect which, without relaxing in the work of deepening, it became unavoidable to incur a floating debt of some magnitude.

In the present year an additional steam dredge of enlarged power, and fourteen new mud floats, will be employed in addition to those of last year. The expense of this very energetic proceeding, will, in the opinion of your inspector of works, be ultimately less burthensome than by adopting a slower process, while the advantages calculated on to the shipping will be much earlier reached; and his expectation is, that the present efforts will, within a period not exceeding five years, (in the two first of which essential progress can be made,) produce a safe channel from inside the bar to the quay walls, with at the least nine feet depth throughout at low water, making a depth of twenty feet at spring tides, together with the prospect of this improvement being equally permanent as it must be important to the port of Dublin.

	£.	s.	d.
The new steam dredge No. 2 will cost this year	5,000	0	0
Fourteen new mud floats	3,500	0	0
	8,500	0	0
The expense of working the present steam dredge No. 1 last year amounted to	1,127	11	10
The labour in lighters and floats carrying sand	7,489	11	10
Working steam dredge No. 2 this year will cost	1,200	0	0
Additional labour in floats half the above cost	3,744	15	11
	13,561	19	7
Supposing these last four sums be expended in the present and next four years' amount	77,809	17	11
First cost amount as above	8,500	0	0
	86,309	17	11
Will make an annual outlay of	£17,261	19	7

A lesser annual expenditure on this work is still within the option of this Board, but it is the

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

opinion of your committee, that the proposed time of six years from the present date will enable your inspector of works to attain completion with most economy of the fund.

No other works appear to be in completion. It is suggested by the inspector of works, that some addition to the Great North Wall will be likely to succeed the deepening of the channel, but time will best point out the results of what is now doing.

	£.	s.	d.
The debt of the corporation to 5th January, 1833, consists of 4 per cent. debentures	95,200	0	0
A floating debt now subject to 5 per cent.	£11,839	11	3

Your committee will now proceed to lay before you the means available to defray these charges.

The income of the past years is believed to be a reasonable criterion of the probable receipts of this year, and of the four succeeding.

The particulars are as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
The Tonnage duties	11,960	17	9
Quay wall taxes	3,130	10	8
Committee of proprietors	29	2	11
Casual receipt	48	15	10
Graving slip	174	14	6
Rents receivable	123	15	9
Pilot-boat earnings	495	9	11
Ballast duties from ships	7,678	9	6
Ditto from Dunleary	527	2	1
Ditto sold on shore	21	10	0
These three last sums are subject to the cost of raising, as stated in ordinary charges.			
Pilotage	5,010	16	7
This is repaid to the pilots, as stated in ordinary charges.			
Estimated income	£29,201	5	6
In recapitulation it will thus appear, that the cost of keeping up present works for the present and next four years is estimated at average	1,690	0	0
Ordinary charges for same time	18,350	14	3
Making	19,940	14	3
Which sum being deducted from	29,201	5	6
Leaves	£9,260	11	3

applicable to works of improvement in the harbour, subject, however, to the present floating debt of £11,839. 11*s*. 3*d*.

The proposed expenditure on this head, if decided on by the Board, will on an average amount to £17,261. 19*s*. 7*d*. during this and the next four years, which would leave a deficiency at the end of that time of £51,846. 12*s*. 11*d*., together with the amount of interest from the present time on the portions of that sum now due, and the remainder when raised. The sinking fund applicable to the paying off the present debenture debt of £95,200 amounts to £3,528. 1*s*. 11*d*., which is at present vested in 3½ per cent. stock.

Your committee are not apprized of any other funds which can be looked forward to; and the most eligible mode by which this sum could be procured, would be, in their opinion, by borrowing under the powers vested in the corporation, either under the special Act of Geo. III. cap. sec. which empowers money to be raised at any rate not exceeding legal interest, or under the general Act of Geo. III. cap. sec. , which empowers the corporation (in its present circumstances as having a sufficient income applicable to paying interest) to raise money at 4 per cent., in which case Government became security to the holders for the interest.

The sum required this year will be about £30,000, and the whole sum with interest will be from £55,000 to £60,000.

And your committee now beg leave to submit the foregoing as their report.

Ballast Office, *February* 15, 1833.

(Signed) Nathaniel Sneyd, Arthur Guinness, Simeon Boileau, Wm. P. Lunell.

Minutes, 22*d February*, 1833.

REPORT ON THE LEGAL POWERS OF THE CORPORATION TO RAISE MONEY ON LOAN.

By the Act 26 Geo. III. c. 19, being the Act under which the present Ballast Office Board was incorporated, and by the 68th section thereof, the corporation was empowered, in order to carry *the purposes of the said Act* into execution, to borrow any sum or sums of money they should think necessary upon the credit of the revenues to arise by that Act, at interest not exceeding legal interest, and to issue debentures in such form as the corporation should appoint by any by-law or by-laws to be entered into pursuant to the directions of said Act, which debentures should be liens upon said revenues, or so much thereof as should be therein specified.

By the 30 Geo. III. cap. 25, sec. 1, a general power was given to any corporation then in being, for the preservation or improvement of any harbour for which duties had been or should be granted, such duties not being less in annual amount than £4,000 (late currency), to raise upon loan debentures such sum or sums of money as such corporation should think proper for those purposes (preservation and improvement of harbours), at any rate of interest not exceeding £4 per cent. per annum; provided the interest of the money to be borrowed should not exceed half the funds arising to such corporation out of such duties.

By the Act 32 Geo. III. cap. 35, sec. 25 power, is given to the corporation to borrow money upon the credit of the taxes and revenues to arise by that Act, to carry the purposes of that Act into execution, and to issue debentures according to the provisions contained in the 26 Geo. III.

By the Act 51 Geo. III. cap. 66, sec. 12, to enable the corporation to carry into execution the Acts therein recited, (viz. 26, 32, 33, and 40 Geo. III.) power is given to them to borrow money

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

on the credit of all or any of the taxes and revenues in said Acts or this Act, with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant, at interest not exceeding £5 per cent. per annum, and to issue debentures for the same.

By the Act of the 52 Geo. III. cap. 53, sec. 2, power was given to the corporation to borrow any sum not exceeding £10,000, to build a bridge opposite Mass Lane, upon credit of grand jury presentments.

The foregoing are the only Acts which I find, under which the corporation is authorized to borrow money; and the purposes of the last-mentioned Act having been effectuated, the powers thereby given have of course ceased.

February 21, 1833. (Signed.) WILLIAM GODDARD, *Law Agent.*

"*Minutes, 22d February*, 1833.

"The Board having been specially summoned for the final consideration of the Finance Committee Report, received on the last day of meeting, and to determine on such measures as might be deemed necessary thereupon, the following resolutions were moved and passed.

"Resolved,—That it is expedient and desirable to continue the works for improving the harbour now in progress, on the same scale of outlay as at present.

"Resolved,—That to enable the execution of the foregoing resolution, it will be necessary to borrow within the present and next four years a sum of about £60,000, and that the income of the corporation will be sufficient to secure that sum after the payment of the interest to which it is now liable, together with other unavoidable charges; and that, provided said sum can be borrowed at a rate of interest not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum, the corporation is empowered to do so under the 30 Geo. III. cap. 25.

"Resolved,—That a sum of £40,000 be forthwith borrowed at a rate not to exceed 4 per cent. interest per annum, for which sum debentures shall be issued pursuant to 30 Geo. III. cap. 25; and that a committee, to consist of Mr. Sneyd, Mr. Guinness, Mr. Lunell, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Crosthwait, and Mr. Boileau, be appointed to report on the measures requisite to carry this resolution into effect, and that they be empowered to apply to the Bank of Ireland, or elsewhere, as they may deem advisable, for the purpose of obtaining the most advantageous terms for the corporation."

"*Minutes, 1st March*, 1833.

"The committee appointed on the last day to advise measures relative to the sum of money to be raised on debentures reported that it will be necessary to direct a sufficient number of debentures to be printed, and it is submitted that they should be in a similar form as those last issued by the corporation, and for a sum of £100 each, to bear 4 per cent. interest, and to be numbered, commencing from the number next succeeding that of the last issued debentures, and sealed with the seal of the corporation. That it is recommended to issue such amount of those debentures as may seem proper for sale by Messrs. Gibbons and Williams, stockbrokers, and that they have instructions to sell same, provided they can obtain a premium of at least 10*s.* per cent.; and should this not be found practicable at the present time, and that the demands on the Board require to be provided for, then that the ballast-master shall dispose of same to the Bank of Ireland at any rate not under par: which having been read and considered,

"Resolved,—That 200 debentures be forthwith printed and numbered as recommended by the committee, and that the seal of the corporation be affixed to same, and that they be placed under the care of the ballast-master to await the order of the Board: and it appearing that the sum of £5,000 is now necessary to be provided.

"Ordered,—That the ballast-master shall direct the stockbrokers, Messrs. Gibbons and Williams, to dispose of £5,000 of the above 4 per cent. debentures on the Stock Exchange at a premium of not less than 10*s.* per cent.; and should same not be found practicable, the ballast-master is to offer same for disposal to the Bank of Ireland at the best rate he can obtain, not under par, and to place the proceeds to the credit of the corporation. 50 Debentures.

"*March* 8, 1833.—30 Debentures disposed of as above. 30 Debentures.

"*March* 15, 1833.—Ordered, That 70 debentures, in addition to those previously ordered, be offered to the Bank for sale at par, in case Messrs. Gibbons and Williams cannot dispose of them at once. 70 Debentures.

"*March* 29, 1833.—Ordered, That the ballast-master do dispose of £5,000 of 4 per cent. debentures now deposited in the safe, in the same mode as last, and that the key-keepers do deliver them to him, the proceeds to be placed to meet the demands reported by the ballast-master." 50 Debentures.

It appears upon the face of the accounts that at the time when the debentures were issued in 1833 (say 20th March 1833) the expenditure of the money to be borrowed had actually been anticipated. The corporation had in bank only 712*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* in the West Quay Walls account, and 1,063*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* in the lights' account. In the port account

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
They were in debt	2,603	2	1
And they had, coming due, engagements all on the port account £8,371 4 3			
4,961 18 4			
3,000 0 0			
	16,233	2	7
	£18,836	4	8

By this course of dealing, the question as to the propriety of entering into the loan must have been nearly prejudged before the act was done.

Debentures to the amount of £20,000 were thus issued in 1833. This, as we were informed, was done partly for the purpose of purchasing a new steam engine and dredge barge, and partly to pay a debt contracted with the Bank of Ireland.

A practice grew up of having bills drawn by the secretary and accepted by the ballast-master, under the authority of the Board, generally at three months: on these bills advances were obtained from the Bank of Ireland, on which the Ballast Board paid 5 per cent. In one year there have been bills from £10,000 to £15,000 in amount afloat. This system has been resorted to for many years. Practice of Raising Money on Fictitious Bills.

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

The course of the bill-dealing was described as follows:

The secretary gets an order to draw a bill on the ballast-master, which the ballast-master accepts. The time of the bill's running has been regulated according to the wants of the Board, formerly at 2 months, but latterly at 3 months. The bill is placed to the credit of the corporation in the bank-book, and the discount carried to their debit. If funds do not come in at the expiration of the bill sufficient to meet it, the Board orders a new bill to be drawn and discounted in the same manner. The rate of discounting bills was 4 per cent., but has lately been 5 per cent.

The extent to which this practice has been carried will appear from the following return:

	BILLS PAYABLE.		£.	s.	d.
1820	No debt existed on this account.				
1821	Bills discounted during this year		18,000	0	0
	Bills paid ,,		9,000	0	0
			9,000	0	0
1822	Bills discounted		30,000	0	0
			39,000	0	0
	Bills paid		33,000	0	0
			6,000	0	0
1823	Bills discounted		27,900	0	0
			33,900	0	0
	Bills paid		23,600	0	0
			10,300	0	0
1824	Bills discounted	Nil	0	0	0
			10,300	0	0
	Bills paid		10,300	0	0
			0	0	0
1825	Bills discounted		4,900	0	0
	Bills paid		3,500	0	0
		Irish	1,400	0	0
		British	1,292	6	2
1826	Bills discounted		1,000	0	0
			2,292	6	2
	Bills paid		2,292	6	2
			0	0	0
1827	Bills discounted	Nil	0	0	0
	Bills paid	Nil	0	0	0
1828	Bills discounted		1,000	0	0
	Bills paid		1,000	0	0
			0	0	0
1829	Bills discounted	Nil	0	0	0
	Bills paid	Nil	0	0	0
1830	Bills discounted	Nil	0	0	0
	Bills paid	Nil	0	0	0
1831	Bills discounted		6,000	0	0
	Bills paid		3,000	0	0
			3,000	0	0
1832	Bills discounted to July		14,000	0	0
			17,000	0	0
	Bills paid to May		6,000	0	0
	Debt on this account at time of borrowing £8,000 from Mr. Lunell		11,000	0	0
1832	Bills discounted during remainder of this year		12,000	0	0
			23,000	0	0
	Bills paid during remainder of this year		17,000	0	0
			6,000	0	0
1833	Bills discounted	Nil	0	0	0
			6,000	0	0
	Bills paid		6,000	0	0
			0	0	0

Extracted from the books of this department.

J. HANKS,
Clerk of Cheque and Bookkeeper.

Ballast Office, Dublin,
16th January, 1834.

Remarks.

This practice of raising money upon the ballast-master's bills appears, from entries we have already stated, to have prevailed from an early date; no legal authority seems ever to have existed for it; enactments were made from time to time permitting this corporation to raise

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

money in particular modes and under particular restrictions, which they do not seem at all times to have regarded. At first, instead of raising money directly on the debentures from a lender, they appear to have created a number of these documents to an amount treble that which they considered requisite to be raised, and then themselves to have mortgaged these (their own) obligations, which never had been in the hands of a holder, as securities for their officer's bills. More than 30 years afterwards they got back these debentures, and negotiated them to the public in the Stock market, as if they had been actually issued under the powers of the Act at the time of their date; and, still more, they did this after an Act of Parliament was passed, wholly altering the powers of borrowing formerly conferred on them, and giving to others a control over them, which, by this device, they evaded. After withdrawing from the bank these debentures on the strength of which they had originated this system of dealing, they continued to raise money on their fictitious bills alone, without any reference to the forms required. They proceeded in this course until the amount of their bill transactions became too heavy for their credit, and then they called in aid the funds of one department to sustain the other, in contravention of the positive directions of the legislature that they should be kept separate and distinct; and one of their own members was induced to go largely in advance to them. The debt thus accumulating, which they styled their "floating debt," having become no longer manageable on the same plan, they again resorted to the issue of debentures, but still without attending to the directions given them in the statute 51 Geo. III. c. 66.

It might have been expected that this departure from the limits which the precaution of the legislature had imposed on them would have been discovered and checked upon the examination of their accounts by the Commissioners for auditing the public accounts, to whom they have been annually submitted. But no such result took place; and indeed, had the system even been questioned, or the accounts been disallowed, no practical consequence would probably have followed, as the audited accounts of nearly every public board we have seen seem to demonstrate.

The 200 debentures issued in 1833 were not issued, in course, to individuals lending money on their security; but, "in consequence" (as stated to us) "of the difficulty of raising money upon them with sufficient expedition in the market," were handed to the Bank of Ireland, who gave credit for them in the bank account, at par, in two items, viz.

	£	s.	d.
The 1st, 20th March, 1833, cash for 150 Ballast-office debentures, of £100 each	15,000	0	0
The 2d, 1st April, 1833, cash for 50 debentures, of £100 each	5,000	0	0
	£20,000	0	0

The debt to Mr. Lunell contracted in 1832 was discharged out of this fund as follows:

	£	s.	d.
23d January, 1833, Principal repaid	4,000	0	0
" " " Interest	155	9	8
23d March, 1833, Principal repaid	4,000	0	0
" " " Interest	30	2	9

There were thus issued, at 4 per cent.—

	£	s.	d.	
1833, 200 debentures at £100 British	20,000	0	0	(British currency.)
	21,666	13	4	(Irish.)
Annual charge	800	0	0	(British.)
	866	13	4	(Irish.)

Thus besides the former debt of £57,100, the issue of debentures, subsequently to the passing of the 51 Geo. III. c. 66, amounted to—

	£	s.	d.
1824	25,500	0	0
"	12,600	0	0
1833	21,666	13	4
Total	£59,766	13	4 Irish currency.

Thus nearly all the restrictions imposed upon the Board by the 51 Geo. III. c. 66, have been disregarded.

On none of these occasions was any application or communication made to the Lord Lieutenant, or to the Commissioners of the Treasury, nor their consent or approbation obtained or asked.

The amount borrowed subsequently to the Act had already, at the time of our Inquiry, exceeded £50,000, and resolutions were entered into for raising further loans to a large amount.

No sum whatever had been applied in pursuance of the Act in the reduction of the debt so incurred. A fund indeed, called a Sinking Fund, but very different from that directed by the statute, had been made up; the scheme of it was as follows:—

Ballast Office Sinking Fund.

We have above set forth the Report of a Committee, and resolution of the Board, dated 14th November, 1821, when it was determined to raise £20,000 by debentures, and to form a Sinking Fund of 2 per cent. per annum on the amount borrowed, by investing 1 per cent. each half-year in the public funds, and, so soon as a sum not less than £1,000 accumulated to apply it in paying off an equal sum of the debentures to be drawn by lot. But the intention of investing 2 per cent. annually in place of 1 per cent. has not been acted on.

What has actually been done towards constituting a Sinking Fund is this:—In 1822, an investment of £120 in 3½ per cent. Government Stock, was made for the year 1821;—in

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

1823, investments were made of £120 for 1822, and of £200 for 1823:—in 1824, there was an investment of £200 for that year;—in 1825 and 1826, there was not any investment;—in 1827, three sums of £255 (British), making £765, and in each subsequent year sums of £255 have been invested. The dividends on the Stock purchased have been, from time to time, added in making these investments, and hence an accumulation of the fund has accrued as shown in the following Table.

	BALLAST OFFICE SINKING FUND.											
	Cash Invested.									Stock Purchased.		
	Principal Money.			Dividends received.			Total.					
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1822	120	0	0	..			120	0	0	130	2	10
1823	320	0	0	6	16	9½	326	16	9½	351	17	5
1824	200	0	0	8	8	8½	208	8	8½	216	13	2
1825	Nil.			24	9	0	24	9	0	24	3	0
1826	Nil.			Nil.			Nil.			Nil.		
Irish.	640	0	0	39	14	6	679	14	6	722	16	5
British.	590	15	5	36	13	5	627	8	10	667	4	8
1827	765	0	0	58	7	6	823	7	6	885	11	3
1828	255	0	0	57	5	4	312	5	4	332	3	0
1829	255	0	0	65	19	5	320	19	5	325	0	3
1830	255	0	0	80	5	1	335	5	1	338	13	0
1831	255	0	0	92	10	10	347	10	10	384	8	11
1832	255	0	0	106	2	7	361	2	7	396	19	3
1833	255	0	0	120	0	4	375	0	4	394	7	11
£	2,885	15	5	617	4	6	3,502	19	11	3,724	8	3

Departure from the Directions of the Act.

This mode of constituting and keeping the Sinking Fund differs in several essential particulars, affecting the public interests, from the mode prescribed by the Act of Parliament 51 Geo. III. c. 66, s. 13.

In the first place, the Ballast Board have thought proper to lay out in investments the sum of 1 per cent. on the sums borrowed only in respect of 255 debentures of £100 each, and have not invested any money in respect of the 126 debentures for £100 each which they afterwards issued.

Secondly, The investments which they did make were not made quarterly, but, at the least, annually, and for two years they neglected this duty nearly altogether. The accumulation of the Sinking Fund, such as it was, has by this means been materially retarded.

Thirdly, No step whatever has been taken in applying the Sinking Fund to the reduction of the debt, and this is not a merely formal neglect, for the Ballast-office debentures bear an interest of 4 per cent. whilst the Stocks bear an interest of 3½ per cent. only.

If all the provisions of the legislature had been carried into effect, the debts incurred from 1821 to 1824 would have been reduced by a sum of about £6,000, instead of having a fund of only £3,724. 8*s.* 3*d.* Stock applicable to their reduction.

The further debt of £20,000 incurred in 1833, also required the application of the same principle for its extinction.

The entire Ballast-office debt may now be summed up as follows:—

	Principal Debt.		Annual Charge.	
	Irish Currency.	British Currency.	Irish Currency.	British Currency.
	£.	£.	£.	£. s. d.
Debt of 1790-91-92	57,100	. .	2,284	2,108 6 2
„ 1824, New Debentures .	25,500	. .	1,020	1,033 16 11
„ —— Old ditto	12,600	. .	504	465 4 7
„ 1833	. .	20,000	. .	800 0 0
			Total annual charge	£4,407 7. 8

Tables of Receipts and Disbursements.

The following Tables show the Receipts and Disbursements of this Corporation for a period of 20 years, under the three general heads of account in which their books are kept.

RECEIPTS FOR TWENTY YEARS, ENDED 5TH JANUARY, 1833.

RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE PORT OF DUBLIN.

	Ballast.			Pilotage.		Tonnage.	Quayage, including Duties on Timber, &c.	Dunleary Harbour.	Miscellaneous.							Total.	In Trust for others.		Total.
	To Shipping and Heaving in.	Out of Ships.	On Shore.	Pilotage.	Pilot-Boats' Earnings.				Licences.	Fines.	Rents.	Casual Receipts.	Received from Government, and on Loans.	Interest on Stock.	Receipts upon Works executed, &c.		Committee of Proprietors of North Lots.	Balbriggan Harbour.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Year ended 5th Jan. 1814	8,132 1 8	32 16 8	25 5 0	Pilotage not brought to account.	..	10,184 18 6	3,575 5 10½	145 13 9	8 0 0	3 0 0	605 7 4	4 19 0	100,183 0 0 Pigeon-house Premises.	. .	. . Sundries.	122,900 7 9½	38 6 9	190 11 8	123,129 6 2½
1815	9,532 17 1	25 0 8	202 14 10		..	11,057 11 0	3,026 4 8½	200 1 11	2 0 0	..	218 0 6	7 9 8	. .	2,692 10 0	13 5 1	26,977 15 5½	20 17 11	190 14 3	27,189 7 7½
1816	10,848 19 2	16 12 8	273 5 0		..	11,715 13 6	3,558 11 10	194 17 9	..	28 0 5	225 2 0	324 12 4	. .	2,962 14 8	. .	30,148 9 4	41 6 8	60 10 7	30,250 6 7
1817	9,417 18 4	34 0 8	35 15 0		..	10,201 12 3	3,689 4 0	357 3 1	9 0 0	5 0 0	150 0 6	31 5 7	. . Commissioners of Customs.	2,887 10 0	. .	26,818 9 5	80 6 8	. .	26,898 16 1
1818	9,805 16 8	31 6 8	59 10 10		..	10,104 3 3	2,835 8 8	510 4 0	3 0 0	..	181 17 6	293 2 11	1,000 0 0	2,682 5 2½	521 0 0	28,027 15 8½	40 2 2	116 12 5	28,184 10 3½
1819	8,208 17 1	19 14 8	169 14 6		..	10,321 13 9	3,323 17 10	440 4 9	5 0 0	..	175 5 0	19 5 10	1,000 0 0	2,344 3 7	. .	26,027 17 0	53 12 8	163 9 10	26,244 19 6
1820	9,659 11 8	13 15 4	51 5 6		..	11,251 16 9	3,971 0 0	488 19 9	..	..	206 14 0	95 17 4	1,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	139 9 10	28,878 10 2	66 6 10	183 8 10	29,128 5 10
1821	8,720 0 0	19 16 4	21 15 0		..	9,731 11 9	3,533 7 7	448 8 5	4 0 0	..	136 7 6	132 14 3	1,000 0 0 Debenture Loan.	1,662 10 0	. .	25,410 10 10	61 7 5	155 16 8	25,627 14 11
1822	7,554 1 3	18 17 4	210 4 7		..	9,529 8 3	3,205 11 6	524 14 8	..	36 13 5	134 2 0	1,424 4 1	5,000 0 0	665 6 8	. .	28,303 3 9	54 3 0	159 8 0	28,516 14 9
1823	9,426 7 1	12 4 0	97 1 8		..	11,644 0 9	3,578 7 6	591 8 5	..	31 18 0	134 2 0	1,078 13 4	19,500 0 0	656 3 0	. .	46,750 5 9	33 3 11	214 13 8	46,998 3 4
1824	8,146 6 10	11 10 8	98 5 10		..	10,720 6 0	4,266 0 8	459 4 5	10 0 0	33 12 6	134 2 0	60 18 0	1,000 0 0	215 13 3	206 13 6	25,362 3 8	115 9 8	186 7 9	25,664 11 1
1825	8,622 17 6	13 0 0	161 0 0	4,015 5 4	..	10,893 6 9	3,494 17 7	478 6 3	2 0 0	39 13 11	134 2 0	940 5 2	12,600 0 0	42 9 10	232 2 3	41,669 6 7	79 19 2	216 17 1	41,966 2 10
1826	8,087 3 0	15 2 0	266 5 4	4,371 4 7	..	10,542 18 6	3,368 3 2	463 16 4	..	20 0 3	134 2 0	224 0 9	. .	. .	520 0 0	28,012 15 11	45 3 9	171 5 3	28,232 4 11
Late Irish Currency.	116,162 17 4	263 17 8	1,672 3 1	8,386 9 11	..	137,899 1 0	45,426 0 11	5,303 3 6	43 0 0	197 18 6	2,569 4 4	4,637 8 3	142,283 0 0	18,811 6 2½	1,632 10 8	185,288 1 4½	730 6 0	2,312 15 0	188,331 3 11½
British Currency.	107,227 5 2	243 11 8½	1,543 10 6	7,741 7 7	..	127,291 8 6	41,931 14 8	4,895 4 9	39 13 10	182 14 0	2,371 11 8	4,280 13 9	131,338 3 1	17,364 5 9	1,506 19 1	447,958 4 0	674 2 5	2,134 17 10	450,767 4 3
1827	8,788 0 8	11 17 2	47 5 0	4,058 12 3	..	10,860 10 7	3,812 19 4	494 6 8	..	23 17 11	123 15 9	6 17 9	. .	. . Under name of Sinking Fund.	. .	28,228 3 1	69 9 8	132 19 6	28,430 12 3
1828	6,716 8 9	16 6 8	48 8 4	4,340 10 3	..	11,098 19 8	3,235 18 2	435 4 7	..	32 10 0	123 15 9	248 10 11	. .	58 7 6	142 15 8	26,497 16 3	62 9 9	199 11 8	26,759 17 8
1829	6,469 18 4	11 4 1	40 4 2	4,780 1 0	..	11,547 19 6	3,377 6 8	469 1 9	..	23 1 10	123 15 9	149 4 5	. .	57 5 4	. .	27,049 2 10	55 0 8	101 8 0	27,205 11 6
1830	8,048 5 9	7 16 4	31 14 2	5,046 11 5	..	12,648 16 6	3,416 10 1	535 17 10	..	11 0 6	123 15 9	33 10 11	. .	65 19 5	. .	29,969 18 8	34 18 4	108 8 4	30,113 5 4
1831	7,605 15 2	6 17 8	39 8 4	5,145 4 1	..	12,475 4 6	3,594 9 10	517 2 9	..	8 0 0	123 15 9	35 1 8	. .	80 5 1	220 17 9	29,852 2 7	51 18 11	266 13 5	30,170 14 11
1832	6,419 4 10	9 10 1	49 5 0	4,938 8 6	382 5 11	11,655 17 3	3,032 17 11	442 10 9	..	1 0 0	123 15 9	19 16 1	. .	92 10 10	. . By Graving Slip.	27,167 2 11	24 10 10	106 16 3	27,298 10 0
1833	7,668 4 5	10 5 1	21 10 0	5,010 16 7	495 9 11	11,960 17 9	3,130 10 8	527 2 1	..	6 9 0	123 15 9	42 6 10	. .	106 2 7	174 16 4	29,278 7 0	29 2 11	. .	29,307 9 11
	158,943 3 1	317 8 9½	1,821 5 6	41,061 11 8	877 15 10	209,539 14 3	65,532 7 4	8,316 11 2	39 13 10	288 13 3	3,238 1 11	4,816 2 4	131,338 3 1*	17,824 16 6	2,045 8 10	646,000 17 4	1,001 13 6	3,050 15 0	650,053 5 10

All in late Irish Currency.

* Increased by £20,000 in 1833, making a total of £151,338 3*s.* 1*d.*

DISBURSEMENTS FOR TWENTY YEARS, ENDED 5TH JANUARY 1833.

DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE PORT OF DUBLIN.

T.		PILOTS.				HARBOUR.							QUAYS AND LOTS.				Dunleary Harbour.	MISCELLANEOUS.														TOTAL.	In Trust for others.		GRAND TOTAL.
.	On Shore.	Pilotage.	Pilot Boats.	Pilot Station at Poolbeg.	Super-annuated Pilots.	Harbour.	Great North Wall.	Sundries, and Graving Slips.	Steam Dredging Vessels.	Pigeon-house Wall.	Great South Wall.	Repayment of Tonnage Duty.	North.	South.	East Front North Quay Wall, and Crab Lake.	Sundries, Enclosing Lots, &c.		Salaries.	Pensions and Charities.	Super-annuated Officers.	Premiums and Rewards.	Ballast Office House.	House and Concerns at Bulloch.	Rents Payable.	Printing and Stationery.	Incidents.	Life Boats.	Interest on Debentures.	Discount on Bills.	Sinking Fund.	Sundries.		Committee of Proprietors, North Lots.	Balbriggan Harbour.	
d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
3	21 4 5				32 10 0	186 5 8	. .	. .	"Patrick" 6,742 2 2	500 14 8	0 15 0	. .	8,301 0 5	2,134 16 1	411 2 7	1,165 5 0	. .	1,593 5 0	243 9 7	125 0 0	279 13 6	317 14 11	720 7 9	249 17 5	332 11 7	416 11 5½	88 12 4	5,400 17 5	. .	. .	Law Costs. 420 4 5	36,260 16 8½	. .	272 7 3	36,533 3 11½
9	169 2 6				35 15 0	275 10 3	. .	Pigeon-house Basin. 328 13 9 Whitworth Basin. 1,794 17 5	459 17 3	185 10 11	117 3 9	. .	3,207 16 3	505 16 3	42 12 8	442 16 11	19 8 9	1,611 18 4	192 6 8	165 0 0	384 4 6	367 2 2	237 9 9	253 17 8	222 4 8	286 3 6	56 19 1	2,217 0 0	. .	. .	Debentures paid off. 31,600 0 0	55,372 19 4	. .	74 18 3	55,447 17 7
8	157 11 6				48 15 0	422 2 11	. .	112 8 8	963 15 5	75 7 0	150 4 2	. .	1,255 19 7	5,253 16 1	64 4 8	. .	41 17 3	1,675 5 0	218 18 2	280 0 0	451 19 2	280 17 1	89 18 2	271 17 5	302 18 7	1,072 1 3	32 13 8	2,162 0 0	. .	. .	. .	23,799 14 6	. .	180 17 8	23,980 12 2
8	21 6 3				65 0 0	300 8 0	109 12 5	. .	918 3 3	37 10 2	. .	. .	4,896 10 0	5,457 3 4	95 11 0	. .	170 19 9	1,724 15 7	223 14 8	505 0 0	54 9 1	703 4 7	44 9 3	175 17 11	210 16 7	398 2 10	384 14 9	2,618 0 0	. .	. .	. .	28,603 11 7	. .	. .	28,603 11 7
4	35 10 5				81 5 0	193 4 10	16 4 10	. .	214 15 2	32 19 11	41 6 8	. .	15,324 6 0	9,032 15 10	86 12 11	521 0 0	144 7 1	1,763 19 10	198 15 9	463 8 5	30 0 0	469 12 8	67 0 10	253 15 8	200 16 3	413 7 11	90 11 1	2,300 0 0	. .	. .	. .	38,111 4 11	. .	416 12 5	38,527 17 4
6	20 19 1				78 0 0	662 7 3	. .	. .	386 12 9	121 16 2	251 18 3	. .	4,239 9 9	17,945 7 4	. .	. .	167 8 2	1,749 7 5	313 7 11	125 0 0	44 7 3	497 16 3	613 10 10	36 3 6	177 15 4	776 14 9	133 13 11	2,134 0 0	. .	. .	Interest on Stock. 25 0 0	36,928 19 9	. .	163 9 10	37,092 9 7
3	30 18 0				78 0 0	1,236 19 6	2,341 11 9	. .	985 19 1	73 13 11	382 10 1	. .	3,658 19 9	4,060 8 0	. .	. .	178 12 9	1,713 13 8	276 16 1	57 6 11	63 10 11	267 7 10	2,724 13 6	411 11 10	175 15 8	261 7 4	71 19 2	2,660 0 0	. .	. .	. .	29,401 4 7	425 15 4	183 8 10	30,010 8 9
3	13 5 10				96 12 0	1,054 14 0	24,666 11 9	. .	953 3 9	76 7 6	117 5 3	. .	3,213 13 8	129 16 0	. .	. .	140 7 9	1,777 3 8	292 10 1	. .	219 5 10	245 8 9	131 19 11	66 3 6	260 15 4	325 14 11	162 8 8	2,294 0 0	. .	. .	Law Costs. 110 12 2	42,762 9 5	66 6 10	155 16 8	42,984 12 11
2	134 2 1				104 0 0	588 3 9	34,590 16 3	. .	1,206 8 9	. .	107 2 5	. .	2,649 2 9	133 1 2	. .	. .	226 2 7	1,782 12 10	280 14 8	. .	36 5 1	298 7 3	105 11 9	381 11 10	131 9 10	401 8 7	171 19 10	2,304 0 0	170 1 6	. .	603 8 8	51,707 14 6	61 7 5	159 8 0	51,928 9 11
3	69 15 0				105 1 8	288 12 6	30,652 1 8	. .	944 2 11	162 7 4	. .	. .	2,869 9 5	79 12 3	. .	. .	258 0 9	1,783 19 1	278 0 8	. .	137 3 4	223 8 8	313 6 8	66 3 6	210 0 1	304 4 6	148 18 3	2,476 15 0	333 15 5	120 0 0	. .	47,265 17 0	115 10 5	214 13 8	47,596 1 1
9	93 17 11				94 5 0	519 19 7	5,713 9 2	Survey of Harbour. 1,501 16 7 Store Yards.	1,031 8 5	1 4 0	27 7 9	. .	4,057 17 4	8 8 0	5,597 0 8	. .	185 5 1	1,723 8 1	322 16 9	. .	58 8 7	371 2 10	85 18 1	381 11 10	201 13 8	213 11 6	61 13 11	2,537 5 0	388 14 1	320 0 0	Commissioners of Customs. 4,000 0 0	35,627 14 10	148 13 7	186 7 9	35,962 16 2
5	192 18 3	3,863 8 6	. .	157 1 5	97 10 0	347 12 7	5,090 9 4	594 3 9	1,291 17 0	55 17 11	. .	406 5 4	4,283 1 8	103 1 3	2,294 5 7	. .	183 13 6	1,714 5 5	323 14 11	. .	62 18 8	368 4 3	65 17 0	66 3 6	212 18 10	292 3 8	130 4 5	3,753 10 0	3 19 5	200 0 0	Law Costs. 128 13 2	32,748 10 1	79 19 2	216 17 1	33,045 6 4
7	132 2 6	4,206 6 3	. .	169 13 3	104 0 0	554 9 11	192 7 9	. .	1,085 8 3	150 5 2	. .	197 9 2	4,278 17 9	858 7 0	316 0 0	. .	315 18 5	1,641 2 8	303 10 7	. .	137 6 3	264 4 7	22 14 4	381 11 10	205 8 3	165 17 5	120 18 2	4,089 10 0	56 2 9	. .	Bonus on Debentures. 637 10 0	27,304 18 7	. .	174 5 3	27,479 3 10
10	1,192 13 9	8,069 14 9	. .	326 14 8	1,020 13 8	6,630 10 9	103,373 4 11	4,332 0 2	17,183 14 2	1,473 14 8	1,195 13 4	603 14 6	62,236 4 4	45,702 8 7	8,907 10 1	2,129 1 11	2,032 1 10	22,257 16 7	3,468 16 6	1,720 15 4	1,959 12 2	4,674 11 10	5,222 17 10	2,996 7 5	2,845 4 8	5,327 9 7½	1,655 7 3	36,946 17 5	1,002 13 2	640 0 0	40,525 13 5	485,895 15 9½	897 12 9	2,399 2 8	489,192 11 2½
10	1,100 18 10	7,448 19 9	. .	301 12 0	942 3 5	6,120 9 11	95,421 9 2	3,998 15 6	15,861 17 9	1,360 7 5	1,103 13 10	557 5 8	57,451 2 5	42,186 17 2	8,222 6 3	1,965 6 5	1,968 1 8	20,545 13 9	3,201 19 9	1,588 8 0	1,808 17 4	4,314 0 2	4,821 2 7	2,765 7 7	2,626 8 4	4,917 13 6	1,628 0 7	34,104 16 1	925 10 7	590 15 4	37,408 6 3	448,519 3 10	828 11 9	2,214 11 8	451,562 7 3
7	40 7 11	4,262 6 8	. .	160 9 11	96 0 0	236 17 11	59 10 5	Graving Slip for Lighters. 2,251 11 10	909 3 8	151 19 5	37 4 1	64 14 7	6,841 2 11	114 6 2	. .	. .	178 7 11	1,426 13 9	299 11 10	. .	30 18 10	243 3 4	36 15 3	61 1 8	187 14 6	148 3 10	117 6 10	3,505 15 5	12 12 0	. .	. .	27,993 18 0	. .	132 19 6	28,126 17 6
4	31 19 1	4,233 4 7	. .	185 4 9	102 0 0	165 11 2	63 4 4	809 19 9	727 7 10	103 8 6	15 4 4	16 13 11	7,315 13 11	66 10 10	. .	480 0 0	154 13 3	1,400 11 0	296 18 9	. .	27 13 10	286 7 2	24 0 8	352 4 8	188 12 10	216 10 0	83 4 1	3,517 12 10	. .	823 7 6	. .	27,248 11 8	111 3 11	199 11 8	27,569 7 3
6	25 12 9	4,868 12 1	18 11 0	203 18 1	108 0 0	180 14 0	59 7 10	89 2 2	682 17 4	35 5 5	10 5 9	0 16 1	6,547 12 6	72 1 7	. .	42 18 4	167 2 10	1,419 0 4	256 15 5	32 6 0	58 4 8	401 0 7	47 13 2	61 1 8	201 13 1	407 1 9	102 4 10	3,509 9 9	6 18 1	312 5 4	Fines. 2 6 2	25,312 11 1	. .	101 8 0	25,413 19 1
2	19 9 3	5,003 0 0	383 17 3	169 18 7	93 0 0	188 19 2	57 12 8	71 6 1	603 15 5	50 10 11	18 1 1	. .	5,992 19 1	55 13 8	. .	. .	256 15 1	1,419 0 4	306 4 10	. .	50 10 11	366 8 4	946 16 6	368 18 6	201 18 6	279 13 0	91 5 1	3,478 5 7	. .	320 19 5	. .	27,359 3 0	89 19 0	108 8 4	27,557 10 4
7	50 2 11	5,075 13 2	1,724 6 2	175 4 7	93 0 0	5,783 13 10	59 17 0	90 6 7 Patent Slip. 3,340 19 11	Dredging Barge, No. 1. 4,608 1 0	90 5 1	5 13 11	9 14 3	756 10 3	31 13 1	. .	. .	204 14 8	1,473 14 2	358 6 4	. .	27 13 10	323 2 3	43 10 7	61 1 8	210 14 7	265 7 8	119 15 10	3,426 12 1	. .	335 5 1	. .	36,400 9 6	114 8 8	266 13 5	36,781 11 7
5	146 14 1	5,112 12 2	1,408 11 1	175 2 3	96 0 0	5,694 19 9	82 11 4	24 7 10 6,399 19 0	1,061 13 11	236 6 10	18 9 2	19 14 9	661 15 2	70 6 4	. .	31 5 0	161 3 4	1,499 10 0	403 14 1	. .	27 13 10	308 14 4	38 0 7	61 1 8	178 9 2	102 12 6	57 18 1	3,465 3 5	53 16 8	347 10 10	. .	33,426 1 4	24 10 10	106 16 3	33,557 8 5
4	164 4 1	4,886 11 5	331 1 6	172 9 8	93 0 0	7,469 11 10	160 13 5	5 10 0 2,114 7 5	1,133 12 0	18 12 3	. .	. .	404 12 10	31 19 3	. .	. .	190 5 8	1,496 0 4	472 17 2	6 5 0	35 5 4	362 10 7	27 11 0	335 0 9	155 16 10	139 7 2	92 3 8	3,518 12 10	321 7 9	361 2 7	Stamps. 59 11 0	29,787 9 2	. .	. .	29,787 9 2
9	1,579 8 11	40,890 19 10	3,866 7 0	1,543 19 10	1,623 3 5	25,840 17 7	95,964 6 2	21,796 6 1	25,588 8 11	2,046 15 10	1,208 12 2	668 19 3	85,971 8 9	42,629 8 1	8,222 6 3	2,519 9 9	3,281 4 5	30,680 3 8	5,596 8 2	1,626 19 0	2,066 18 7	6,605 6 9	5,985 10 4	4,065 18 2	3,951 7 10	6,476 9 5	2,191 19 0	58,526 8 0	1,320 5 1	3,091 6 1	37,470 3 5	656,047 7 7	1,168 14 2	3,130 8 10	660,356 10 7

WEST QUAY WALLS AND BRIDGES ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS for Twenty Years, ended 5th January 1833.							DISBURSEMENTS for Twenty Years, ended 5th January 1833.				
Year ended.	Foot Tax.	Anna Liffey Cess.	Richmond Bridge.	Whitworth Bridge.	Casual Receipts.	Total.	Building and Repairs to Quay Walls.	Richmond Bridge.	Whitworth Bridge.	Sundry Bridges.	Total.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
5th January . 1814	891 14 8	. .	4,123 8 10	. .	. .	5,015 3 6	744 5 10	351 10 1	. .	Queen's Bridge 8 8 0	1,104 3 11
,, 1815	810 3 6	7,398 12 9	4,091 6 0	. .	. .	12,300 2 3	6,853 17 6	176 13 11	. .	Old Bridge 10 1 6	7,040 12 11
,, 1816	681 1 2	. .	3,618 2 6	. .	. .	4,299 6 8	710 18 7	129 19 1	11 18 6	Old Bridge 92 8 4	945 4 6
,, 1817	1,759 1 6	. .	1,900 5 0	4,346 5 3	. .	8,005 11 9	1,908 3 3	26,463 6 10	470 18 10	Queen's Bridge 9 7 8 Essex Bridge 36 7 4	28,888 3 11
,, 1818	588 2 11	1,800 13 1	54 4 6	5,958 16 6 From Richmond Bridge 463 9 0	. .	8,865 6 0	1,883 10 6	2 14 2	659 12 10	Queen's Bridge 690 17 1 Barrick Bridge 31 19 7	3,268 14 2
,, 1819	598 13 2	2,983 16 5	. .	5,766 12 7	. .	9,349 2 2	1,968 10 11	. .	26,320 14 10	Queen's Bridge 267 8 2	28,556 13 11
,, 1820	859 16 6	3,001 4 11	. .	5,964 18 6	. .	9,825 19 11	6,696 10 11	. .	594 9 8	Queen's Bridge 402 14 2 Barrick Bridge 10 12 2 Carlisle Bridge 11 0 1	7,715 7 0
,, 1821	95[illegible] 7 10	1,812 18 11	. .	5,442 5 5 539 14 2 From Anna Liffey Cess 251 13 1 99 18 3	1,107 18 1	9,313 10 3	1,045 17 6	. .	1,373 13 7	. .	2,419 11 1
,, 1822	1,17[illegible] 1 0	. .	. .		. .	1,966 8 3	307 3 9	. .	331 14 4	Carlisle Bridge 4 15 1	643 13 2
,, 1823	[illegible] 11 4	. .	. .		. .	989 9 7	497 11 7	. .	40 2 8	. .	537 14 3
,, 1824	82[illegible] 12 1	. .	. .	. .	. .	829 12 1	565 2 7	. .	45 15 8	Queen's Bridge 1,360 19 5 Repairs on Bridges 1,266 13 6	3,238 11 2
,, 1825	1,119 7 4	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,119 7 4	646 12 11	. .	153 1 2	Carlisle Bridge 273 2 1	1,072 16 2
,, 1826	858 10 6	. .	. .	. .	. .	858 10 6	852 16 6	. .	. .	Carlisle Bridge 24 18 5	877 14 11
Late Irish Currency	12,011 6 6	16,997 6 1	13,787 6 10	28,833 12 9	1,107 18 1	72,737 10 3	24,681 2 4	27,124 4 1	30,002 2 1	4,501 12 7	86,309 1 1
In British Currency	11,087 7 6	15,689 16 5	12,726 15 6	26,615 13 4	1,022 13 7	67,142 6 4	22,782 11 4	25,037 14 6	27,694 4 11	4,155 7 0	79,669 17 9
5th January . 1827	816 2 6	. .	. .	. .	. .	816 2 6	613 1 6	. .	. .	. .	613 1 6
,, 1828	737 19 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	737 19 0	630 17 8	. .	. .	. .	630 17 8
,, 1829	853 4 1	. .	. .	. .	. .	853 4 1	511 3 1	. .	. .	. .	511 3 1
,, 1830	841 6 3	. .	. .	. .	. .	841 6 3	421 9 4	. .	. .	. .	421 9 4
,, 1831	842 19 7	. .	. .	. .	. .	842 19 7	658 17 4	. .	. .	. .	658 17 4
,, 1832	774 18 6	. .	. .	. .	. .	774 18 6	621 13 7	. .	. .	. .	621 13 7
,, 1833	713 12 1	. .	. .	. .	. .	713 12 1	1,299 6 6	. .	. .	. .	1,299 6 6
	16,667 9 6	15,689 16 5	12,726 15 6	26,615 13 4	1,022 13 7	72,722 8 4	27,539 0 4	25,037 14 6	27,694 4 11	4,155 7 0	84,426 6 9

LIGHT DUTIES.

RECEIPTS FOR TWENTY YEARS, ENDED 5TH JANUARY 1833.

Year ended.	Light Duties.		Casual Receipts.	Total.
	British.	Irish.		
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
5th January, 1814	8,123 3 2	33,946 16 9	478 19 3	42,548 19 2
,, 1815	6,319 16 0	21,009 10 11	234 11 11	27,563 18 10
,, 1816	9,191 7 5	28,876 11 2	41 7 2	38,109 5 9
,, 1817	10,296 19 10	24,503 7 4	90 3 9	34,800 10 11
,, 1818	8,386 5 0	25,148 15 10	43 9 9	33,578 10 7
,, 1819	11,161 17 5	24,391 9 1	144 4 7	35,697 11 1
,, 1820	12,263 17 3	29,227 5 9	297 6 4	41,788 9 4
,, 1821	12,031 1 2	23,131 12 10	382 18 8	35,545 12 8
,, 1822	10,907 19 1	23,982 3 0	149 16 0	35,039 18 1
,, 1823	11,439 4 7	22,179 10 5	90 7 10	33,709 2 10
,, 1824	12,535 12 0	18,981 1 7	65 6 1	31,581 19 8
,, 1825	14,697 19 3	13,505 11 0	161 0 8	28,364 10 11
,, 1826	14,213 3 10	10,259 3 6	155 16 1	24,628 3 5
Late Irish Currency	141,568 6 0	299,142 19 2	2,335 8 1	443,046 13 3
British Currency .	130,678 8 8	276,131 19 2	2,155 15 2	408,966 3 0
5th January, 1827	27,551 7 7	8,788 1 6	48 19 11	36,388 9 0
,, 1828	23,718 15 2	9,474 0 9	182 2 1	33,374 18 0
,, 1829	24,230 13 3	10,332 4 4	76 7 6	34,639 5 1
,, 1830	26,191 1 2	12,249 2 9	900 17 10	39,341 1 9
,, 1831	28,758 7 6	9,209 13 6	253 2 11	38,221 3 11
,, 1832	31,309 15 6	11,090 12 2	178 13 4	42,579 1 0
,, 1833	28,932 12 10	10,350 9 6	406 12 3	39,689 14 7
	321,371 1 5	347,626 3 8	4,202 11 0	673,199 16 4

COUNT.

S, ENDED 5TH JANUARY 1

ES.

Year ended 5t January	le Island Two).	Howth Head.	Howth Bayley.	Larne.	Mutton Island.	Maidens (Two.)	North Wall.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1814	. .	395 13 3	6,549 9 6	. .	. .	. .	5 12 8
1815	. .	92 2 4	4,550 8 3	. .	. .	. .	5 12 8
1816	. .	90 0 0	600 19 5	. .	1,703 5 4	. .	5 12 8
1817	. .	137 19 4	237 16 11	. .	1,226 2 5	. .	5 12 8
1818	. .	119 11 0	281 6 5	. .	716 19 4	. .	5 12 8
1819	. .	58 4 0	654 6 2	. .	373 16 4	. .	26 12 8
1820	. .	90 12 0	828 9 10	. .	193 9 9	. .	104 9 4
1821	. .	1,174 4 0	1,085 3 2	. .	586 13 10	. .	61 3 0
1822	. .	22 17 0	460 4 11	. .	359 13 3	12 10 7	525 13 9
1823	. .	. .	491 6 10	. .	315 16 6	. .	1,170 16 0
1824	. .	. .	344 16 5	. .	316 9 5	6 5 8	285 18 1
1825	. .	. .	748 9 9	. .	271 7 10	3 19 10	108 4 8
1826	. .	. .	568 8 5	. .	303 3 8	2,503 17 8	111 15 4
Late Iris Currenc	. .	2,181 2 11	17,401 6 0	. .	6,366 17 8	2,526 13 9	2,422 16 2
In Britis Currenc	. .	2,013 7 2	16,062 14 9	. .	5,877 2 5	2,332 6 6	2,236 8 9
1827	. .	. .	428 9 9	. .	331 13 1	6,866 10 10	120 2 5
1828	. .	. .	370 3 5	. .	257 2 9	6,771 12 6	84 0 6
1829	. .	. .	516 11 8	. .	302 5 4	8,796 14 5	83 3 4
1830	. .	. .	460 17 11	. .	324 4 8	5,958 0 0	180 15 2
1831	. .	. .	404 11 4	. .	358 13 6	3,395 12 0	74 5 0
1832	52 15 7	. .	430 3 10	. .	440 15 5	2,737 14 6	148 9 10
1833	53 19 11	. .	365 14 4	287 19 8	310 1 1	1,725 6 9	163 8 6
	706 15 6	2,013 7 2	19,039 7 0	287 19 8	8,201 18 6	38,583 17 0	3,090 13 6

NEOUS.

e.	Printing and Stationery.	Salaries.	Super-annuated Light-keepers.	Pensions and Charities.	Premiums and Rewards.	Incidents.	Sundries.	Total.
. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	123 6 6	655 0 0	. .	107 5 3	. .	425 6 8	Road to Howth Bayley. 1,280 0 10	50,641 1 0
4 2	78 4 2	687 10 0	. .	214 15 7	. .	711 16 6½	747 8 5	42,493 10 11
3 2	86 6 3	771 5 0	2 16 10	141 9 2	37 10 0	1,352 5 1	286 2 9	34,681 7 11
2 2	71 16 3	1,211 15 4	11 5 0	194 14 3	. .	260 4 10	9 5 6	24,859 11 3
	112 2 7	1,109 13 8	40 11 9	194 9 6	. .	234 11 9	Store Yard. 1,187 4 3	30,895 17 5
2 2	159 9 7	1,090 18 8	26 7 4	166 8 7	. .	177 5 8	353 13 1	38,235 18 3
	130 3 5	1,090 18 8	66 17 4	151 0 4	. .	495 12 8	241 10 3	43,182 15 2
3 4	154 13 7	1,128 8 8	88 7 4	139 10 0	. .	381 12 7	160 4 2	34,820 18 5
	85 1 1	1,140 18 8	88 7 4	113 5 0	2 5 6	282 5 10	147 0 3 Law Costs. 424 16 11	36,332 6 10
3 4	119 19 1	1,140 18 8	84 12 4	112 18 3	. .	321 1 4	. .	30,608 10 11
	90 18 8	1,357 10 0	95 5 6	145 0 0	100 0 0	248 17 5	Store Yard. 3 13 3	29,764 17 7
3 4	133 4 3	1,354 7 6	85 5 0	90 0 0	100 0 0	380 7 1	25 2 5 Law Costs. 271 2 2	29,071 2 7
	163 15 8	1,357 10 0	83 0 0	76 10 0	. .	232 11 10	Stone Yard. 21 15 1	33,156 3 1
8	1,509 1 4	14,096 14 10	672 15 9	1,847 5 11	239 15 6	5,503 19 3½	5,158 19 4	458,744 1 4
2	1,392 13 8	13,012 7 6	621 0 8	1,705 3 11	221 6 7	5,080 11 7	4,762 2 6	423,456 1 3
0	323 4 7	1,509 14 11	72 5 0	73 8 0	. .	284 0 9	. .	40,325 18 7
	186 6 6	1,476 10 8	61 16 6	66 8 9	. .	333 5 7	. .	31,484 18 10
0	237 19 3	1,476 10 8	61 16 4	81 8 9	. .	255 17 3	. .	32,180 0 11
	277 1 3	1,544 0 8	61 16 4	80 18 10	. .	344 17 10	. .	34,607 7 4
0	310 8 1	1,704 4 6	57 4 1	112 14 8	. .	280 8 2	. .	36,272 11 5
0	262 14 2	1,707 6 0	43 7 4	108 9 8	. .	932 15 10	. .	41,837 10 4
	127 4 4	1,706 9 10	37 16 8 Messenger. 6 5 0	132 14 8	. .	447 4 9	Chart of Coast of Ireland. 788 16 2 Stamps. 55 7 1	47,948 10 9
2	3,117 11 10	24,137 4 9	1,023 7 11	2,361 7 3	221 6 7	7,959 1 9	5,606 5 9	683,112 19 5

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS. General Remarks.

The proceedings of the Ballast Board are evidently viewed with considerable jealousy by a large proportion of those whose interests are affected by the exercise of the authorities confided to them as a corporation. This result seems, in part, attributable to the constitution of the body, which, being almost exclusively self-elective, is not subjected to any direct control either of the citizens or of the persons interested in the trade and shipping of the port; in part, also, it seems attributable to the course of conducting their works and dealing with their funds, in which they have persevered for a long series of years; a course, in some respects, certainly not in conformity with the code of laws by which they ought to have been governed, and, in other respects, of at least questionable and problematical expediency.

Some complain that whilst the members, individually, are of the highest respectability, their duties are such as most of those who compose the Board are not competent to discharge. Some degree of nautical skill or information, it is contended, is requisite to the proper discharge of the functions committed to them with reference to lighthouses, the placing of buoys and beacons, the establishment of floating lights, and the pilotage of the port; and it is said it would be desirable that they should themselves inspect, and be qualified, on inspection, to judge of the propriety of the works, and not be altogether dependent upon the reports or opinions of their officer.

Again, the whole business and execution both of their works in the harbour and of the lighthouses round the coasts of Ireland are confided by the Board to the management of a single officer, and it seems scarcely possible that the whole can be properly executed, or properly or economically managed.

The ordering of stores and all kinds of articles for the use of these extensive works appears to be confided exclusively to the same officer. There are no contracts, no advertisements for proposals, no public competition, nor any private competition other than what the inspector may afford in his individual endeavour to get the goods at as low a price as he can. When the dealer calls for payment there is no investigation; the inspector certifies that the goods have been supplied, and that the prices are correct; and upon his certificate the bills are ordered to be paid.

The not attending to applications requesting that the supplies should be opened to public competition, the possibility of loss from the want of such competition, and the peculiar circumstances under which articles had been supplied by members of the Board, and by others supposed to be favoured by them, had, we found, caused a suspicion to attach as to the motives of even those respectable individuals of whom the body was composed.

Instances of this imputed favouritism were alleged and brought forward on the one hand, and repelled on the other, and explanations were given to show that those who made the accusations were under misconceptions in some of their allegations; but we do not think it likely that the public generally can be satisfied while the course of dealing disclosed to us is persevered in.

We particularly mention an instance, not as one of those in which any imputation was cast, but as one which, from the magnitude of the sums of money involved, and from its relating to an article (oil), in the supply of which to another body (the Paving Board) the grossest mismanagement was disclosed upon a former investigation, exemplifies the great importance of the question to the public interests.

A single house, in a single year, was paid the following sums, under the various heads of account, for oil supplied to this corporation:—

Messrs. RATHBOURNE.

1832. Port Account.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Ballast-office House.						
12 gallons oil, 24th December	4	1	0			
Oil, 10th February	4	1	0			
„ 12th March	2	0	6			
„ 30th April	1	16	6			
„ 27th September	3	13	0			
„ 5th January	1	16	6			
				17	8	6
Dredging-barge:						
Oil, 29th December	£5	1	3			
„ 11th February	10	2	2			
„ 19th March	3	0	10			
„ 25th April	3	0	10			
„ 11th March	3	0	10			
„ 24th September	6	1	8			
„ 3d December	12	3	0			
„ 17th December	3	0	10			
				45	11	5
Pilot Station, Poolbeg:						
Oil	£0	13	6			
„	0	13	6			
„	0	12	2			
„	0	12	2			
„	1	4	4			
„	0	12	2			
				4	7	10
Carried forward				67	7	9

2 F

					£.	s.	d.
Lighthouse Account:				Brought forward . .	67	7	9
Ardglass				£46 9 9			
Arranmore				123 7 10			
Arran Island				197 11 2			
Balbriggan				42 17 1			
Carlingford				258 13 11			
Carlingford Lough				76 5 11			
Cape Clear				199 1 7			
Clare Island				230 14 3			
Charlesfort				47 14 1			
Cork				77 16 4			
Copeland				245 6 3			
Dunmore				39 16 3			
Duncannon				30 13 9			
Eagle Island				24 6 0			
North Bayly				186 13 2			
North Pier				109 1 11			
Hook				170 16 10			
Innisgort				60 15 8			
Innistrahul				226 15 2			
Kinsale				231 12 6			
Kilkadraam				131 18 2			
Killybegs				183 12 4			
Loughswilly				110 0 2			
Loophead				137 13 9			
Marders				488 16 0			
Mutton				128 17 4			
North Wall				17 3 11			
,,				13 7 4			
,,				16 8 2			
,,				16 14 3			
					3,871	0	10
Poolbeg				£33 7 7			
,,				30 19 10			
,,				124 6 1			
					188	13	6
South Rock				91 10 1			
Skelleys				309 17 8			
Slyne Head				37 19 9			
Tusker				214 5 9			
Tring				152 17 11			
,,				152 11 10			
Wicklow				338 19 11			
"Relief"				£18 4 2			
,,				24 12 1			
,,				38 5 10			
,,				39 16 3			
,,				36 3 3			
					157	1	7
"Star"				£20 13 0			
,,				41 0 7			
					61	13	7
"Seagull"				£24 5 4			
,,				31 12 0			
					55	17	4
"Brilliant"					121	10	8
					£4,523	5	3

This house, exclusively, has been supplying oil to the Ballast Board for upwards of seven years.

The following was the statement made to us on the subject of the supply of this article by the inspector of works:—"The supply of oil has latterly been got from Henry Rathbourne, Essex-street, for the last four or five years. The practice is to send to the agent in London and Liverpool once a-year, to get the prices from three or four of the most respectable houses in the trade, and then to get one from him. We do not get any from other houses in Dublin: some years ago we did. There is no other house in Dublin, extensively engaged in it, who could give the supply. The annual supply is upwards of 70 tuns. It is all got in Dublin, and sent to the lighthouses. I do not know that the London prices are communicated to Mr. Rathbourne. I have often got supplies from London, but not for the last five years. I have never seen the London prices; I cannot tell whether there is a discount on the article. The article supplied by Rathbourne is generally very good; it is very seldom complained of. The oil is supplied under the name of the best sperm oil. It is entered in my books as received on board the ship. The consumption of the lights is 'checked' by so many burning at the same time, under the care of different persons. The 'check' is, first, the delivery of the cask

on board the ships; and, next, the light-keeper measuring it, to see that he has got the supply sent. Mr. Rathbourne's account comes to me, and I ascertain if the number of casks corresponds with the number supplied. I have nothing to do with the price. Before the lights became so numerous we got supplies from other persons in Dublin; we never got supplies at any of the out-ports in the neighbourhood of the lights. I do not think we could get supplied at them. I have not heard that the price of oil got here is so much as 1*s*. 6*d*. a gallon higher than the same article can be got for in London; I think it impossible. The price this year is 5*s*. per gallon. The supply is furnished in summer, and the account is sent in soon after."

The following instance also deserves notice:

A merchant many years engaged in the importing of flag stones from England deposed to us that quantities of the materials imported by him had, from time to time, been sold at his trade-price to a person who afterwards supplied them to the Ballast Board; and he stated that, had he been applied to by the Board, he could have supplied them with the very best materials at those prices; but he never had been so applied to, nor had he ever seen an advertisement calling for proposals for such supplies. In not getting such materials directly from the importer a loss must, of course, be sustained.

In the execution of the Great North Wall a large portion of the stones used in the work were brought from quarries which the corporation were possessed of at Bulloch and Sandy Cove, at the opposite side of the bay. They paid for these 2*s*. per ton for delivering them on board the craft which was to carry them to the work; they paid 1*s*. 6*d*. per ton for the freight of them to hired boats, or to boatmen on board the corporation boats, for carriage to the works; and, besides, they paid 3*d*. per ton upon the stone, brought to the works by boats, for discharging.

Thus it would appear that the corporation paid 3*s*. 9*d*. per ton for the stone supplied from their own quarries; at the same time the price for stone supplied from the quarries of others, at Howth and Raheny, was fixed not to exceed 2*s*. 9*d*. per ton, and this was made subject to a drawback of 2*d*. per ton for improving the roads in the neighbourhood.

An individual (Mr. Gilbert), who entered into a contract to supply stone at 2*s*. 9*d*. per ton, stated that this deduction of 2*d*. per ton amounted to a sum of £427 against him in six months. The persons from whom this deduction was enforced were required to sign receipts for the full amounts of their respective accounts. The ground of this proceeding was to provide a fund for the repair and improvement of the roads; but it was principally applied in the formation of a road of the length of a mile and a half, which appears not to have been a public road, and was made along the strand. There was another road, which, though longer, was considered by some easier to horses drawing stones to the works; but the inspector of works interfered to prevent the parties from using any road but the line he prepared for them, and they considered themselves under the necessity of submitting, as he had the power of preventing their further supplying of stones to the work. An influential member of the Board was stated to possess a property in the neighbourhood which was benefited by the making of this road. No complaint of this deduction was made to the Board at the time; the quarry-man before referred to stated that he took his quarry at the rent of £150 a-year, and that he expended from £60 to £70 in implements, &c. When he objected to the deduction the ballast-master informed him that he might discontinue if he pleased, but that he would be discontinued if he did not submit to the deduction. He afterwards memorialized the Board for repayment, but they answered that they did not consider themselves bound to pay him, although some of the *ex officio* members of the Board expressed their dissatisfaction at the mode in which the question was disposed of by those who appeared to them to govern its proceedings.

There was not any written order of the Board, authorizing the deduction, sent to the ballast-master, but he stated it was made "with the cognizance of the Board." The payment of the 2*d*. per ton does not appear in any of the books of the Ballast-office, nor the application of it. The officer states that he kept a private account of it, and handed it over to gentlemen of the neighbourhood as trustees of the road, considering it as a "subscription," by the persons who supplied the stone, for the repairs of the road for their own accommodation.

The non-execution of the works conducted by the Ballast Board, by previous contract, has been the subject of much observation. It is insisted that no new work of magnitude ought to be undertaken in a harbour of this kind—no experiment tried—without a rigid investigation, open to the public, so that the plans of operation might be fully canvassed, and all the different interests concerned in the event or propriety of such a speculation should have a full opportunity of understanding and canvassing it.

The objection made to executing the works by previous contract is, that it is difficult to get them done so permanently by contract as they ought to be; and that the saving made by the contract would be more than lost in the quality of the work.

In the lighthouse department, part of the buildings at Sligo, and the lighthouse at Tarbert, two towers on the Shannon, and five towers near Waterford, have been built by contracts.

In the buildings carried on by the Board in this department a foreman, at 7*s*. a-day, and a clerk of the works, at 5*s*. 6*d*. a-day, are appointed, who certify the accounts, which, when examined by the inspector, are certified by him to the Board. He makes no investigation of the accounts, except as to the prices. They are furnished usually once a fortnight; but, in remote situations, sometimes not for six weeks or two months.

It is the duty of the inspector to visit the works during their progress. The period of these visits is left to himself; he goes, he says, as often as possible.

The upper parts of the works, and the most important, are generally prepared in Dublin; the expenses of the freight of the stone are considerable, but it is alleged to be less than might arise from the opening a quarry where there was none before.

In the harbour department the only works undertaken by previous contract have been the building of Richmond Bridge and Whitworth Bridge, and the quay wall at Merchants' Quay. The inspector has given the following account of his mode of proceeding:—

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

"When a work is undertaken under my inspection alone, and not by contract, the Board generally ask me for an estimate of the probable amount, which I give. The estimate contains no specification of the work. These estimates are not filed or kept in the office. The reason is, the Board have confidence that everything will be done in the cheapest and best manner, keeping in view the goodness and durability of the work, and that, if a saving can be made, it will be made. They keep the contracts and specifications of the contractors. There could be now no means of ascertaining on what estimate the work was undertaken, except from my recollection; no such evidence could be had if I died; I have no books containing any entries of those estimates. I do not give the estimate in detail, but may give in a gross sum. I generally do this in person, in the Board-room.

"The new graving slip was undertaken about four years ago; I think the first estimate was about £12,000. I did not give any second estimate. I do not think I gave that estimate in writing. I framed the estimate from the plan selected. The plan did not contain a specification, nor was any annexed to it. I did not frame a specification myself in forming my estimate. I am so much accustomed to building sea-walls, that I had the matter sufficiently in my view to enable me to form an estimate. The Board repeatedly inspected the premises, and undertook the matter on a very mature deliberation. They did not examine into the details of the estimate, having confidence in me, and in the verbal statements made by me. The statement was, in the first instance, of the expense of the whole, including Mr. Morton's charge. That estimate contained no detail, nor did it contain or refer to any specification. No specification was made, as the work was not to be done by contract. The estimate included the deepening of the river in front of the slip. The estimate did not specify how much would be the cost of deepening the river, and how much of the slip. It was a rough estimate of the gross sum without any details. The Board did not complain of the cost of the patent slip exceeding the estimate. It did exceed the estimate. They did not complain, as they were well aware every exertion was made to keep down the expense. There was no complaint at all about it. Some of the Board almost constantly visited the graving slip while in progress.

"I rebuilt the east point of the North Wall for less than the sum estimated. That was a verbal estimate.

"As to lighthouses, I sometimes give a verbal statement, sometimes by letter, as to the probable expense.

"The Board has never adopted an estimate from any other person in opposition to me.

"They generally require to know the time a work will take in the execution. I do not give any security for my general duties, or for any particular work, not being, directly or indirectly, concerned as a contractor, and not having anything to do with the receipt or payment of the moneys.

"All that I state in an estimate is, that the Board employing their own people, and getting their own materials, the work will probably cost a certain sum.

"The plans of the Great North Wall comprised estimates of the work, but no individual contracted for the entire. There was not any contract for supplying stones to that work. I remember Mr. Gilbert supplying stones. I think the price was 2*s*. 9*d*. per ton. It was open to any person to send stone, and no persons were bound to send more than they pleased themselves. I have heard Mr. Gilbert complain of stoppages being made from him. I never heard of any one else but Mr. Booker complaining. I do not recollect Mr. Gilbert speaking to me. When the cars first commenced bringing stones to the wall, they had, after a little time, torn up all the road in the neighbourhood. A deputation of the inhabitants came to the office to complain, and, in consequence, I got directions to call the persons supplying stones together. I did so, and told them, by direction of the Board, it was necessary they should contribute towards the repairs of the road, for their own convenience and advantage; 1*d*. per ton was named by the Board; they agreed to pay the penny; it was afterwards found insufficient, and the complaints of the gentlemen in the neighbourhood still continued, and, in consequence, I was desired to call them together again, and state this to them, that it would require 2*d*. per ton; they agreed to it. Mr. Gilbert was not at this time a person supplying stones; but, soon after the 2*d*. per ton was agreed to, he furnished stones.

"The rebuilding of the quay walls continued for several years. I made no estimate, when the rebuilding began, of the gross sum which the whole would cost, nor any estimate of any particular part. The whole was thrown down, and reconstructed, extending five miles and a half. There were orders made by the Board, from time to time, for rebuilding it. These orders were, not for laying out any specific sum of money, but for doing a certain quantity of work. The Board determined the quantity they would undertake in any one year by a reference to the quantity, and the cost of it, done in the year preceding, and to their funds. They generally asked me how much a certain number of feet would cost. The work consisted of the constructing of new quays in front of the site of old ones; raising and levelling the roads; and backing behind the new wall, from Barrack-street to the North Wall at one side, and from Barrack-street to Ringsend on the other. A small part of it, previously to my time, was done by contract; I began in 1800.

"In my time no part was done by contract except Merchants' Quay. The only part that has failed, is that which was done by contract. This was a part near where the City of Bristol steam-packet stores now are. Some members of the Board inspected the work, while in progress, very often. They did not employ the aid or advice of any person in the business of an architect or builder, except myself, on the north quay wall. They confided the entire management of it to me; but there was a constant attention to it by some members of the Ballast Board.

"The expenditure of the quay wall was managed thus:—every week a return of the workmen employed went forward, certified by me as inspector of works. It was delivered by me, or by a clerk in my employment, to the ballast-master, to put it in training to go before the

Board. If it was correct he would send it forward; if incorrect he would send it back. His right of inspecting extended only to seeing that it was drawn up in proper form, and the sums properly totted.

"The form of the return is a printed one. It has sometimes, not often,—perhaps not more than three or four times in a year,—happened that such a return has been sent back. This has arisen from an occasional mistake in calculation. It is generally correct as to form.

"The ballast-master hands the return to his clerk, who makes an entry of it in his books; and the clerk makes up a docket of the several accounts, and returns it to the ballast-master, who sends it forward to the Board at their next meeting. The accounts and returns are annexed to the docket; they go with it to the Board.

"The Board then go through the accounts and returns with the docket, and compare them together. I have occasionally seen one of the members with the accounts in his hand, and the other checking them off in the docket, according as they are compared. This examination consists in ascertaining whether the docket contains a true statement of the accounts and returns. I believe they further investigate the prices of the accounts of goods furnished.

"My returns, with reference to the north quay walls, were principally for workmen, labourers, and mechanics. With respect to materials, the persons who furnished them, (brick, stones, lime, &c.,) sent in their accounts. They furnished their accounts to me, or to the clerk of the ballast-master in the office in my absence. If the accounts are furnished to the ballast-master's clerk in my absence, I examine them when I come to the office. I compare the account with my order for the goods, and the receipt of the person to whom they are delivered. I also compare them with the foreman's book; I mean, with the book of the foreman who is concerned in the particular work. The party leaves the order and the receipt, pinned or folded together, with the account, at the Ballast-office. I take the account with the order and receipt to where the foreman's book is, and compare them with his entry. There are no stated periods for examining those accounts with the foreman's book. Those accounts have been frequently erroneous. They have sometimes contained overcharges,—rather of the quantities than anything else. When I have examined, I certify then that they are correct. I write the certificate at the foot of the account. The certificate attests the amount of the goods furnished, and the propriety of the charge as to the price. I always personally examine the account with the foreman. His book contains nothing but the fact of the receipt.

"As to the charges, I have on my recollection the agreement made; they are not so many as that I cannot recollect them. There is not any entry made by me in any book of the prices at which articles are to be furnished. I cannot ascertain, except from memory, the propriety of the charges as to price, if the account be a new one. If the party has furnished goods before, I can refer, in case of doubt, to his former account. There are books kept at the office containing entries of the amount of all accounts. The particulars of these accounts are not entered. The tot of them is; the accounts are filed, and at the end of the year transmitted to the public account office. The only test of the accuracy or propriety of the accounts furnished are the former accounts, as kept, when articles have been furnished before, and my memory when the account is a new one.

"The Board do not always call me before them when examining and passing the accounts of goods furnished, and returns of workmen; they often do. If anything in the accounts strikes them the price is high, or the quantity great, they call on me for an explanation. There is a standing order, that all persons shall attend on Board days.

"It has never happened that any further examination was made upon any account or returns, except a verbal communication with me in the Board-room. I now allude to all the works in which I have been engaged.

"There is no person, except myself, to check the expenditure, or the accounts, or the returns, except the Board.

"I keep no books or entries of any kind, except connected with the graving slip, or the oil. Both those classes of books are kept at the graving slip by my assistant. He is an officer of the Board. He is my son. There is, in fact, no book kept by me relating to goods furnished, or to the workmen, except the foreman's books.

"There is a foreman and pay-clerk in each department of work in the country. In the country, the foreman and the pay-clerk keep each a separate book. In Dublin, the foreman's books contain entries of the men's time, and of the goods furnished. In Dublin, the pay-clerk's books contain, as I believe, entries of all receipts and payments. In Dublin, the pay-clerk enters only payments to workmen. In the country, they enter the payment both for workmen and materials. In Dublin, the pay-clerk has an officer on Rogerson's Quay. There is only one pay-clerk in Dublin; he pays each man in presence of the other, at the place where they are employed. There is, generally, a small wooden shed at the works where this is done. In Dublin, the foreman's book contains entries of time, and goods furnished. In the country, they contain men's time only. In the country, the pay-clerk's books contain the goods furnished, and copies of all returns sent to Dublin. The persons who furnish goods are paid by the ballast-master when the amount is ordered by the Board.

"Except the entries of the tots of the accounts and the return, there are no entries relating to the goods furnished, or to the workmen employed. The books of the pay-clerks and of the foremen are deposited in the Ballast-office, when the work is closed. It is an invariable practice so to deposit these books. I do not believe the pay-clerk's books and foreman's books relating to the North Quay Wall, were deposited at the Ballast-office. I do not know where they are. The ballast-master has charge of all the books in the office.

"If these books were regularly kept, they would constitute a check on the inspector's certificates to the returns and accounts.

"The Board never referred to them, nor found it necessary.

"I return to the Board every week an account of the persons employed, and the sums to

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

be paid them. That account states what they are employed at. Generally speaking, I do not report the progress of minor works as they proceed."

With reference to the evidence given as to the course taken by the Board in executing their work, not by previous contract (with few exceptions), but by days' work, it was observed to us, on the part of the Board, that this had arisen from a conviction on their minds, that, being works of a nature requiring permanency to the utmost extent, it was more likely that that object would be attained by that mode of proceeding; that they felt quite content to leave the many and great works that they had perfected to speak for themselves, comparing the actual cost with their value, or comparing them with similar works executed in any other part of the empire; that this mode of proceeding, on the part of the Board, had now been in course for a period of upwards of 30 years and publicly known; that their accounts had been regularly furnished to the Government through the Board of Imprest Accounts, and, up to the present time, there never had been any objection made to them relative to their mode of management as above referred to; and they included the lighthouses of Ireland as works which could be better executed by days' work than by contract; they referred to the reports of the engineers on the state of the harbour, and their representation to Mr. Secretary Stanley in March, 1833, as constituting the ground on which they stand as to the opinions advanced of the propriety of adopting another mode of dealing for the supply of articles and undertaking of works, and as showing that they were right in giving the preference to the mode of dealing which they had adopted; it had been the opinion of the Board throughout; and as to the part of the evidence which pointed to the great trust reposed in one of their officers, that the Board acted for the best, with the desire of serving the public; that officer (Mr. Halpin) had served the Board for upwards of 33 years, maintaining an unimpeached character; that they felt it to be their best policy to remunerate that officer liberally; with that view they recommended, some years ago, to the Lord Lieutenant, a considerable increase of his salary, which was agreed to; they conceived that the extent of this remuneration, together with his high character, furnished the best security for the trust reposed in him; and they rested upon these matters as showing that the confidence placed in the inspector was deserved.

However well founded may have been the reliance placed by the Board on their officer, it is evident that under their system (or rather their total want of system), they have, in case of his decease, absence, or incapacity, no organization for controlling the expenditure, nor means for carrying on their works, without intrusting to some other person the extraordinary powers which they have thought themselves justified in reposing in Mr. Halpin.

They are in the habit of reposing a trust somewhat similar in another officer, the inspector of light-ships and pilot-master, who has the ordering of stores and supplies. Each light-ship has a captain and a crew of from 10 to 13 men and boys on board. The captains make mostly returns, to the inspector, of the stores, provisions, &c., on land, who either gives an order on certain tradesmen, or goes himself to see the order executed. The stores are not supplied by contract, but a certain set of tradesmen (a baker, brewer, butcher, provision merchant, &c.) are appointed by the Board. The inspector (Captain Granthen) stated,—

"In the article of ropes, the price is always the same; that is, if there is an advance by one, there is by another. There are but two in Dublin, and I always try to get the best or the cheapest. I do not think that ropes could be furnished cheaper by contract, nor any of the other stores. There is a fixed allowance of provisions, generally from 1½ lb. to 2 lbs. a-day of meat per man. The allowance of bread and other provisions is not limited. They are allowed every comfort; waste alone is guarded against. Each ship costs for its maintenance from £1,200 to £1,300 a-year. I am sure that if the provisions were furnished by contract, an inferior kind would be supplied, and, in the long run, dearer."

Sails are supplied in like manner, not by contract.

Another source of complaint against the Ballast Board arises from the amount of the charges upon shipping in the port of Dublin as compared with other ports; and from the weight of the annual burthen on the Port Fund for the payment of the interest on the Debenture debt, it is considered probable that many years must elapse before any adequate reduction in the harbour taxation can be effected.*

---

* The following statements were handed to us:—

Particulars of all Charges on the Brig "Queen Adelaide," 279 tons, Register, Inwards and Outwards at Dublin.

	£.	s.	d.
Tonnage duties 9*d.* per ton	10	9	3
Quay walls, 2*d.* per ton	2	6	6
Ballast 100 tons, 1*s.* 8*d.*	8	6	8
Heaving ditto, 3*d.*	1	5	0
Pilotage inwards, 3*s.* per foot	2	2	0
Ditto outwards, 2*s.*	1	0	0
Irish	25	9	5
British	23	10	3
Tonnage duty on timber, 6*d.*	6	19	6
Inwards—			
English lights	1	3	3
Irish ditto	4	1	4½
Small's and Skerries' ditto	2	6	6
Greenock Bill	1	11	0
Dunleary dues, 4*d.*	5	2	6
City ditto	0	5	6
Report	0	2	0
Carried forward	45	1	10½

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

The captain of the Innisfail steamer (plying between Cork and Dublin weekly) computed that the charges on the proprietors of that vessel for pilotage alone amounted, for 12 months, to £105; the charges altogether, including quayage dues, ballast dues, &c., amounted to upwards of £7 weekly; at Cork they did not exceed a guinea and a half each trip. There he found the accommodation superior beyond all comparison. Since the arrival of the first large steamer there, both channels of the Cork river had been deepened from 3 to 5 feet where the foundation permitted it, for nearly two miles below the city; five constant berths, for the Bristol, London, Liverpool, and Dublin steamers, had been provided; and the zeal and attention of the harbour-master, who was to be found at all hours of the day or night, were very remarkable. But at Dublin, the river from the bridge to the end of the north wall, all required deepening; the "laying" was so bad that the steamer was sometimes an hour and a half afloat before she could be wound for starting; owing to the accumulation of mud on the outward side, which might have been kept down by proper dredging; there were upwards of 1,200 yards of quay above the mouth of the royal canal, which might be divided so as to afford convenience for parties frequenting the port. All such regulations were neglected; when vessels came in no order was preserved, and there was much unpleasant squabbling for berths; empty vessels were suffered to occupy quay berths to the prejudice and inconvenience of the trade, and the Ballast Board gave no redress on complaint of the facts, nor took any pains to inform themselves as to what ought to be done for the convenience of traders frequenting the port; the harbour-masters left the quays and river neglected; and particularly in the season for importing timber, from rafts of an unreasonable size lying outside the vessels, badly secured, and constantly adrift, and from beams projecting over the quays, damage had in several instances been incurred.

Large vessels have been known to take lower freights from timber ports to the outports, as Waterford, Limerick, Cork, &c., than they would to Dublin; for instance, charges from Quebec to Limerick and Waterford have been but £1. 16*s.* or £1. 17*s.*, when to Dublin £1. 18*s.* and £1. 19*s.* were paid. The weight of port charges at Dublin, and the difficulties of the navigation are assigned as the causes of this, for otherwise the freights, it is conceived, ought rather to be lower to Dublin than to the outports.

Many of the taxes at the port of Dublin are, besides, complained of for special reasons, which we have already noticed when treating separately of each. The tax in respect of Dunleary harbour vessels coming to Dublin are obliged to pay, whether they go into that harbour or do not; and where they do not this charge also is considered a grievance.

Many of the grounds of these complaints the Ballast Board might themselves have removed; others, it is thought, though immediately in the province of the Legislature, might have been removed had the Board made proper representations respecting them. Whilst the members are admitted to be respectable individuals, who give (and give gratuitously) a fair degree of attention to the despatch of the routine business of the Board, they are regarded as not sufficiently alive to the complaints of the traders and shippers resorting to the port; as attending, indeed, formally to the receipt and disbursement of large revenues derived from a system devised under circumstances very different from those now in operation, but not effectively to the devising of alterations of practice or of policy suited to the great shipping and commercial interests intrusted to their care, or to the actual condition of those for whose benefit the trusts they administer were created.

FERRIES.

Under the charter of 13 Charles II., which granted to the corporation of the city of Dublin the ferry over the Liffey, with power to take a fee of a halfpenny of every passenger, several ferries in various parts of the river have been enjoyed by them.

Ferry boats are still maintained at three points, all below Carlisle Bridge.

The Act 17, 18 Geo. III. c. 10, (repealing the 3 Geo. III. c. 36, and 15, 16 Geo. III. c. 28,) for making and repairing the circular road round the city, had appointed the members of both houses of parliament, the lord mayor, recorder, and aldermen of the city, the rectors and vicars of the several parishes, and certain justices of the peace for the county of Dublin and city of Dublin, with the persons named in or elected under the 3 Geo. III., trustees of that road. The 40 Geo. III. c. 74, however, altered that appointment, constituting the chancellor, the chief justices, and chief baron, and chancellor of the exchequer, and seven others to be nominated by the Lord Lieutenant, directors for executing the powers conferred by these Acts.

Outwards—	Brought forward	£45	1 10½
Skerries' and Small's lights		2	6 6
Irish ditto		4	1 4½
English ditto		0	17 5
Report		0	4 0
		£52	11 2

Comparative Statement of Port Charges in the following Ports:—

Dublin.

Coasters, 7*d.* per ton
Foreign, 11*d.* ditto
Ditto, 4*d.* ditto
} Ballast Office, Dunleary.

If laden with timber, 6*d.* per ton extra.

Ballast, 1*s.* 8*d.* per ton
Heaving ditto, 3*d.* ditto
} Pilotage, 2*s.* to 4*s.* per foot.

All in Irish currency.

London.

Foreign, 7*d.* per ton.
Ditto, 9*d.* ditto, dock dues if entered.
Pilotage from Downs to Gravesend, 15*s.* per foot.
Ditto from Gravesend, 4*s.* 6*d.* per foot.
Ballast to colliers, 1*s.* per ton.
Ditto to foreign ships in the river, 1*s.* 3*d.* ditto.
Ditto ditto in dock, 1*s.* 7*d.* ditto.
Heaving ballast, 6*d.* to 8*d.* ditto.

Bristol.

Dock dues, coasters, 6*d.* per ton.
Ditto, foreign, 2*s.* to 3*s.* ditto.
Pilotage and ballast per agreement.

Liverpool.

Dock dues, coasters, 6*d.* per ton.
Ditto, foreign, 1*s.* to 3*s.* per ton.
Pilotage, 9*s.* per foot.
Ballast per agreement.

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

The 11th section of the 17, 18 Geo. III. c. 10, recited that the right of establishing a ferry or ferries over the river Anna Liffey, from the Old Bridge in the city of Dublin to the town of Ringsend, belongs to the lord mayor, sheriffs, and commons, and citizens of the said city; and that the ferries over the said river, and the right of establishing ferries over the same from Essex Bridge to the said town of Ringsend, was then (A. D. 1778) granted and demised by the said lord mayor, sheriffs, commons, and citizens, to John Jones, of the city of Dublin, Esq. for a term of years, of which there were about 20 years unexpired; and the said lord mayor, sheriffs, commons, and citizens, and the said John Jones, had respectively consented and agreed to demise to the said trustees (of the Circular Road) a passage or right of ferriage over the said river, opposite or near to the Marine Nursery, (near which, at the river, the Circular Road commenced,) for such terms and subject to such rents as thereinafter mentioned.

The Act then provided that J. Jones, his executors, &c., should, at the request of the trustees, grant a lease of a ferry, and right of establishing a ferry over the river opposite, or near to the Marine Nursery, for such term of years as he or they should then have in the ferries over the river; and that the corporation of Dublin should seal a like lease or grant to the trustees for such term as they should require, not exceeding 70 years, and to commence from the expiration of the lease of the ferries then in being and made, to J. Jones, upon each of which leases should be reserved such annual rents, payable to J. Jones, his executors, &c.; and the corporation, during the respective terms as should be adjudged or awarded by a jury to be impanelled, &c., in the manner directed by the 3 Geo. III. c. 36, as to juries for valuing grounds. The rents so to be reserved were charged upon the tolls of the ferry to be established at or near the Marine Nursery, and the first annual payment of the rent was made payable on the 1st of January, after the ferry should be opened for passengers. The trustees were bound to deliver counterparts of the leases to J. Jones, and to the corporation. If J. Jones or the corporation should neglect or decline to execute leases as aforesaid for two months after request, then the trustees were empowered to establish a ferry, and ferry boats for carriages, horses, mules, and other cattle, and passengers, as if the leases were actually executed, paying such rent as should be awarded by a jury.

By the 36th section the trustees were empowered to establish a ferry boat, or ferry boats, for carriages over the river, opposite to or near the Marine Nursery, and to make such convenient ways, passages, and defences to such ferry boat, or ferry boats, as they should think necessary, (provided no such works or defences should be carried within the then walls of the river, without the consent of the pilot committee of the city of Dublin,) and to empower any person to demand and take (before passage of the ferry) the following tolls and duties:—

For every horse, mare, or gelding, or other cattle	2*d.*
,, coach, berlin, chariot, calash, or chaise	12
,, two-wheeled chaise, or chair	6½
,, sedan chair	3
,, four-wheeled cart, with six-inch wheels	4
,, two-wheeled cart, with six-inch wheels	2
,, car	2
,, person	1

The tolls and duties authorized by this Act, as well the above as those in respect of the Circular Road, were granted for 41 years from the 1st of May, 1778. The Act, 17, 18 Geo. III. c. 10, (which does not appear to have been in other respects temporary) seems to have been considered as a temporary Act, for by the Amending Act, 25 Geo. III. c. 56, s. 10, it is enacted, that that Act (25 Geo. III.) shall have continuance during the time the 17, 18 Geo. III. should "continue to be in force, and no longer." The subsequent Act, 40 Geo. III. c. 74, gave a new list of tolls, but they seem to be only tolls payable on the road, and do not include any toll on persons or passengers. This Act directs, that this Act and the Acts of the 17, 18 Geo. III. and 25 Geo. III., and all other Acts relating to said road, "shall be and continue to be in force until repealed by any future Act or Acts of Parliament." This does not appear to have been a sufficient enactment for continuing the ferry tolls beyond the term of 41 years, specified in the 17, 18 Geo. III.; the right to take which must have terminated on the 1st of May, 1819, no subsequent statute appearing to have continued them.

In 1790, by the 36 Geo. III. c. 1, s. 31, a sum of £7,500 was granted to John Jones, Charles Heatty, John Heatty, Henry Heatty, Edward Ryan, and Elizabeth his wife, Richard Jones, and Jane Rogers, to make good the loss they had sustained in the ferries over the Liffey by the building of Carlisle Bridge.

The lease to J. Jones must have expired about the year 1798. A lease of the ferries appears afterwards to have been granted by the corporation to two of their members, Messrs. Beresford and Welsh, upon which the rent mentioned in the city rental is received. Since the making of this lease, a Metal Bridge has been erected over the Liffey, at a point between Carlisle Bridge and Essex Bridge, at which a ferry boat was formerly maintained. The same toll is taken at this bridge as was formerly levied at the ferry, viz. one halfpenny from each passenger. The bridge is a great convenience to passengers on foot, for whom alone it is opened. The toll, however, seems to want a legal sanction, no Act of Parliament having been obtained to authorize it. The Irish Road Acts, indeed, 5 Geo. III. c. 14, s. 18; 13, 14 Geo. III. c. 32, s. 20; 19, 20 Geo. III. c. 22; and, finally, the Subsisting Road Act, 36 Geo. III. c. 55, s. 57, authorized the owners of ferries over rivers to erect and support bridges at their own expense over such rivers in place of such ferries, and to take and receive for passing such bridges such tolls and no more, as they were entitled to receive for passing such ferries, so as that such bridges should not obstruct the navigation of the rivers, such tolls to be recoverable as is prescribed by the Londonderry Bridge Act, 30 Geo. III. c. 31, and with power to the grand juries of counties to purchase the properties of such bridges in order to open the same, free of tolls, for the benefit of the public; but these enactments except from their operation, "cities and towns corporate."

Metal Bridge.

VI.—FAIRS AND MARKETS.

A Fair is held annually at Donnybrook, a small village about two miles from the city, but within the limits of the corporate jurisdiction. The following has been furnished to us by the owner of the fair, as an abstract of the title under which it is held. We have not found all the charters referred to.

By charter dated 20th August, in the 16th year of his reign, King John granted to the citizens of Dublin the right of holding in any place within their liberties a fair for eight days, beginning on the day of the Invention of the Holy Cross (the 3d May) in every year, with all liberties and free customs belonging to any fair. This charter is alleged to be in the Close Rolls of the Tower of London.

Henry III., by charter dated 28th May, in the 36th year of his reign, after reciting the above-mentioned charter of King John, and that it had been represented to him that it would be more convenient to the citizens to have the fair held later in the year, and for a longer period, granted to the mayor and citizens that it should be held thereafter for fifteen days, commencing with the Feast of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr (7th July).

By a charter dated at Odiham, 27th June, 8 Edward I., that King granted to the mayor and citizens that the said fair should be held for fifteen days, viz., the Vigil (10th July), the day, and the morrow of the Translation of St. Benedict the Abbot, and twelve days after, for ever; and by a further charter the period of holding this fair was again changed to the day of the Decapitation of St. John the Baptist (29th August), and fourteen days after. The fair-day is, in fact, the 26th August.

The above-mentioned abstract further states, that the corporation conveyed their right of holding the fair to a family of the name of Usher; and it appears that, by deeds of lease and release, bearing date the 23d and 24th of December, 1748, Henry Usher granted several denominations of land at "Donabrooke," "together with the green of Donabrooke aforesaid," to Catharine Downes, her heirs and assigns, "excepting and reserving unto the said Henry Usher, his heirs and assigns, the benefit and profit of holding the yearly fair in the usual place on the green of Donabrooke aforesaid."

The right to the fair so reserved came by descent to Sir William Wolseley, Bart., by whom it has recently been conveyed to John Madden, Esq., the present proprietor, who is also lessee, under the Downes family, of the Fair Green and other lands adjoining.

This fair is a place of festivity and amusement to the citizens of Dublin, rather than one of business. The quantity of cattle sold is inconsiderable. Tolls are collected according to the schedule annexed. The profits of the fair to the proprietor arise principally from the standings for tents and the various places of exhibition which are hired during it. They amount to about £400 per annum, of which not more than from £5 to £15 are from tolls. The corporation receive no direct income from the fair; but a fee of from £3 to £5 is paid to the lord mayor's secretary for each licence granted by him to the owners of places of amusement.

Although by the latter charters the time for holding the fair is fifteen days, it seldom lasts more than a week or eight days, the lord mayor always interfering at the end of that period to prevent its continuance: this is felt as a hardship by the proprietor. With reference to the transaction of the ordinary business of fairs and markets, such as buying and selling of cattle and other commodities, the lord mayor has unquestionably no right to abridge the period granted by the charters; but he interferes as keeper of the peace within his jurisdiction, considering himself bound to do so, a large concourse of people being brought together, to the danger of the public peace. The fair is admitted by the magistrates to be productive of a great deal of idleness, debauchery, and vice, and by many is considered a positive nuisance, and its abolition therefore desired. On the other hand, it may well be doubted how far it is either prudent or proper to interfere with what is unquestionably to a very numerous class of the citizens of Dublin a source of innocent relaxation and amusement; and if it were thought desirable to abolish it altogether, it is to be remembered this could not be done without considering the rights of the proprietor.

A portion of the city police attends during the day-time to preserve order, but, until this year, the force has been always withdrawn at night, when their presence would be most desirable.

This is the only fair held within the jurisdiction of the corporation. There are two other annual fairs at Rathfarnham and Palmerston, held within three miles of the Circular Road, to which the city police jurisdiction extends, and so far under their cognizance.

The following is a copy of the schedule of tolls and customs of Donnybrook, delivered to the clerk of the peace of the city, pursuant to the 57 Geo. III. c. 108.

"A list of the tolls and customs paid and payable at the fair of Donnybrook, county of the city of Dublin, pursuant to charter:—

	s.	*d.*
For every horse, mare, mule, gelding, or ass, sold	0	6
For every ditto swapped or exchanged, 6*d.* each	1	0
For every cow, bullock, or bull, sold	0	4
For every ditto, ditto, 2 years old, sold	0	3
For every ditto, ditto, 1 year old, sold	0	2
For every sheep sold	0	1
For every pig sold	0	1
For every calf sold	0	1

Hawkers pay, according to the articles they have to sell, from 2*d.* to 1*s.*

Standings, according to the ground they occupy, from 6*d.* to 3*s.*

Donnybrook, Jan. 29, 1818. JOHN and PETER MADDEN, Proprietors."

FAIRS AND MARKETS.

Tolls and Customs.

The corporation of Dublin long enjoyed, and still claim, the right of levying Tolls and Customs, under the name of "customs of the gates." These tolls were claimed by prescription, and, in different suits respecting the right to take them, were variously stated by the corporation as "toll thorough," and also as "toll traverse," the soil of the streets being alleged to belong to the corporation. The collection of these tolls was strongly resisted about the year 1818, and very riotous proceedings and serious conflicts occurred in consequence of the resistance. Suits were commenced, in some of which the corporation were plaintiffs, in others defendants; but none were brought to trial, and the right of the corporation remains undecided.

Authority under which claimed.

The collection has altogether ceased since 1823. The right to collect tolls, however, is still insisted on by the corporate functionaries, and the collection is now only discontinued from their inability to enforce it, at least to an amount sufficient to realize a surplus income, over and above the charge by law imposed upon the corporation in respect of this branch of their revenue. The facts connected with this charge, (being £2,000 a-year, payable to the commissioners of paving in consideration of the cleansing of the city,) and the litigation connected with it, in the course of which the corporation have established their exemption from the charge in the event of their not receiving the revenue of tolls and customs, have already been stated in this Report, (pp. 82, 83.)

The corporation rely on the charter of 28 Charles II. as a confirmation of pre-existing rights. We subjoin in a note an abstract of the charters, and other corporate records, relating to this subject.*

---

* Hen. II., 1173.—Grants customs, liberties, and privileges of Bristol.
Hen. II., 1173.—Frees citizens from pontage, pavage, and all other customs.
Rich. I., 1193.—Hospitallers to pay customs.
John, 1200.—Templars and hospitallers to hold neither person nor house exempt from common customs but one only.
John, 1200.—Moiety of river Avenaliffe to fish on.
Ed. I., 1282.—His discharge to the city of their transgressions in taking 4*d.* for every cart-load of grain coming to the city.
Ed. I., 1284.—Inspeximus of several grants of Henry III., viz., a grant, at 200 marks a-year, of the city and one-half of the river which belonged to the King, (one-half having been before granted by King John,) except certain boat-fishings and mill sites.—Grant to build a bridge.
Ed. II., 1308.—Grant of a moiety of the river Annaliffe.
Ed. II., 1312.—An order to the mayor and bailiffs, to regulate the taking of customs from merchants from Bristol, according to the statute formerly made for that purpose.
Ed. II., 1315.—A release to the city of £240 for four years.
Ed. II., 1316.—Grant of confirmation of half of the fishery of the river Liffey.
Ed. II., 1317.—Grant that the city might take 4*d.* for every cart-load of grain coming into the city.
Ed. II., 1317.—Grant of indemnity for so doing.
Ed. II., 1322.—Charter describing the particular customs to be taken of goods coming to be sold in the city from the citizens of Bristol, for four years.
Ed. III., 1336.—Charter describing the customs to be taken of goods coming to be sold in Dublin, to hold for *ten years and no more*, towards the building of the Tholsel, and repairing the walls and towers of the city of Dublin.
Ed. III., 1336.—A charter of the same King and same date, for limiting the city customs to be taken of several kinds of commodities coming to be sold in the city of Dublin—for a horse-load of corn, ¼*d.*; for every ox, cow, or calf, ½*d.*, &c. Granted for paving the streets of Dublin.
Ed. III., 1343.—Grant of particular customs to be taken of several certain commodities, coming to the city to be sold.
Ed. III., 1343.—Two grants, same date, of the petty customs, for repairing the walls and paving the streets of Dublin, for ten years in reversion.
Ed. III., 1345.—Of divers customs for five years.
Ed. III., 1346.—Ascertains customs to be taken of goods coming to Dublin to be sold, which are limited to five years.
Ed. III., 1354.—Of 100 marks in fee farm.
Ed. III., 1356.—That merchants be free from customs of prize wines, and that merchants who had paid for wines in Wales and Cornwall should not pay again in Ireland.
Ed. III., 1358.—Divers customs for 15 years.
Ed. III., 1358.—Of customs to be taken of goods coming to the city to be sold; enlarged to a further time.
Ed. III., 1358.—Of the petty customs for paving the streets.
Ed. III., 1363.—All merchants who buy or sell in the city to contribute to the tollage and charges of the city, in proportion to the goods bought or sold with other citizens.
Ed. III., 1363.—An exemplification of several grants of the customs of Dublin.
Ed. III., 1372.—A mandate to Asheton, Justice of Ireland, to take an inquisition. Inquisition found on oath that it would be no damage to the King or others, nor to the injury of any other cities, boroughs, or towns in Ireland, for the King to grant to the mayor, citizens, and commons in Dublin, the customs and duties of all kinds of merchandize brought for sale, as well coming as going, by land or sea, between Skerries and Allercomshed or *Arklow*, as of all other merchandize within the said city, and that the mayor, &c., may have the custom of murage and pavage to them and to their successors for ever, according to the letters patent of the King, granted by Lionel, Duke of Clarence, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
Ed. III., 1374.—Citizens to be free from murage and all customs through the whole kingdom.
Ed. III., 1374.—Confirming letters, and *granting further* the tolls and customs of passage, pontage, lastage, pavage, murage, &c. and all other customs throughout all his land of England, Normandy, Wales, Ireland, and elsewhere throughout his dominions.

FAIRS AND MARKETS.

The letters patent of Charles II. referred to in the early part of this Report, grant and confirm to the corporation the customs called the Customs of the Gates, for things brought into the city or suburbs, there to be exposed for sale, and also for such things as should be carried out of the city; and then, after alluding to the several grants previously made by the Kings and Queens of England for the pontage, murage, and pavage of the city, and that doubts had then lately arisen of the validity of those charters, they provide that the profits of the customs for seven years should be disposed of to such public uses for the benefit of the corporation as the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland should think fit.

Grant of Customs.

The mode in which the appropriation of the customs during this period was made by the Lord Lieutenant, has already been stated in this Report, (p. 6.)

There is no subsequent appropriation of them.

But whatever be the authority whence the collection of tolls and customs in this city was derived, whether from prescription, as is alleged, or by inference from some of the charters, or by usurpation, as is more generally believed, the collection of them existed uninterruptedly from the very earliest period to which the corporation records refer, till the period of their abandonment in 1823.

Long enjoyment of Customs.

During the last and preceding century, the oppressive exactions made by the corporation officers in the collection of these tolls were a constant subject of complaint. The journals of the Irish House of Commons are full of references of, and reports on, petitions upon this head. The following extracts from them, while they show that their right to collect tolls was fully recognized by the House of Commons, evince at the same time how productive the system adopted by the corporation was of extortion and abuse.

Petition to Irish House of Commons.

"2 *Die Septembris*, 1662, *O. S.*

"Reported from the committee of grievances, that in obedience to an order of reference upon a petition exhibited by several persons against William Harvey, scavenger of the city of Dublin, for exacting more toll upon all sorts of grain and malt than of right did appertain; and having heard both parties and their witnesses, what could be said or proved therein, did

---

Ed. III., 1375.—Grant of the customs of Dublin and the port thereof, and other ports between Skerries and Allercomshed or Arklow, called the new great customs and petty customs, together with a seal and power of appointing a collector.

Rich. II., 1378.—Foreign merchants to be liable with citizens to taxes and other duties incumbent on the city, according to quantity bought and sold.

Rich. II., 1378.—Confirming that city should receive customs of all vendible things coming to the city, for 24 years, *as they formerly held the same.*

Henry VI., 1438.—Grant in aid of fortifying the walls and paving the streets of the said city, the usual customs and duties on merchandize, and all other wares exported from and imported into said city by sea or land, and also into the ports of Howth, Baldoyle, Malahide, Portrane, Rogerstown, Rush, and Skerries, for the term of 40 years.

Henry VI., 1442.—An inspeximus of King John's charter. The city customs granted in consideration of 20*s.* paid into the Hanaper.

Henry VI., 1455.—Grant of £6 a-year for repairing walls.

Henry VI., 1459.—Grant of £6 a-year out of fee farm rents for 40 years, towards repairing walls.

Ed. IV., 1464.—Grant of £30 a-year out of fee farm rents of city, for repairs of walls, gates, and trenches thereof.

Rich. III., 1485.—Release of £49 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly, part of 200 marks yearly, crown rent for 60 years, towards walling and paving the city.

Henry VIII., 1516.—Award on dispute between the mayor and commons, and the abbot and convent of St. Mary's Abbey, as to certain rents claimed by city of lands in possession of convent, and the privilege of having a boat for fishing on the river Liffey, and some customs of fish.

Henry VIII., 1516.—Grant to mayor, &c., to have customs of all boats plying between the Nanny Water and Arklow Head.

Henry VIII., 1524.—Award concerning custom called *toll boll.*

Henry VIII., 1527.—Act of council at Westminster forbidding custom of wines and other merchandize to be let to farm, but an overseer to be appointed of King's customs of all merchandize brought to Dublin, &c.

Henry VIII., 1527.—Decree concerning prize wine, payable to Sir Piers Butler, and his ancestors.

Henry VIII., 1527.—A bond of arbitration between abbot and convent of St. Thomas the Martyr and the city, touching custom of *toll boll*, and a boat to fish on the city water; the ordering of the water coming from the Dodder to the city.

Henry VIII., 1527.—A bond to perform said award touching *toll boll.*

Henry VIII., 1538.—Inspeximus of Rich. III.'s charter as to £49 6*s.* 8*d.*, and Henry VIth's charter as to 20*s.*

Ed. VI., 1548.—Release of £40 6*s.* 8*d.* and £20 fee farm rents.

Eliz., 1573.—Grant of several customs on goods exported and imported to the city.

Eliz., 1582.—Grant of 4*d.* custom for every sheepskin exported to Chester or Liverpool.

Charles I., 1632.—Grant of 3*d.* custom for all goods exported or imported ascertained by certificate from Bristol.

Charles II., 1665.—Grant of a ferry over the Liffey at rent of £4 per annum. The ferry to be attended from an hour before sunrising to an hour after sunsetting. No other person to keep a ferry-boat, or carry for hire, between Dublin bridge and Ringsend.

Charles II., 1676.—Charter granting customs of the gates to the city.

Charles II., 1676.—Appointed by Lord Lieut. Essex, and council of overseers, for receiving and returning the customs of the gates of the city, and applying £100 thereof for seven years, towards the repair of bridges, &c.; the remainder of the profits of said customs to be applied towards erecting a new bridge over the Liffey.

George I., 1726.—A weekly market for corn; days, Mondays and Thursdays; with all tolls and customs thereunto belonging.

FAIRS AND MARKETS.

find, 'That anciently, and of right, there was no more toll due than as much as could be taken out of the sack with the hand to the wrist of the arm;' and it appearing that toll is now, and of late hath been taken by two toll dishes, the one containing about five pints and a half, and the other about four pints and a half. 'That anciently, no toll was taken but in the market, and upon market days,' but of late toll hath been taken by force, without respect to the market or market days, and in all places within the jurisdiction of this city, as well without as within the city. 'That anciently the sword bearer took but so much out of each parcel of wheat as was necessary for a sample for the mayor, to put an assize upon bread;' but of late he hath exacted two handfuls, without which he has refused to give a ticket to the countryman to carry out of the market his corn; all which said particulars were judged by the said committee to be grievances.

"Ordered, upon question, that this House do agree to the report of the committee of grievances, and hereby vote the several particulars, so reported, *to be public grievances.*

"Ordered, upon question, that William Harvey, scavenger of the city of Dublin, and the sword-bearer to the mayor of the said city, be attached by the serjeant-at-arms, and *brought to the bar of this House as delinquents*, for exacting and taking of excessive toll for corn brought to this city; and that the speaker sign a warrant to that purpose."—V. 2, p. 159.

"29 *Die Decembris*, 1662, *O. S.*

"Ordered, upon question, that the petition of the mayor of the city of Dublin, about taking toll from the corn sellers coming to the markets of the said city, be referred to the consideration of the under-named committee."—(*Fifteen persons named.*)

"Ordered, upon question, that Edward Clarke, *committed prisoner* by order of this House to the serjeant-at-arms, upon a contempt *upon his exacting toll* from corn sellers coming to the markets of this city, *contrary to a former vote of this House* in that behalf, be forthwith set at liberty; the mayor of Dublin, &c., having, by their petition, humbly submitted the whole matter to this House, and prayed his enlargement."—V. 2, p. 140.

"*Marti*, 1663, *O. S.*

"Report from the committee appointed to take into consideration the petition of the mayor of the city of Dublin, &c., concerning the regulation of the toll; that, after great debate about the same, they agreed upon the particulars following:—

"That the toll taken for the corn brought to and *sold in the market* of Dublin, out of every barrel of wheat, bere, and barley, be a sealed quart, struck; and out of every barrel of all other grain, three pints struck; and for the better regulation thereof, 'No toll be taken for corn bought in the country, and brought to the city for the private spending in a family.'

"The toll of corn not to be taken in any other place but in the market, or where it is housed.

"The toll of the sword bearer is disclaimed by the petitioners.

"The taking of any *more than one toll* of corn for the same corn is disclaimed by the petitioners: only the farthing a sack of corn for the custom of the thorough toll is to be taken.

"No toll to be taken in the market but in the presence of the owner or servant.

"That corn brought into the market, and paying toll, but not sold, may be either left in the Town Hall, or carried away by the owner.

"That no money be taken for putting the unsold corn in the common room.

"Sir William Davis, recorder, assured the House, that when the toll came to be taken according to the manner proposed in the report, 'The tax now laid upon the inhabitants of this city for cleansing the streets, would be taken off.'

"Ordered, upon question, that this House do agree to the above report of their committee, and that his grace would be pleased, by act of state, to empower the persons concerned to take and receive the toll, as it is therein expressed, *and not otherwise.*"—V. 2, p. 296.

"26 *Die Octobris*, 1692, *O. S.*

"Reported from the committee of grievances, that they had come to the several resolutions following:—

"Resolved—That the taking of a pint of corn by Alexander Gordon, sword bearer of the city of Dublin, by colour of his office, out of every barrel that comes to the said city, or the liberties thereof, is illegal, extortious, and a great grievance.

"Resolved—That the taking of more than one sealed quart, struck, out of every barrel of wheat, rye, bere, and barley, and the taking of more than three pints, struck, out of every barrel of other grain brought to and sold in the market of Dublin, was, and is, illegal, oppressive, and a great grievance.

"Resolved—That the taking of the toll by Thomas Rogers, one of the toll-gatherers of the city of Dublin, by the two brass measures unsealed, produced before the committee, each of which contains about two quarts, out of each barrel of wheat and all other grain brought into the city of Dublin, is illegal, and a grievance."—V. 2, p. 612, 673.

"17 *Die Septembris*, 1693, *O. S.*

"Reported from the committee of grievances, that they had taken into their consideration the matter concerning Alexander Gordon, of Dublin, and had come to the resolution following, viz.:

"Resolved—That it is the opinion of this committee, that the taking of a pint, or any other quantity of corn, out of each sack, by Alexander Gordon, his deputy, or any under him, by way of toll or otherwise, is extortious and illegal, to which the House did agree.

"Ordered—That Alexander Gordon be taken into the custody of the serjeant-at-arms attending this House."—V. 2, p. 688.

FAIRS AND MARKETS.

"26 *Die Septembris*, 1695, *O. S.*

"A petition of Richard Smith, John Stubbs, and others, on behalf of themselves and others of the city of Dublin, now on the table, complaining of an undue exaction of toll or duty by one William Cloud, an under-officer of the lord mayor of the city of Dublin, from the petitioners, to their great oppression, read.

"Ordered—That the examination and consideration of said petition be referred to the committee of grievances, and that they report their opinion thereon to the House."—V. 2, p. 688.

"12 *Die Octobris*, 1695, *O. S.*

"Reported from the committee of grievances, that they had come to a resolution concerning the toll taken by the city of Dublin, as followeth:

"Resolved—That it is the opinion of this committee, that the taking of more than one sealed quart, struck, of Winchester measure, out of every barrel of wheat, rye, bere, and barley, and the taking of more than three pints, struck, out of every barrel of other grain brought into, and bought and sold in the city or liberties of the city of Dublin, was and is illegal, oppressive, and a great grievance.

"A petition of the lord mayor, sheriffs, commons, and citizens of said city, being likewise presented and read, praying they may be heard at the bar of the House by their counsel, as to the said toll:

"Ordered—That the consideration of the said report be adjourned till Thursday morning next, and that the city be then heard by their counsel at the bar of this House, as is desired."

"21 *Die Novembris*, 1695, *O. S.*

"The House proceeded to the consideration of the report from the committee of grievances, concerning the toll of this city.

"And a motion being made, that the city be left to law, to try their right to the toll of all grain demanded by them and the quantum, is passed in the negative."

"6 *Die Octobris*, 1703, *O. S.*

"Doctor Coghill reported from the committee of grievances, that they had come to several resolutions, which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the table, where the same were again read, and are as follow:

"Resolved—That it is the opinion of this committee, that the receiving or exacting toll or custom for cattle in any market, town, or place where the same are not sold, is a grievance.

"To which resolution the question being put, the House did agree.

"Resolved—That it is the opinion of this committee, that the receiving any toll or custom for the driving cattle or carrying any sort of goods through any market town or high road, where the same are not to be sold, is a grievance; except where the persons receiving such toll do, and ought to repair bridges, on account of receiving the same.

"To which resolution the question being put, the House did agree with an amendment:

"Resolved—That it is the opinion of this committee, that the receiving or exacting of toll or custom for the bringing of any goods whatsoever into any market town where the same are not to be sold, is a grievance."—V. 3, p. 36.

"28 *Die Februarii*, 1703, *O. S.*

"Resolved—That no toll ought to be paid for driving any cattle or carrying any goods to or from any city, corporate town, or other place where the same are not to be sold, unless such city, or corporate town, or other place, at their own cost, and not at the charge of the county, repair and keep up some public bridge, over which the said cattle or goods do pass.

"Resolved—That exacting or taking such toll or custom *is against the law, and a high misdemeanor.*

"Resolved—That it is the duty of the justices of Her Majesty's court of Queen's Bench, (every term,) the justices of assize in their several circuits, and the justices of peace at their quarter sessions, to give in charge an Act made in this kingdom, in the 25th year of the reign of King Henry VI., entitled 'An Act that none should take custom but within cities, boroughs, or merchant towns, where there is authority to take customs.'"

The Act of 4 Anne, c. 8, was passed to remedy the evils complained of in the last two extracts; but in Dublin, as elsewhere, it failed of its effect.

In the year 1795 another investigation appears to have taken place in the House of Commons upon the right of the corporation to collect tolls, and resolutions were entered into by a committee of the House, called the Committee of Grievances, condemnatory of the conduct of the corporation; but, on the resolutions being proposed to the House at large, they were all negatived.

From the year 1763 to the period at which the collection of these tolls and customs ceased the following Schedule was acted upon by the toll collectors. It was printed by the authority of the corporation, and a copy posted at the several toll-houses. Members of the corporation have alleged the existence of older schedules, and that the charges are less in the modern schedules; but the number of articles in the old schedules is admittedly fewer—many of them articles now unknown.

A Docket of the Customs of the Gates belonging to the City of Dublin.

Schedule of Tolls and Customs.

At a post assembly held at the Tholsel of the City of Dublin, on Monday the 13th day of June, 1763, the following order was conceived, relative to the undermentioned Docket, to wit:

"That from and after the 24th day of June, 1763, all goods and merchandizes that are really the

FAIRS AND MARKETS.

property of any freeman of this city, do pass custom free, into and out of the city, provided such freeman do certify to the collectors of the customs, the quantity and quality of such goods and that they are his property; and if any freeman of this city shall presume, after the said 24th of June, to certify that any goods are his property which are actually the property of any other person not free of this city, in order to defraud this city, or their farmers, of the customs of such goods, such freeman to be proceeded against by the city agent, as Mr. Recorder shall advise, in order to his being disfranchised for such fraud and breach of oath.

"And it is further ordered, that from and after the said 24th day of June, all raw hides going out of this city to any of the adjacent liberties to be tanned, shall be free from custom going out; that bark going out of any of the adjacent liberties, to be made use of for tanning, shall likewise be free; that all iron going out to the several mills near the city, to be manufactured, and returning into this city manufactured, shall be likewise free from custom; that all salt, manufactured in Ireland, shall be free from any custom; that all goods going to be manufactured, and the materials made use of therein, shall be free from custom, if they are to be returned to this city manufactured; and that the committee be empowered to regulate the docket accordingly."

A

Of every sack of ashes, one halfpenny
Of every car load of apples and other fruit, twopence
Of every horse load ditto, one penny
Of every flasket ditto, on one car, one halfpenny, not exceeding the price of a car load
Of every barrel of ale coming in, brewed without the city or liberties adjoining, twopence

B

Of every tub of butter, one penny
Of every crock or basket of ditto, containing ten pounds or upwards, one halfpenny
Of every load of deal boards, exceeding six, one penny
Of every load ditto, under six, one halfpenny
Of every car load of brushes, twopence
Of every horse load ditto, one penny
Of every back load ditto, one halfpenny
Of every horse load or car load of bed mats, twopence
Of every back load ditto, one penny
Of every barrel of bark, one halfpenny
Of every sack of green beans or peas, one halfpenny
Of every bull, bullock, or cow, one penny
Of every sack of button moulds, twopence
Of every flitch of bacon, one penny
Of every horse load of brooms, one halfpenny
Of every car load ditto, twopence
Of every car load of brandy or other spirits, threepence
Of every runlet ditto, on one car, one penny, not exceeding the price of a car load
Of every dozen ditto, one penny, not exceeding the price of a car load
Of every pedlar's box carried on his back, one halfpenny
Of every car load of brass, threepence
Of every horse load ditto, twopence
Of every single brewing pan, twopence
Of every car load of baskets, twopence
Of every car load of boymore, twopence
Of every car load of bent, one halfpenny
Of every sack of brogues, one penny
Of every car load of bays, serges, friezes, stockings, &c., threepence
Of every pack of flannel, twopence
Of every bundle ditto, one penny
Of every horse load of friezes, serges, &c., twopence
Of every car load of heel blocks, or patten boards, twopence
Of every car load of bulrushes, twopence
Of every back load ditto, one penny
Of every car load of brussels, threepence
Of every piece of buckram, one penny
Of every horse load of earthen-ware, one penny
Of every car load ditto, threepence
Of every bedstead, one halfpenny
Of every dozen of barrows, one penny

C

Of every car load of cheese, threepence
Of every hundred weight ditto, one penny, not exceeding the price of a car load
Of every horse load of cheese, twopence
Of every calf, one halfpenny
Of every car to be sold, one halfpenny
Of every kish of charcoal, three halfpence
Of every horse load ditto, one halfpenny
Of every car load of candles or soap, threepence
Of every horse load ditto, twopence
Of every large hair cloth, one penny
Of every car load of cradles, twopence
Of every car load of chairs, twopence
Of every dozen of chairs, one penny
Of every bag of corker, one penny
Of every sack of cutlins, one halfpenny
Of every car load of cyder, threepence
Of every single dozen ditto, on one car, not exceeding the price of a car load, one penny
Of every kish of Kilkenny coal, one penny
Of every dozen of woollen cards, one penny
Of every hundred of conyfell, one penny
Of every barrel of corn, as wheat, oats, &c., one farthing

E

Of every horse load of eggs, one penny
Of every clieve load ditto, on backs, one halfpenny

F

Of every horse load of dead fowl, twopence
Of every clieve of chickens, carried on backs or arms, one halfpenny
Of every dozen of dead fowl, on one car, one penny, not exceeding the price of a car load
Of every car load ditto, threepence
Of every horse load of fish, one penny
Of every car load ditto, twopence
Of every salmon, one farthing
Of every small basket of fish on one car, one halfpenny, not exceeding the price of a car load
Of every trail of figs or raisins, one halfpenny
Of every horse load of feathers, twopence
Of every car load ditto, threepence

G

Of every crib of glass, twopence
Of every back load ditto, one halfpenny
Of every load of grass, one farthing
Of every goat or kid, one farthing
Of every gage of all sorts, twopence
Of all manner of grain, per barrel, one farthing

H

Of every bag of hops, threepence
Of every pocket of hops, twopence
Of every small parcel ditto, on one car, one penny, not exceeding the price of a car load
Of every horse load of hats, threepence
Of every back load ditto, twopence
Of every dozen of hats, on one car, one penny, not exceeding the price of a car load
Of every cow or bullock hide, tanned or untanned, one halfpenny, not exceeding sixpence in the whole, on one car
Of every car load of herrings, fourpence
Of every barrel ditto, twopence
Of every mease ditto, on one car, one penny, not exceeding the price of a car load
Of every hog or pig, one halfpenny
Of every sucking pig, one farthing

Of every load of broad hoops, twopence
Of every load of small hoops, one penny
Of every load of hay, one farthing
Of every firkin or runlet of honey, one penny
Of every crock of ditto, one halfpenny
Of every car load of horns, threepence
Of every bag of harefell, one penny
Of every cart of hay, one penny

I

Of every car load of iron, threepence
Of every horse-back load ditto, twopence
Of every bar ditto, on one car, one halfpenny, not exceeding the price of a car load
Of every bundle of nail rod iron, one halfpenny
Of rod iron per hundred weight on one car, one penny, not exceeding the price of a car load
Of every new iron pot, one halfpenny
Of every bar of old iron, one halfpenny
Of every car load of iron mine, one penny
Of every hundred of horse shoes and cart clouts, three farthings
Of every hundred of iron shovels or spades, three halfpence
Of every car load of iron pots, threepence
Of every horse load of ditto, twopence
Of every hundred trips and brand irons, one halfpenny
Of every dozen of gridles, one penny
Of every car load of nails, threepence
Of every horse load of nails, twopence
Of every hundred weight ditto, on one car, one penny, not exceeding the price of a car load
Of every hundred weight of wrought iron, on one car, one penny, not exceeding the price of a car load

K

Of every keeve, one penny

L

Of every car load of lead, threepence
Of every lamb, one farthing
Of every car load of dressed leather, sixpence
Of every horse load, threepence
Of every leaden vessel, one penny

M

Of every car load of merchants' goods, not herein particularly specified, being the property of one person, threepence
Of every horse load ditto, twopence
Of every bundle ditto, or what a man carries under him, one penny
Of every barrel of malt, one farthing
Of every mill wheel, twopence
Of every mill stone, threepence
Of every barrel of meal, one halfpenny

N

Of every car load of nuts, threepence
Of every horse load ditto, twopence
Of every bag ditto, one halfpenny

O

Of every hogshead of oil, threepence
Of every runlet ditto, on one car, one penny, not exceeding the price of a load
Of every barrel of oil, twopence
Of every car load of oysters, twopence
Of every horse load of ditto, one penny
Of every car load of onions, threepence
Of every horse load ditto, twopence
Of every flasket ditto, on one car, one halfpenny, not exceeding the price of a car load

P

Of every sack of potatoes, one halfpenny
Of every car load of pewter, threepence
Of every horse load ditto, twopence
Of every car load of paper, threepence
Of every horse load ditto, twopence
Of every car load of plants, one halfpenny
Of every barrel of white peas, one farthing
Of every barrel of pitch or tar, twopence

R

Of every car load of white rods, twopence
Of every ditto green, one penny
Of every barrel of rape seed, three halfpence
Of every horse load of rabbits, twopence
Of every dozen ditto, on one car, one penny, not exceeding the price of a car load
Of every car load of rushes, twopence

S

Of every barrel of salt, twopence
Of every hundred weight ditto, three farthings
Of every car load of sheep skins, threepence
Of every horse load ditto, twopence
Of every dozen ditto, on one car, one penny, not exceeding the price of a car load
Of every horse skin, one farthing
Of every car load of lamb skins, threepence
Of every horse load of ditto, twopence
Of every dozen ditto, on one car, one farthing, not exceeding the price of a car load
For every car load of slink lamb skins, or kid, twopence
Of every horse load ditto, one penny
Of every back load ditto, one halfpenny
Of every dozen ditto, on one car, one farthing, not exceeding the price of a car load
Of every car load of calf skins, threepence
Of every horse load ditto, two pence
Of every dozen ditto, on one car, one penny, not exceeding the price of a car load
Of every load of barrel staves, one penny
Of every load of straw, one farthing
Of every car load of rabbit skins, threepence
Of every horse load ditto, twopence
Of every man's back load ditto, one penny
Of every dozen ditto, on one car, one halfpenny, not exceeding the price of a car load
Of every sheep, one farthing
Of every dozen of stockings on one car, one penny, not exceeding the price of a car load
Of every load of silver mine, threepence
Of every load of flag stones, one penny
Of every load of slates, one penny
Of every load of marble stones, twopence
Of every load of grinding stones, one penny
Of every car load of basils or pelts, threepence
Of every horse load of ditto, twopence
Of every dozen of ditto, on one car, one farthing, not exceeding the price of a car load

T

Of every hogshead of tobacco, threepence
Of every horse load or back ditto, twopence
Of every single roll ditto, on one car, one farthing, not exceeding the price of a load
Of every hogshead of tallow, threepence
Of every barrel of ditto, twopence
Of every cake ditto, on one car, one halfpenny, not exceeding the price of a car load
Of every load of made timber ware, twopence
Of every load of timber, one penny
Of every load of tazles, twopence
Of every back load ditto, one penny
Of every car load of turnips, parsnips, and carrots, one halfpenny
Of every car load of trees, twopence
Of every horse load of ditto, one penny
Of every back load ditto, one halfpenny
Of every timber stutch or chest, one penny
Of every load of tin, one penny

W

Of every hogshead of wine, threepence
Of every horse load ditto, twopence
Of every single hamper ditto, twopence
Of every dozen ditto, on one car, one penny, not exceeding the price of a car load
Of every runlet of wine, one penny
Of every pack of wool, threepence

FAIRS AND MARKETS.

Of every horse load of wool, twopence
Of every pocket of ditto, on one car, one penny, not exceeding the price of a car load
Of every car load of wadd, threepence
Of every hundred of bees' wax, threepence
Of every car load of worsted, threepence
Of every horse load ditto, twopence
Of every hundred of yarn, one penny
N. B. All goods coming in for private use to be exempted from custom.
Examined by
ALLEN and GREEN, Town-clerks.

A docket of the petty customs of the markets.

Of every car load of fruit, twopence
Of every high load of ditto, one halfpenny
Of every flasket of ditto, one halfpenny
Of every butter standing, per week, twopence
Of every root standing, per week, twopence
Of every standing for fowl, per week, twopence
Of every standing in corn-market, per day, one penny
Of every car load of hay and straw, at Smithfield, one halfpenny

The docket of Toll of every single barrel of grain, at the gates belonging to the city of Dublin.

Wheat.	Oats.	Bere.	Malt.	Meal.
lb. oz.	*lb. oz.*	*lb. oz.*	*lb. oz.*	*lb. oz.*
3 10	2 4	2 12	2 1	2 9

Barley.	Flour.	Rye or Meslin.	Crush.
lb. oz.	*lb. oz.*	*lb. oz.*	*lb. oz.*
2 12	2 7	3 9	3 12

Amount of Tolls and Customs.

For some years previous to the abandonment of the tolls and customs by the corporation, they produced an income to them of £5,000 a-year, late Irish currency, out of which they were bound to pay to the Paving Commissioners, as stated in that part of our Report relating to that corporation, a sum of £2,000. But the gross amount levied on the citizens of Dublin under this head was far more considerable: £5,000 a-year was the net rent paid to the corporation by their lessee or toll-farmer; and a recent lessee admitted that the net profit to him and his co-lessee over that sum, was in one year between £1,500 and £1,600, besides which were the expenses of collection, and other incidental expenses, amounting to between £700 and £800 a year more, thus making a gross sum of £7,200 or £7,400 per annum; and if to this we add the enormous exactions notoriously practised by the toll collectors at the several stations, it will be easily admitted that the burthen was not thrown off till it became too heavy to bear, and that it required but little excitement to induce a general resistance to so odious and oppressive an impost, collected upon an authority at best doubtful, and applied, for the most part, to purposes any thing but useful to the citizens of Dublin.

Mode of Collection.

These tolls were collected at "toll-houses, or custom-gaps," at seven different avenues leading into the city, generally on the confines of the county of the city; but sometimes, where several branches diverged from the county into the city, the toll-house was placed at the point of divergence, so that the collection was actually made in the county; and the country people, who were generally aware of this illegality, occasionally refused payment unless the toll collector accompanied them to the verge of the city bounds. On the other hand, the toll-houses were in some instances far within the actual county of the city, so as to bring them closer to the bounds of the city as built upon, leaving a considerable portion of the county of the city, not built upon, toll free. By the resolution of the House of Commons of 1662, it appears that the tolls were only collectable properly at the gates of the city. In fact the position for the toll-house appears to have been selected where most toll could have been collected, without regard to the strict legal right; for in the case last referred to of the toll-house placed within the city bounds, which was at Leeson Street entrance, tolls were collected on goods both going out and coming in from the fair of Donnybrook, although Donnybrook is within the city, to an amount, it is said, of £160 annually—a practice totally indefensible.

Almost all the toll on corn was paid in kind.

Freemen of the corporation were exempt, and goods coming into the city for private use were likewise exempted. Other goods were specially exempted by various Acts of Parliament, such as linen by the Linen Acts, &c. To ascertain the correctness of the exemption was another source of vexation and annoyance: a course of cross-questioning by the collector, sometimes too an examination of the goods, took place. And although it does not appear that (latterly at least) the system so generally practised elsewhere in Ireland by the collectors of tolls, of swearing persons as to the truth or falsehood of their statements, prevailed here, it may well be imagined what unseemly exhibitions the Dublin system must have produced.

Goods by Grand and Royal Canals.

By the 11, 12 Geo. III. c. 31, s. 29, goods brought by the Grand Canal were exempted from all toll or custom; by s. 15 of 30 Geo. III. c. 29, an Act for the better enabling the Royal Canal Company to carry on and complete the Royal Canal (an Act, like the former, for the encouragement of inland navigation and trade), there is an express provision, that nothing in the said Act contained "shall extend or be construed to extend to the depriving the corporation of the city of Dublin of any toll or custom that they have hitherto been entitled to receive on goods brought into or carried out of the county of the said city of Dublin." So that while goods coming in by the said canal on the south side of the river were especially exempt from tolls, those coming in by the canal on the north side were left to the exactions of the corporation.

Resistance to the Collection of Tolls.

The collection of these tolls, at all times a source of dissatisfaction, was openly resisted about the year 1813. Refusal to pay the tolls was followed by an attempt to enforce them on the part of the collectors, by distress. Assaults were the necessary consequence. When the persons charged with these assaults were brought before the then recorder (Sir Jonas Greene), he refused to try them, alleging that it would be an indirect mode of trying a civil right,

FAIRS AND MARKETS.

namely, the right to receive the tolls, from which it is not too much to infer, that he, although the counsel for the corporation, thought their claim questionable. Continual riots and breaches of the peace occurred at the toll-houses. The country people on market days sometimes collected their cars together, and proceeding with them in double lines to within twenty or thirty yards of the toll-house, they galloped the horses through, overcoming any obstacle attempted to be placed before them. Scenes like these were perpetually occurring, till the corporation were obliged finally to abandon the collection.

Besides the difficulty in the collection of the tolls, another motive appears to have influenced the corporation in the abandonment of their claim. Out of the produce the corporation were bound, as has already been stated, to pay £2,000 a-year to the commissioners of paving for the cleansing of the city; and when the amount of the tolls began to fall short of this, they had no further interest in their collection, and, besides, they considered that by continuing the collection, they would furnish evidence against themselves in the proceedings adopted by the commissioners of paving for recovery of the £2,000 a-year charged on this revenue.

The collection of the tolls on goods by the Royal Canal was abandoned much earlier (1816), although the corporation, in this instance, had the indirect sanction of the Act of Parliament, before referred to.

The amount of toll exacted by the corporation may appear from this, that a boat load of corn of fifty tons paid to them £10, while it paid to the company for forty-eight miles, £3. 6*s*. 8*d*. The Canal Company feeling how much the levying of these tolls affected their interests, stimulated some of the traders on the canal to resist the payment as an illegal exaction; and accordingly, in the year 1817, an action of trespass was brought against one of the toll-collectors and the treasurer of the corporation in the Court of Common Pleas, Pilsworth *v*. Lacy and Archer. After repeated efforts to delay the progress of the suit on the part of the corporation, and an offer on the part of the plaintiff to refer the decision of the right to the recorder, which was declined, they at length suffered judgment to go by default, and damages to the amount of £50 were awarded against the corporation by a sheriff's jury. The plaintiff in this action had been paying to the corporation for some years from £500 to £700 annually for corn, &c.

With a view to resuming the collection of the tolls, an influential member of the aldermanic board (Alderman John Claudius Beresford) suggested, in his evidence before a committee of the House of Commons on tolls and customs in 1830 (printed in 1834), that the canals, which nearly surround the city, should be made the boundaries for this purpose; that the toll-houses should be placed on the bridges, and that an efficient police force should aid the corporation in the assertion of their rights. The same gentleman alleges as a reason for re-assuming the collection of them, that the citizens of Dublin would thus benefit by a diminution, to the extent of £2,000 per annum, of the paving tax. It is almost unnecessary for us to say, that we cannot concur in recommending a course which, there can be no doubt, would be productive of a repetition of those scenes we have described, and of the most general dissatisfaction among the citizens.

Markets and Market Tolls.

Certain charges called Tolls are still collected in several of the markets of Dublin. They, however, now form no part of the corporate revenue. They are all payable to private individuals, but licensed by and under the sanction of the lord mayor. They seem to be properly stallage rents or cranage fees. Stallage rents for some of these markets were formerly paid to the corporation.

Authority whence derived.

We have not been able to trace the Authority whence the power to hold markets within the city was originally derived. No such general authority appears to be conferred by any of the charters except that of James II., whereby the power of holding a market within the city, its liberties, and suburbs, was expressly given to the corporation. But as this charter is not considered to be of any validity, none of the markets held within the city are traceable to this origin. The only reference to be found in the other charters on the subject of markets is the grant already noticed, in the charter of George I. to the corporation to hold a free market for corn every Monday and Thursday, and take to their own use the tolls and customs of the market. This, as well as the statutes establishing and regulating the corn market, will presently be further noticed.

By the second charter of Edward III., already noticed, a grant is made to the mayor and citizens of the assize of bread and beer, and the custody and assay of weights and measures, and all other matters appertaining to the office of the market, and that all profits from the assize and assay may belong to the mayor and citizens, in aid of the city revenue. And amongst the functions of the lord mayor already mentioned, this officer is created by the charter of Henry V. escheator and clerk of the markets, which, of course, presupposes their legal existence. As such, he exercises a very general superintending power over all the markets within the city. A special oath is administered to him to see that reasonable rates are paid on all manner of victuals, to take the assize of bread, ale, and beer, and to see that true weights and measures are employed in the city; and his duty in this respect is particularly noticed by the judge, before whom he is sworn into office.

He is, as already mentioned, aided in the discharge of this branch of his functions by the deputy clerks of the market and market juries; and for the special regulation of Smithfield hay and straw markets, an inspector is appointed and four weighmasters, the mode of whose appointment has already been stated, and whose duties, functions, and emoluments will be presently noticed.

Market Juries.

The authority of the Market Jury is derived from the 73d sec. of the 13, 14 Geo. III., c. 22, which, after reciting that, from the increase of Dublin, the lord mayor was unable to attend so strictly to the inspection of the markets as usual, and to perform the other duties of his office, requires the sheriffs to return to the quarter sessions from time to time 48 of the most respectable

FAIRS AND MARKETS.

citizens of the said city, 24 of whom are to be sworn as a market jury for the city, to execute the office of a market juror; and any three of them are required and empowered to visit the markets and shops, &c., where provisions are sold, and if the provisions be found unwholesome or fraudulently made up, they are empowered to seize them and the persons exposing the same to sale, and bring both before the lord mayor, who is enabled to condemn the provisions, and impose a fine to the extent of £10, on the persons so brought before him. The jurors are protected from molestation in the execution of their duties, and a penalty to the extent of £5 is imposed on each juror duly summoned, who neglects to execute the office.

Market juries are accordingly sworn under this Act at each general quarter sessions. It is asserted that jurors occasionally assume the power of deciding without reference to the lord mayor.

The lord mayor, it is alleged, does not sufficiently often or actively interfere in the regulation of the Smithfield markets: the butter cranes and green hide cranes are particularly under the respective weighmasters of each.

The corporate authorities claim the power of holding markets in particular places, and of removing them at the discretion of the lord mayor. We have already alluded briefly to the exercise of this power, and shall advert to the particular instances of it hereafter.

Number of Markets.

There are three principal wholesale markets held within the circular road:—

Smithfield market.
Spitalfields market.
Kevin Street market.

There are besides,—

A wholesale fish market.
A potato and fruit market.
Egg and fowl market.
A corn market.
Two butter cranes.
A green hide crane.
And about 11 retail markets, principally for the sale of flesh meat and other provisions, exclusive of several detached butchers' shops in various parts of the city.

The cattle, hay, and straw market at Smithfield, and the potato and fruit market at Green Street, are peculiarly said to be corporate markets, being held, as is alleged, on the estate of the corporation. The fish market not long since held in Pill Lane, was also so considered, but it has recently been removed, and its present site and the sites of the others are, generally, the property of private individuals.

Smithfield Market.

The site of Smithfield Market is considered to be the property of the corporation, as part of their manor of Oxmantown. Here is held the great cattle market for the city, and also a hay and straw market; the cattle market on two days in each week, Monday and Thursday, and the hay and straw market every Tuesday and Saturday. The sale of cattle and sheep in Smithfield is, to some extent, regulated by various Acts of the Irish Parliament.

The first of these Acts, 10 Geo. I., c. 10, directs the time and the manner in which the markets are to be held, and sales commence, and prohibits the sale of cattle on the road within the distance of six miles; all salesmen, who are in fact the brokers of the market, are required to give security by recognisance to the lord mayor in the sum of £500, conditioned to account honestly, and to pay to their employers the amount of sales, and to sell openly and without fraud; the recognisance to be deposited in the tholsel office, to be perused and made use of without fee or reward, as occasion may require. By the 23 Geo. II., c. 15, the amount of this security is increased to £1,000, and a penalty of £100 is imposed on any salesman, who shall act as such without giving the required security. By the 4th section of the first-mentioned Statute, a penalty is imposed on any salesman endeavouring to hinder an owner from selling his own cattle.

Both these Acts were temporary, but made perpetual by 29 Geo. II. c. 8; and by the 31 Geo. II., c. 8, the further restriction was imposed on salesmen of not being graziers themselves, under a penalty of £5 per week. Each salesman, or salemaster as they are now called, pays a fee of 13*s.* 4*d.* to the town clerk, on getting a certificate of having lodged the required security, and a fee of five guineas to the lord mayor for a licence. We have not discovered by what authority these fees are claimed, or the certificate or licence required; the before-recited Acts of Parliament make no mention of either.

There are about ten acting licensed salesmen in Smithfield, who charge a commission to the seller of 2½ per cent. on the sale. It is said that there are persons who act as such without the licence of the lord mayor, and without entering into the required security. Some years since an attempt was made by the then lord mayor to have the penalties of the 23 Geo. II. c. 8, enforced against them; with what success we were not in formed. Owners sell in the market without the intervention of a salesman.

Authority exercised by the Guild of Butchers.

The Guild of Butchers exercise, through their master and wardens, and, as they allege, under a power invested in them by their charter, and with the approbation of the lord mayor, a peculiar jurisdiction over the cattle market. Not having had access to the books and charters of the guild, we are not able to state how far this claim is founded, but the exercise of this power is a subject of great complaint on the part of the sellers, and appears to us very objectionable.

When a beast purchased in the Dublin market is slaughtered, if it be found that the animal has received an injury not apparent at the time of sale, the corporation of butchers, on the complaint of the purchaser, claim the right of adjudicating upon the amount of abatement or allowance to be made to the butcher by the grazier or seller; they appoint an in-

FAIRS AND MARKETS.

spector (a butcher) in each flesh market of the city to view the carcass, and, on his report of the injury sustained, the master and wardens give a certificate, that they have viewed the carcass, and adjudicate on the amount of the allowance to be made; for this certificate they exact a fee of two shillings.

The sellers, upon whom this expense falls, complain that there is a leaning in the guild towards the butcher (the purchaser),—that the amount allowed is frequently too great,—and further, that the injury which the animal may have received is often occasioned by the neglect of duty of the corporate officers in not paying more attention to the accommodation of the public in the market itself, or by the violence of those employed by the butchers in driving the cattle from Smithfield. The payment of the sum adjudged by the guild of butchers is therefore frequently resisted, and it is then enforced by a summons to the Court of Conscience, where the original dissatisfaction is aggravated by a supposed partiality in the corporate court towards the decision of the guild.

No such deduction is made at Liverpool market, and this, amongst other reasons, is assigned by some graziers as a motive for giving it the preference over the Dublin market. The quantity of cattle of all descriptions sold here, either for exportation or home consumption, is very considerable, and the accommodation in the market place by no means adequate. There is no inspector of the cattle market, and during several months the greatest disorder and confusion is said to prevail there on market days, from the want of space and proper classification of the cattle. The neglect of this market by the corporate authorities has been frequently made a subject of remonstrance, and though occasionally attended to, is still the cause of much complaint.

Removal of Pig Market.

In the year 1825, on a memorial from the salesmasters of Smithfield, a certain portion of the market place, or rather one of the principal avenues leading to it, called the Hay Market, was allocated by the lord mayor for the sale of pigs. But this removal not producing the satisfaction that was anticipated, inasmuch as it impeded one of the entrances into the market place, another change was made in the year 1828, which, whether from the manner in which it was effected by the corporate functionaries, or from its interference with the interests of the pig factors living on the spot who were more immediately concerned, has been the subject of much complaint against the corporate authorities, and of a great deal of conflicting evidence, both before two committees of the House of Commons, and before us.

With a view, as stated on the part of the corporation, to the better accommodation of the public, the lord mayor in the latter year removed this market to an enclosed yard in May Lane adjoining Smithfield, but forming no part of the public market place. It was the private property of three members of the corporation as lessees, who imposed certain charges for the use of it. In the former market places at Smithfield no compulsory charge was made to the public beyond the commission to the factor on the sale, and a charge for pennage to those who used the pens. This removal, which was not effected without considerable resistance on the part of the factors, and the employment of force by the lord mayor, was a source of great dissatisfaction to the frequenters of the market. It is said that many dealers resorted in consequence to other markets; and the provision contractors complained that the supply to Dublin became therefore deficient. Partly owing to the charges made in the new market, partly perhaps to the injury done to the factors and to some of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood by its removal, partly perhaps under an impression that the object was to serve the owners of the new market who were members of the corporation and not to benefit the public, the right of the lord mayor to remove the market became questioned, and in the year 1830 two actions were brought against his lordship in the Court of Common Pleas. A verdict for £100 was had against the lord mayor in one, which was an action of trespass for forcibly entering the plaintiff's premises (an enclosed yard to which the factors agreed to resort, rather than to that selected by the lord mayor); in the other action, which was more immediately to try the right of removal, there was a verdict for the defendant. Examinations were lodged, and indictments were preferred by the corporate officers against one of the principal persons in promoting this resistance, but those were not proceeded with. The market has since been restored to its former situation in the hay market, where its inconvenience to the public is unquestionable.

Smithfield Hay and Straw Markets.

The Hay and Straw Market at Smithfield is held on every Tuesday and Saturday. This market has been also the subject of legislative regulation. By the 4 Geo. I. c. 11. s. 12, continued by 7 Geo. II. c. 15, and by 11 Geo. II. c. 11, continued and amended by the 25 Geo. II. c. 15, each car load of hay and straw, brought for sale within the city of Dublin or liberties thereof, or liberties of St. Sepulchre's, Thomas Court, or Donore, was required to be 4 cwt. at 112 lbs. to each cwt., and in default the lord mayor, the seneschals of the respective liberties, and all justices for the county, were empowered to seize such defective load of hay or straw, and impose a penalty of 2*s.* 6*d.* a load on the owner; one moiety whereof was to go to the informer, and the other moiety to the poor of the parish. If the seizure took place on the view of the lord mayor, seneschals, or magistrate, the moiety which should otherwise go to the informer, was to be applied to the repairs of the highways in the county and suburbs and liberties; and similar penalties were imposed by these Acts for fraud in making up the article. Until the year 1814 hay and straw were generally brought into Smithfield market in small loads, not exceeding the weight required by the preceding statutes, 4 cwt.; although occasionally double loads of 8 cwt. were to be had. In that year, under the authority of Alderman Beresford, then lord mayor, four weighing machines were erected in the market place, by the deputy clerks of the market, and at their private expense. They were appointed weighmasters for the purpose (one to each), and a charge of one farthing at first, but afterwards of one halfpenny, per cwt. was fixed by the lord mayor, and apparently acquiesced in by the farmers, as a proper remuneration to be

FAIRS AND MARKETS.

paid by the public to the weighmasters for the cost of weighing and giving a certificate of weight to the purchaser. Since that period hay and straw are brought to market in loads of any quantity the farmer thinks proper; and the change of system has been most advantageous to the public. The statutes of 4 Ann. c. 14, and 25 Geo. II. c. 15, appear to limit the charge to 1*d.* a load.

It is insisted by the corporate authorities that all hay and straw sold in Smithfield must be brought to those weighing machines which are sanctioned by the lord mayor, and a ticket of the weight obtained from the corporate weighmaster.

At the weighhouse a register is kept of the number and weight of each dray or cart frequenting the market, and a corresponding metal number to be affixed thereto is provided, for which a fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* is paid to the weighmaster. The gross weight of the load and cart is ascertained on its coming to market, and the previously registered weight being deducted, on the net result, the halfpenny per cwt. is charged to the purchaser. Frauds are sometimes detected, such as changing the numbers, and adding to the weight of the cart after registry; but should the purchaser suspect this he can have the cart reweighed after delivering the articles. Unsold hay and straw are not weighed or charged for.

The number of these weighing machines being, it is alleged, found insufficient for the public accommodation, private weighing machines were set up in the neighbourhood, but without the sanction of the corporate authorities. These were permitted to be used by the public without interruption for some time; but in 1833 the then lord mayor compelled all those who brought hay or straw to the private weighing machine to have it reweighed at the corporate machine, and to pay the charge for weighing there: and the police, by his directions, prevented persons from going to the private weighing machine, alleging that, as clerk of the market, and under the authority of 26 Geo. III. c. 41, he had an exclusive right of appointing the persons who were alone to weigh for the public.

An action was recently brought in the court of King's Bench against the lord mayor to try this right; a verdict was had for the defendant under the directions of the judge who tried the case, but subject to the opinion of the court; and the case, after argument, has been decided in his favour.

Although the weighmasters of the hay market are sworn on receiving their deputation to perform the duties generally of the clerk of the market, and to adjust the weighing machines with the standard weights, this latter duty devolves on the inspector; and their duties are in practice confined to keeping the weighing machines, weighing the hay and straw, and giving the ticket of weight.

Their annual emoluments from fees on weighing probably amount to about £100 each, after deducting expenses and paying each £25 to the inspector.

Hay and Straw Inspector, Duties of.

The duty of the Hay and Straw Inspector is to regulate this market, and adjust the weighing machines with the standard weights; to examine all hay and straw brought there for sale, so as to ascertain whether sound or unsound, or fraudulently made up; and if defective in these respects, to enforce the provisions of the Acts of Parliament already referred to.

He has two assistants, sometimes more, who are sworn to the faithful discharge of their duty by the lord mayor, and the beadles of the respective parishes of St. Paul's and Michan's act as auctioneers upon sales.

Emoluments.

His salary is £100 a-year, paid in equal portions by each of the four weighmasters of the market; and he considers himself also entitled to the moiety of all fines imposed by him, although he states that he has never appropriated any portion of them to his own use, but paid the fines as well as amount of seizures over to the two parishes in which the market place is situated.

The present inspector was appointed fourteen years since by the then lord mayor, who was his brother-in-law, and he has been reappointed by every lord mayor since. He was an officer in the army. He is not a member of the corporation.

The duties of such an office are necessarily obnoxious, however faithfully and carefully discharged; and, accordingly, we found great dissatisfaction as to the manner in which they were performed. Doubts have been raised as to the legality of his authority, and open resistance to the exercise of it has been evinced. However, on an indictment against the party so resisting, the judge who tried the case sustained the authority of the officer, the traverser pleaded guilty, and the resistance has ceased. The system in itself seems very objectionable, and is the source of frequent complaint.

It is objected, and with reason, that the power of deciding on the quality of the hay or straw (for which, if found defective, the owner is subject to a penalty to a certain extent at the discretion of the inspector, besides the forfeiture of his property) should not be left to a single individual, perhaps incompetent, but, at all events, appointed annually at the will and pleasure of each successive lord mayor, and uncontrolled by the intervention of a market jury or any similar check.

It is also complained that the hay and straw are thrown down for inspection by the orders of the inspector in the open street, no matter what the state of the street or of the weather may be; and should it be found not seizable, either as fraudulently made up or defective in quality, the owner is left to reload it as he can, at great inconvenience, some expense, and probable injury to the article.

It is stated that this arbitrary course is adopted at the suggestion (not on oath) of persons employed as assistants by the inspector, who go through the market for the purpose, and whose remuneration is derived from the produce of the seizure, and who have exacted gratuities, by way of bribe, from the owner, or salesmaster on behalf of the owner, to relieve them from this annoyance, even where the commodity may be of the very best quality: should the hay or straw be seized as fraudulently made up, or defective in quality, it is sold by auction,

FAIRS AND MARKETS.

bought by jobbers, and resold in the market to the public, and so far the public are not benefited by the exclusion of an unsound article.

Another and very general course of complaint with respect to the hay and straw market is, that from the absence or inefficiency of the day police, a system of plundering the hay and straw brought to market, has been practised to a great extent, not only in the market place, but in the streets and avenues leading to and from it. The factors of the market were at one time under the necessity of subscribing to pay a private watchman for the protection of the hay and straw; two or three policemen are now appointed to this duty.

The number of weighing machines is said to be insufficient, by which great inconvenience and loss of time are produced; and for this, as well as the cattle market, the place itself is too small for public accommodation.

It has been suggested to us, that no seizure should be made without the intervention of a market jury, or some similar tribunal; that a large covered place should be provided for examining the hay and straw, where there should be assistance given gratuitously to the owner if the article was not found fraudulent; that even damaged hay should be permitted to be sold, if offered for sale as such; that the number of weighing machines should be increased, and the market place enlarged, and that there should be an efficient market police.

The disposal of the hay or straw seized by the inspector, is not provided for by the Acts authorizing the seizure; but in practice, the produce of it when sold, is allocated by the inspector, in the same way in which the moiety of the penalty is given by the Acts, namely, to the poor of the parish, or rather of the two parishes, on which the market place is situated.

Amount of Seizures, and how disposed of.

The amount of cash paid over on account of the seizures to each of the two parishes of St. Michan's and St. Paul, for four years, was as follows:—

To St. Michan's, 1830	£17	3	6
1831	10	16	0
1832	8	7	6
1833	18	4	7
	54	11	7
Like to St. Paul's parish	54	11	7
	£109	3	2

The above is the net amount of the sales and fines imposed, after deducting the expenses attending seizure and sales; but the gross amount is much more considerable. By a return of seizures made by the inspector from the 4th of September to 21st of December 1833, itappears that the gross produce, during that short period, was £30 11 9

Out of which was paid to the poor but	13	7	3
Leaving for the Expenses	£17	4	6

distributed partly, as fees to the assistants to the parish beadle, who acts as auctioneer, and to the weighmasters of the market. The productiveness of the sales is also affected by efforts made by some of the inferior factors to prevent persons from bidding at them. The resistance formerly made to these seizures and sales has not been made of late years.

There is an appeal allowed to the lord mayor from the decision of the inspector; but it is seldom resorted to.

Spitalfields Market.

Spitalfields Market is situated in the manor of St. Sepulchre's within the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Dublin; but a city crane is kept there, and by the Butter Acts of 1782 and 1812 the officers of it, a weighmaster and a butter inspector or taster, are appointed by the corporation. The rent and taxes are paid by the weighmaster. The seneschal of the archbishop and the market juries of the liberty still preserve their jurisdiction over it in other respects, and all weights and measures must be sealed or stamped by their authority.

It is a butter, bacon, and potato market, and for the sale of provisions generally. The situation and arrangements of it are sufficiently convenient, and it is much frequented.

Spitalfields' Weighmaster, his Duties and Emoluments.

The Duties of the Weighmaster are altogether confined to those which his name of office indicates.

He has the power of appointing a deputy. The present weighmaster's son acts as such, and he has two clerks, three scale porters, and other assistants of that class.

The present weighmaster was appointed in 1813, but not until the 19th of August. He is a member of the corporation.

Fees.

His emoluments are derived from Fees payable at the following rates:—

For weighing every sack of potatoes	2*d.*
„ „ bowl or cool of butter	2
„ „ draft of bacon consisting of three flitches	2
„ „ carcass of hung beef	5
„ „ firkin of butter	3

The average amount of these fees is stated by the weighmaster to be £300 a-year. By the printed returns to the House of Commons, made by him preparatory to the last Butter Act, the emoluments averaged for seven years, ending 1827, £421 per annum upon the entire. The average of his emoluments as weighmaster of butter amounted to £62. 18*s.* annually. He has received compensation under 10 Geo. IV. c. 41, as follows:—

For 1830	£22	1	10
„ 1831	34	6	10
„ 1832	34	12	4
„ 1833	32	7	2
Total	123	8	2

FAIRS AND MARKETS.

The exactions for weighing other commodities at this market are manifest evasions of the Acts restricting the charges of weighmasters, 4 Ann. c. 14, and 25 Geo. III. c. 15.

Until within the last six or seven years the weights used in this market were sealed with the city seal, but the clerk of the market to the liberty of St. Sepulchre's having then claimed the privilege of performing this duty and receiving the fees consequent upon it, all weights and measures must be sanctioned by his authority.

Kevin Street Market.

Kevin Street Market is a very extensive hay and straw market, as well as for the sale of potatoes, fowls, eggs, and other provisions. This, though generally considered a city market, and one of its principal sources of supply, is within the liberty of St. Sepulchre's, and is alleged to be altogether exempt from the corporate jurisdiction. The officers of it, a weighmaster and butter taster, are appointed by the archbishop of Dublin. The lord mayor, however, claims a right to superintend it, and have the weights and measures used there sanctioned by his authority.

The very unseemly exhibitions, which the assertion of this right has sometimes produced, will be noticed in the account of the manorial jurisdiction, where also will be given a more particular account of its regulations and also the duties and emoluments of its officers.

Fish Market.

The wholesale Fish Market was, until lately, held on the corporate estate in Pill Lane. On an application from the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, who represented it as a nuisance, it was recently removed by the lord mayor to an adjoining enclosed yard, in Boot Lane, the property of two members of the corporation. The removal of this market was at first resisted by the factors, and when prevented from frequenting the old market in Pill Lane, they set up a market of their own rather than go to that which was provided by the lord mayor; but finding the new market more convenient, and the charges not greater than those in Pill Lane, the buyers and sellers have latterly adopted the lord mayor's market.

It is sufficiently commodious, and the charges for the use of it are moderate.

Potato Market.

The great Market, for the sale of Potatoes, on the north side of the river, is in one of the avenues to the Little Green, called Petticoat Lane. A small portion of the present site is corporate property, and was the ancient potato market of the city. It is now rented from the corporation by two persons who are joint weighmasters and clerks of the market under the lord mayor, and who also are lessees of the remaining portion of the market to a private individual. The rent and taxes of the market amount to £242. 6*s*., independently of the expenses of scalemen, clerks, repairs, &c. The market is commodious, and the avenues to it convenient. Factors are also employed here between the seller and purchaser.

The charges to the public for weighing at the scales are 2*d*. per sack or basket actually weighed, which, it is alleged by one of the weighmasters, is barely sufficient to cover the expenses of the place. The same person alleges that considerable impositions are practised on the poor of Dublin in this, to them, necessary article of food, by a system which prevails at this market of getting, contrary to the provisions of the Act of Parliament, only one of several sacks weighed as a sample-sack, and then inducing the purchaser to buy a number of sacks on the same crane weight on the supposition of their all being of equal weight, when in fact they are very deficient, and he proposes to obviate this by making it compulsory to have every sack weighed. He proposes a reduction of 1*d*. in each sack to be weighed over 2½ cwt., and one halfpenny per cwt. on each sack under that weight.

By the 25 Geo. II., c. 115, s. 12, it is enacted that all potatoes shall be weighed at the beams of the place without fee, and the lord mayor is bound to provide a public beam and scales, and to give the purchasers of this necessary article of food the benefit of the foregoing enactment; but so far from this being the case, private individuals are enabled by the corporation to profit by this evasion of their duty.

Fruit Market.

The Fruit Market is held also in a part of the Little Green; but since the opening of the Northumberland Market (a private speculation of a gentleman of the name of Classon, who has induced several of the dealers to come to his market), the old fruit market is less frequented.

Egg and Fowl Market.

The Egg and Fowl Market is also a continuous part of the Little Green, situate in Halston Street. The site is the joint property of one of the aldermen and another individual. Their tenant is the clerk of the market, licensed by the lord mayor, who receives 1*d*. for every 120 eggs, and 1*d*. for every dozen fowl, or for a lesser quantity, from the farmer on going into the market. The wholesale purchasers, who afterwards retail them in the market place, pay him besides from 1*s*. 6*d*. to 2*s*. 6*d*. stallage per week.

Amongst the returns made by the several clerks of the peace in Ireland to the House of Commons, and printed in 1830, of the several schedules of tolls lodged with those officers, pursuant to the directions of the 57 Geo. III. c. 208, is the following schedule of the tolls collected in the markets of Dublin, (p. 70). By a notice, signed William Clarke, and dated 18th June, 1818, directed to the corporation and clerks of the peace, and given in the same return, it appears that Mr. Clarke had experienced difficulty in collecting the tolls, from the schedule not being lodged with the clerks of the peace, and posted in the public markets, as required by the before-mentioned Act, and was not in the due and full receipt of the tolls and customs therein mentioned; and that, inasmuch as the corporation of the city of Dublin have not complied with the provisions of such Act, in respect to the markets hereafter mentioned, he, in obedience to said Act, so far as he was enabled or empowered by the said corporation to deliver in such schedule accordingly, therewith and thereby delivers in a schedule of the tolls, customs, and duties of the markets in Green Street, Halston Street, Petticoat Lane, and Mary's Lane, in the city of Dublin, claimed by said corporation, as appears by the public proclamations of the lord mayor, copies whereof were in his possession; and Mr. Clarke, by his notice, further called on the corporation to put the said schedules in the markets, or that in default thereof he should do so himself, in order to guard against the penalties of the Act.

Schedule to which the foregoing notice refers.

	d.
Potato Market.	
For peckage, and handing each sack of potatoes 3 cwt. and upwards	3
For each cleeve or basket under 3 cwt.	2
For each small cleeve or basket	1
Factors for selling each sack or cleeve	6½
Poultry and Egg Market.	
Eggs, per hundred	1
Fowls, per dozen	1
Butter Market.	
All draughts under 1 cwt.	3
Ditto 1 cwt. and upwards	4
Fruit Market.	
For every dozen naggins of raspberries	1
„ basket of currants, cherries, strawberries, or gooseberries	1
„ kish of ditto	5
„ hand-basket of small fruit	0½
„ small cleeve	1
„ second size ditto	1¼
„ third size ditto	2
„ kish of apples, if more than one on a car	3
„ carload of apples	6
„ small basket of nuts	1
„ cleeve of ditto	3
„ basket of wall-fruit or hothouse fruit	2
„ article not herein enumerated	1

Green and Archer, Clerks of the Peace, City of Dublin.

United Butter Crane, Thomas Street.

Besides the City Crane at Spitalfields, there were formerly three butter cranes in the City; one in Thomas Street, one in Queen Street, and the liberty crane of Thomas Court and Donore. To the two first, which were within the city, the weighmasters were appointed by the corporation, and the last being within the jurisdiction of the Earl of Meath's liberty of Thomas Court and Donore, the weighmaster of it was appointed by the Earl of Meath. In the year 1819, at the wish of the magistrates, and for the benefit of the export trade in butter, all three were united in one crane, called the United Butter Crane, now held at Thomas Street, and the three weighmasters continued to receive the fees and emoluments jointly, which by returns to the House of Commons in 1828, amounted to £173. 1*s.* 1*d.* a-year each on butter for export, and £20 a-year each for "open butter."

They have received as compensation under the 10 Geo. IV., c. 41, the following sums, viz.

	£	s.	d.
For 1830	157	2	6
„ 1831	231	14	6
„ 1832	284	15	4
„ 1833	262	16	0
	£936	8	4

Butter Taster.

Under the Butter Acts, a Butter Taster was appointed for the united crane and Spitalfields, first by the lord mayor and board of aldermen in 1816, and then by the seneschal of Thomas Court and Donore, nominating the same person, so far as his authority was concerned, in 1819. His duties, which are discharged by him in person, are to examine all butter exposed for sale in the markets.

From the returns ordered by the House of Commons to be printed in 1829 relative to the butter trade, the net average amount of these fees to the inspector for seven years, ending 1827, appears to have been £343. 8*s.* annually.

The number of casks of butter tasted and proved by him in that period was 367,399, so that his charge must have been 2*d.* per cask, the legal charge, by the 52 Geo. III., c. 134, s. 13, being only 1*d.* for tasting, proving, and marking the quality. He alleges his fees "were regulated at different meetings of the mercantile body, publicly summoned in the years 1814 and 1815, by the then lord mayors Beresford and Shaw, for the object of making the office independent, and to compensate for the heavy expenses of branding in Dublin, otherwise, and in other ports, not required by the inspector."

Compensation under the 10 Geo. IV., c. 41, was granted to him as follows, viz.:

	£	s.	d.
For 1830	90	4	3
„ 1831	132	6	0
„ 1832	251	8	2
	£473	18	5

Green Hide Crane,

The Green Hide Crane, in Bonham Street, is on the estate of the corporation, and was probably established there as a public crane on the passing of the 8 Geo. I. c. 7. s. 11. This Act directed that no green hides or calf skins should be sold in Dublin or liberties adjoining, except by weight, and at a public place appointed by the lord mayor or seneschals. And by the 12th section, sworn weighmasters were to be appointed there by such lord mayor or seneschals respectively, and were to have one farthing a hide for the performance of their duty. The Act was continued, and the fee raised to one halfpenny, by the 10 Geo. I. c. 9, s. 23, 24. It is now held by lease by the weighmaster, under the circumstances already stated, in reference to the appointment of that officer (page 17); so that it is in fact his private property, and

FAIRS AND MARKETS.

it is fitted up at his expense. Except in the months of November and December, when there is an extraordinary press of business, the accommodation at the crane is sufficient, and the situation of it is convenient to the trade.

Duty of Green Hide Weighmaster.

The Duty of the weighmaster, as regulated by the several statutes already referred to, is not merely to weigh the hides, but to examine into and punish frauds in them, to inspect the quality of them, and to adjudicate on the proper allowances to be made, in case of disputes between the seller and the trade: if either party is dissatisfied with his decision, there is an appeal to a committee of seven tanners, formerly appointed by the lord mayor, but now summoned by the weighmaster.

Under the 39 Geo. III. c. 61. s. 2, the last of the before-mentioned Acts, the market is to be held at particular hours, on four days in each week, and penalties are imposed for selling at any other place, or at any other time, than that specified in the Act; but the crane-master states, that he is obliged to give, either by himself or his deputy, a daily attendance at the crane.

His emoluments are from fees, according to the following scale: it is not posted in the office.

For weighing and inspecting each draft, consisting of five Salt Hides . .	6*d.*
If consisting of kips, (a lighter description of Hide,)	9
Calf Skin, for inspecting, 2*d.* per doz.	
„ „ weighing, 2*d.* per draft.	
Horse Skins ¾*d.* or 1*d.* each for inspection.	
For fresh Hides (of cattle killed in Dublin) ½*d.* per Hide for inspection.	

Besides the foregoing fees, which are alleged to be the usual fees received for fifty years, and to be lower than those charged at Cork and Limerick, the present weighmaster derives an additional income of about £50 from letting part of the crane, as stores to the trade, and from charges for storage for hides left in the crane beyond a certain period. After deducting all expenses, including a salary of £80 a-year to his deputy, the office is worth to the present possessor about £300 a-year.

The present deputy is son to the weighmaster.

It has been mentioned that the Acts regulating this office are no longer in force, although their provisions appear to be still acted upon. The provisions of these Acts have been in themselves found defective, and several meetings of the trade have lately taken place to consider the propriety of petitioning the Legislature for their amendment. The great object is alleged to be to vest more summary powers in the weighmaster, or his deputy, for the punishment of frauds.

The importance of the tanning trade to the city of Dublin is such as to demand immediate attention to the wishes of the manufacturers in this respect.

Leather Crane.

Under the general authority of public weighmaster, the lord mayor, some years ago, licensed an individual to open a public crane for weighing tanned hides: the premises were this individual's private property, and he incurred considerable expenses in fitting them up; but the trade considering that this public crane afforded them no advantages beyond what their respective cranes afforded, were unwilling to submit to the tax which the use of it would have imposed, and they accordingly combined against the owner. It is now given up.

Corn Market.

The charter of George I., as already stated, empowered the corporation to hold a free market for corn every Monday and Thursday, and to take to their own use the tolls and customs of the market.

By the 16th section of the 25 Geo. III. c. 62, (an Act for the encouragement of agriculture,) it was enacted that the mayor, recorder, aldermen, sheriffs, and representatives in Parliament, of and for every seaport, town, or city, and the knights of the shire for the several counties contiguous to such town or city, all for the time being, should be commissioners for providing a proper and sufficient place for holding the corn market therein, and that all the powers contained in several Acts of Parliament (those constituting the Commissioners of wide streets,) should be vested in the new commissioners, or any seven or more of them, for the purpose of procuring such market place, and of making wide and convenient passages thereto.

By the 17th section they were enabled to procure ground by lease or otherwise in perpetuity, (not to exceed two acres,) and passages of 50 feet in width.

The 18th section of this Act directed that the lease of such ground should be made unto, and the rents thereof be payable by, the corporation of such town or city; and that all grounds, houses, or tenements which should be purchased as aforesaid, should be paid for by, and be vested in, the said corporation, for the sole purpose of being applied for holding a regular weekly market of corn therein; and that so soon as the said corporation should cause to be erected, or there should be otherwise erected thereon, all necessary buildings and conveniences for the sale of corn, the corn market of such town should be duly and regularly held therein, and in no other place.

By the 20th section, the grand jury of the county of the town or city were enabled at one or more assizes to present such sum as should appear to them to be necessary, upon an affidavit and plan being laid before them, for erecting the several buildings, walls, fences, and railings, on such grounds; and also to present from time to time such sums as should appear necessary for repairs, &c., and likewise a sum of £60 for the salary of a clerk or one or more bailiffs, for cleansing, sweeping, and taking care of such market.

Thomas Street Market.

A market-house was erected in 1725 by the corporation of Dublin, for the sale of corn in Thomas Street, and continued there until removed about the year 1814 by the commissioners for making wide and convenient streets in Dublin, when the present corn exchange was erected as hereinafter noticed.

Grand Canal Harbour Market.

By the 26 Geo. III. c. 21, s. 41, reciting that the owners of the several commodities brought by the Grand Canal had been put to very considerable expense by being obliged to convey such commodities to the several markets in the said city appointed for the sale thereof, whereby

FAIRS AND MARKETS.

the advantages of water carriage were greatly diminished, and the prices of such commodities increased, it is enacted that all commodities whatever, brought by the said Grand Canal to the said city, might be sold upon the banks or quay of the said canal, near James's Street, commonly called the Canal Harbour, and that said bank or quay should be deemed a legal market for the same, any law, custom, franchise, or usage, to the contrary notwithstanding. And that the corn, &c., sold there should be entitled to the same bounties (given by former statutes) as if sold in Thomas Street, or any of the other markets in the city of Dublin.

By the 42d section of said Act owners and factors were directed to make returns to the proper officers of all commodities sold, and were made subject to the same regulations and restrictions as the owners of all such commodities sold in any of the other markets of the said city were then liable to.

And by the 43d section it was directed that corn, meal, malt, or flour, should be sold on said bank or quay only on Tuesdays or Fridays, or such other days as the lord mayor of the city of Dublin should appoint, not being less than two in each week; and the clerk of the markets of the said city was required to attend the sale of corn on the said banks by himself or his deputy.

By the 24th section of 30 Geo. III. c. 30, it was enacted that to enable the lord mayor of the city of Dublin to make certain corn returns with greater convenience and accuracy, and for the better regulation of the corn market of said city, that Wednesday and Friday should be the market-days at the market-house in Thomas Street, and Tuesday and Thursday only in each week should be the market-days at the Grand Canal Harbour, on which days respectively it should be lawful for every species of corn and grain, meal and flour, to be brought to and sold in said markets.

Both those markets are now discontinued, and the general corn-market of the city of Dublin is held at the Corn Exchange, on Burgh Quay.

Corn Exchange.

From the very remote situation of both Thomas Street and Grand Canal Harbour Markets, and the control exercised over the merchants by the corporation through the lord mayor and clerk of the market, much inconvenience was felt by the trade; to remedy which, as well as to evade the payment of toll claimed by the corporation on all corn sold in the market, it had been for some time in contemplation to erect a building of their own for the purposes of their trade, and where all corn might be bought and sold by sample.

The Legislature appears to have countenanced this proposed alteration of system, for in 1814, by the 2d section of the 54 Geo. III., c. 81 which empowered the collector of the port of Dublin to receive a certain duty of 2*s.* 6*d.* on every entry inwards and outwards in the port of Dublin, imposed by the 45 Geo. III. c. 18 (except as in the said Act is excepted), and pay the same to his Majesty's Exchequer, the Commissioners of the Treasury were to pay 6*d.* thereof to the trustees of the Royal Exchange in Dublin, for keeping same in repair, and the remaining 2*s.* were directed to be paid to the use of the corporation, for erecting buildings for commercial purposes in Dublin, to be by them applied in manner required by the said recited Act of the 45 Geo. III. "until any corporation should be established for the purpose of erecting a corn exchange in the city of Dublin; and, whenever any such intended corporation should obtain a charter of incorporation from his Majesty's heirs, &c., then the commissioners were to pay said last mentioned 2*s.* to said last mentioned corporation, to be applied by said corporation, in the first place, to discharge any debt due from the said corporation for erecting buildings for commercial purposes in Dublin, and the remainder of such sum to be applied towards discharging the interest of such sum or sums of money, not exceeding £15,000, as should be borrowed for erecting and finishing such corn exchange, and towards the discharge of the principal sum so borrowed, and for no other purpose; and to be duly accounted for before the commissioners for auditing the public accounts."

Shortly after the passing of this Act, (in 1815,) a joint-stock company was formed and incorporated by Royal Charter on the 6th May same year, under the name of "The Corn-Exchange Buildings' Company of Dublin."

By this charter, after reciting the petition of certain persons therein named, "either actually engaged or interested in the purchase and sale of grain, malt, meal, and flour," in behalf of themselves and other persons, merchants connected therewith, being traders of the city of Dublin; and setting forth that the convenience of said trade within the said city of Dublin, and the intercourse of all persons connected therewith, would be essentially promoted by the founding of buildings to be appropriated to that purpose, situate in a convenient part of the city, and that they had subscribed sums of money in shares of £50 each towards a capital stock for the foundation and support of such an establishment, and that a committee (which they had appointed) had agreed for the purchase of an extensive lot of ground on Burgh Quay, whereon to construct a suitable building, and had received and were ready to expend part of their subscription; the petitioners were incorporated "for the purposes of founding, constructing, regulating, and maintaining all such buildings and other improvements as they, or their successors in their corporate capacity, should deem necessary for the convenience of commercial dealing and intercourse, and for the accommodation of persons exercising trade, and particularly the corn trade, within the said city of Dublin." A committee of fifteen directors was to be chosen annually by ballot, by and from amongst the company, to manage its affairs. Their capital was not to exceed £15,000, unless increased by two successive general assemblies to £30,000, which was to be its utmost limit. The committee were empowered to demise, alienate, or mortgage any part of the grounds, buildings, or revenue, by a previous order of one, and a subsequent ratification of another, general assembly; and the committee were further enabled to appoint a treasurer, secretary, and other officers.

The company, after their incorporation, proceeded to erect the present Corn Exchange. They borrowed a sum of £15,500, which, with their own capital of £6,000, and the produce of the duties given by the 54 Geo. III. c. 81, above referred to, were, however, insufficient to

FAIRS AND MARKETS.

complete the building and the purchase of the ground. The 54 Geo. III. c. 81, was but temporary; and by the 8 Geo. IV. c. 128, reciting, amongst other things, that the debt remaining undischarged in respect of the said Corn Exchange amounted to the sum of £7,800, and that the public credit was pledged for the payment of the said sum of money so borrowed, (with other sums,) and that it was expedient that same should be discharged, the Commissioners of the Treasury were empowered to advance out of the Consolidated Fund to the company a sum sufficient to complete it, on a mortgage of the 2*s.* duty granted to them by the 54 Geo. III.; and the building was soon after completed. By an increase of their capital stock to £12,000, on terms advantageous to the subscribers, and the annual produce of the 2*s.* duty given to the company under the Act, they were enabled finally to discharge their debts in 1827; the dividend on their stock is payable from the stallage or standings in the Exchange, and the rent of apartments connected with the building.

The whole cost of the purchase and building was about £25,000.

The days on which it is open for the sale of corn are Tuesdays and Fridays, from eleven to one o'clock. All corn is sold by sample.

The lord mayor and corporation officers have no control whatever over this establishment. On its first formation they claimed the right of sending their own clerk of the market and inferior officers to preserve order, but the company would not permit their interference. An officer of the corporation, the clerk of the corn table, however, attends there to receive and make the returns of sales as directed by the Bakers' Act (45 Geo. III. cap. cvi., Loc. & Pers.); but his attendance is only permitted there by the company for public convenience, and so jealous are they of any interference on the part of the corporation, that when this officer, on the printed returns made by him to the lord mayor, subscribed himself clerk of the corn table and *comptroller of the corn market*, they insisted on the disuse of the latter designation.

It is worthy of observation that, although the charter of Geo. I. grants to the corporation the right to hold a corn market with all tolls, and though the 25 Geo. III. c. 62, directs them to hold a corn market, none such is in fact now held. The Corn Exchange is not, legally speaking, a market, nor is the right to hold a market given to the company by their charter.

In 1767 a sum of £13,286. 18*s.* 4*d.* was granted by the Parliament of Ireland (7 Geo. III., c. 1, s. 7), to the commissioners of wide streets, "to enable them to purchase grounds for the purposes of widening the streets, accommodating the Castle, and erecting an exchange on Cork-hill, opposite Parliament-street;" and in the same session an Act was passed (c. 22,) "for promoting the trade of Ireland, by enabling the merchants thereof to erect an exchange in the city of Dublin." This Act states that the money was granted at the instance of the merchants of the city of Dublin, and that a convenient and proper exchange for the merchants and traders at Dublin to meet in and transact business was greatly wanted, and the said merchants had endeavoured with great care and assiduity to collect a fund for the building, and were willing to erect it and keep it in repair; and as it was necessary that the ground should be appropriated for the purpose for ever, and that some select body of merchants and traders, with others, should be vested with powers to plan out, erect, and complete the building, and from time to time, for ever, to repair and keep it in order, it was directed that the commissioners of wide streets should convey the ground unto the guild or corporation, called The Masters, Wardens, and Brethren of the Corporation of Merchants, or Guild of the Holy Trinity of the City of Dublin, and their successors, for ever; and it was vested in the guild for the sole purposes and uses of this building; and sixteen of the merchants, the lord mayor, sheriffs, the city representatives, the city treasurer, and the senior master of the guild of merchants, were constituted trustees for its regulation, and were incorporated as such. A mode of filling vacancies, by the guild of merchants, was appointed, and the trustees were empowered to take securities and enter into contracts relative to the execution of their trust; to nominate a treasurer, clerk, or register, and other necessary officers and servants, with suitable salaries and wages, to hold during their pleasure, and to make bye-laws for the regulation of the exchange and the government of their officers and servants.

In 1819 an inconvenience arose from the enactment in the 7 Geo. III., c. 22, requiring that the merchants to be elected should have the allowance of 6 and 10 per cent. at the Custom-house as wholesale merchants, which had ceased by law, and there were then 8 vacancies in the body of 16 elective trustees; and by the 59 Geo. III. (Loc. & Pers.) c. lxx., it was enacted, that by public notice in the "Dublin Gazette" there should be convened at the common hall of the guild of merchants an assembly of such brethren of the guild, not less than 30, as should be *bonâ fide* wholesale import merchants of the city, and not retailers of any goods, wares, or merchandize whatever, for the purpose of electing so many merchants, being free of the said guild of merchants, not being retailers as aforesaid, but being actual *bonâ fide* wholesale import merchants, and having been so for three years last past, as should be requisite to fill the vacancies. The masters and wardens of the guild were to convene such assemblies within 10 days, or at furthest a month, after notice given them by the surviving trustees, or any seven of them; and, if such elections were not duly made by the assemblies of the guild at the expiration of that time, the trustees themselves were empowered to supply the vacancies at a meeting to be convened in the trustees' room at the Royal Exchange by public advertisements in the newspapers, and by summons.

A duty of 1*s.* was imposed on every entry inwards in the port of Dublin, save port entries and of coals, in 1784, by the 23, 24 Geo. III., c. 20, ss. 2, 3, to be paid to the trustees towards discharging debts contracted by them for building and furnishing, and for repairs. This duty was continued annually, and directed by the 26 Geo. III., c. 11, to be accounted for before the Import Commissioners, and increased to 1*s.* 6*d.* by the 36 Geo. III., c. 2, and 37 Geo. III. c. 3, and to 2*s.* by the 38 Geo. III. c. 5, and to 2*s.* 6*d.* by the 39 Geo. III. c. 8, 40 Geo. III. c. 4, 41 Geo. III. c. 17, 42 Geo. III. c. 31, and so on to the 45 Geo. III. c. 18, already mentioned.

FAIRS AND MARKETS.

By the 36 Geo. III., 37 Geo. III., 38 Geo. III., the trustees of the Exchange were directed to apply the surplus of this duty, after payment of the debts, and repairs to Exchange, "to the use of the several merchants and traders who have entered into subscriptions for erecting buildings for commercial purposes." By the 39 Geo. III., 40 Geo. III., &c., 2*s.* of the 2*s.* 6*d.* duty were allocated for the Commercial-Buildings' Company, and 6*d.* to the Trustees of the Royal Exchange, and it was continued by the 45 Geo. III. c. 18, and 54 Geo. III. c. 81, as we have above stated, until the incorporation of the Corn-Exchange Company.

Assize of Bread.
1 Geo. II. c. 16.
29 Geo. II. c. 11.
19 Geo. III. c. 17.
13 & 14 Geo. III. c. 47. 17 & 18 Geo. III. c. 17. 15 & 16 Geo. III. c. 22. 19 & 20 Geo. III. c. 20. 21 & 22 Geo. III. c. 29. 33 Geo. III. c. 24.

The Assize of Bread within the city and county of Dublin, and liberties thereof, is now regulated by the 45 Geo. III. cap. cvi., Loc. & Pers. (the Baker's Act,) which, after repealing the several Acts of the Irish Legislature on the same subject enumerated in the margin, as having been found ineffectual, directs, among other things, (6th section,) all merchants, &c., who import flour, wheat, or meal of wheat, into Dublin, to make returns on every Friday in each week, on oath, to the lord mayor, of the quantities sold by them in the preceding week, specifying the description of flour, &c., the price, and the names of the persons to whom sold. By the 7th section returns are likewise required, on oath, from the respective clerks of the markets, to the lord mayor, and the seneschals of St. Sepulchre's, and of Thomas Court and Donore, of the quantities sold in their respective markets, specifying also the quality and price; and by the 8th section the bakers are empowered to appoint, at their own expense, a superintendent of their own to check those returns, and superintend the striking the assize of bread. By the 11th section the collector of the port of Dublin is required to return to the lord mayor, weekly, an account of the quantity of flour, &c., imported, and the names of the persons who import same; and, by the 12th section, entries of all such returns, and the middle price of wheat as ascertained therefrom, shall be made by the lord mayor, in a book to be kept at the market-house, to which all persons are to have access. By the 13th section each baker is to make a weekly return, according to a certain printed form given in the Act, of all meal and flour bought by him, and he is bound to take an oath to act in conformity with the Act of Parliament. Various penalties are imposed for fraud or violation of its prohibitions, and directions and powers given to the magistrates to detect those frauds, and enforce the penalties. The lord mayor is (sec. 33) directed to strike the assize of bread on every Friday from the average price of wheat, and of all kinds of flour fit for making of bread, as ascertained from the preceding returns, according to a table annexed to the Act, and the price and assize so set takes place, and is in force, from the Monday following till the next assize shall be set. Bakers are, by the 44th section, bound to buy only in the public corn market, except corn imported, which may be bought from the importer, and no market is to open till after the ringing of a bell at 11 o'clock each market day.

Under this Act the bakers appoint a superintendent of corn returns, who attends at the Corn Exchange, and checks the returns made by the corporation officer. The returns required from the corn-factors are not made.

Minor Markets, and General Remarks.

The Minor Markets of Dublin do not require any detailed notice. They are all private property, but under the jurisdiction of the market juries and of the lord mayor, whose duties, in respect to them, have been already referred to.

The general state of these markets is discreditable to the municipal authorities. They are confined in space, and the approaches to them narrow and inconvenient. Sufficient attention to cleanliness is by no means shown. There are no public slaughter-houses, and those used by the butchers in the vicinity of the markets are a serious nuisance in the neighbourhood. By the ancient oath administered to the chief magistrate of the city he was enjoined "to see the market kept decent and in order, that there be no carrion or stinking meat sold, no false weights or measures kept amongst the sellers, whereby the buyers may be damaged, but to take all such away, and to be given to the poor of that parish in which the same be forfeited;" and, again, "not to suffer any cattle to be slaughtered within the walls;" and, although this oath is no longer administered to the lord mayor since the establishment of market juries, on whom much of the duty has devolved, attention to the state of the markets is still considered to form an important part of his functions, and he, in fact, exercises a very general authority over them.

The extent of patronage which the markets afford to the corporation will appear from an enumeration of the officers appointed by them, namely:—

Deputy clerks of the market	4
Smithfield hay and straw weighmasters	4
„ „ inspector	1
Weighmaster of butter crane	1
„ green hide crane	1
„ leather crane (when in existence)	

being 11 officers directly nominated by the corporation or the lord mayor. The lord mayor, besides, exercises the power of granting or withholding at pleasure licences to hold markets in the case of the lessees of the

Fish market.
Potato and fruit market.
Egg and fowl market.

With this power and authority, and with the large funds so long at the disposal of the corporation, it has long been felt by the public, and we think justly, that, had the corporation been more strongly impressed with a regard for the comfort and convenience of their fellow-citizens, efforts would have been made to imitate the examples set by the corporations of London and Liverpool, and other great towns in England, with respect to their public markets.

General Remarks on Markets.

The exercise of the alleged power in the lord mayor of removing the markets as he, in his discretion, thinks fit, has been recently the occasion of much dissatisfaction and complaint. A

FAIRS AND MARKETS.

good deal of conflicting evidence has been given on the subject before a Committee of the House of Commons in 1830, (printed by order of the House in 1834,) and much also has been laid before us on the same subject. The potato market has been removed from the ancient market-place in the Little Green, or Green Street, to May Lane, and again restored. The fish market from Pill Lane to Boot Lane; and the pig market, first, from one part of Smithfield to another (the Haymarket); thence to May Lane, and again restored to the Haymarket. All these changes were effected with much difficulty, and after considerable resistance offered to the corporate authority; the use of the police force sometimes was resorted to, and each market day exhibited a scene of violence. On one hand corrupt motives were attributed to the lord mayor for the change, which was stated to be uncalled-for and injurious, and intended either to benefit the property of himself or of his friends, members of the corporation; while the lord mayor, on the other hand, and his partisans, allege that the sole motive was to benefit the public. We have not ascertained that any direct personal motive could have influenced these acts on the part of the lord mayor, although the fact of the proposed new markets being all the property of members of the corporation is undoubted. However, the struggle has for the present terminated by the restoration of two of the markets to their old sites; the third, the fish market, being the only one in the change of which the public seem to have acquiesced. But the dissatisfaction still continues; nor can this be wondered at when, in addition to the usual prevailing causes of jealousy towards the corporate authorities, it is found that, in reference to the markets, the same individual who, as lord mayor, enforced, at the head of the police of the city, the removal of the market one year to a favoured spot; in the next, as President of the City Court of Conscience, compels the payment of the arbitrary charges imposed in the newly-created market, to which the public are compelled to resort.

VII.—CORPORATE PROPERTY.

CORPORATE PROPERTY.

Revenues.

The Revenues of the corporation are considerable, and are derived from various sources, viz.: first, the rents of their estates; secondly, the tolls or duties called slippage and anchorage, collected from vessels entering the river Liffey; thirdly, a small annual sum received for minister's money and church cess out of the lands of Clonturk; fourthly, a casual revenue arising from fines on renewals of leases, fines on admissions of freemen, and fines imposed at the quarter sessions; and, fifthly, the rents or rates for supplying the city with water, called the Pipe-water Revenue. The corporation also, until lately, collected certain tolls, according to the schedule, of which a copy has been given in this Report. Goods of freemen and goods coming into the city for private use were exempted from these customs. They were collected until the year 1818, and produced a revenue of about 5,000*l.* per annum, out of which, under the provisions of the statutes already referred to in pages 75, 82, &c., the corporation paid the sum of 2,000*l.* to the commissioners for paving, lighting, and cleansing the city.*

Estates.

The rents received by the corporation arise from four distinct Estates, the denominations of which, in the city treasurer's accounts, are as follow:—

First, Ancient Revenue.
Second, St. George's Rents.
Third, All Hallows or All Saints' Rents; and,
Fourth, St. Mary's Abbey and Thomas-Court Rents.

Ancient Revenue.

The first estate, called the Ancient Revenue, consists of premises in and near the city, the ferries on the Liffey, and two payments, one of 500*l.* and the other of 300*l.* per annum, of late Irish currency, made from the Irish Exchequer.

The corporation claims a prescriptive title to the ground and houses comprised in this portion of their estates. The ferries are claimed under the grants of the river Liffey made by John and Henry III., but seem more properly derivable from the grant of the ferry by Charles II.

The gross amount of the rents of this estate, as returned by the city treasurer in a rental annexed to his accounts for the year ending the 29th September, 1834, is 8,798*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*

St. George's Rents.

St. George's Rents are the rents of some tenements in the city of Dublin. They amount to 213*l.* 19*s.* 4½*d.*

All Hallows' Rents.

All Hallows or All Saints' Rents arise from certain lands formerly the possessions of the dissolved monastery of All Hallows, granted to the corporation by Henry VIII. They consist of lands at Baldoyle, about six miles from Dublin; the lands of Clonturk, Donnecarney, Colganstown, and Ballycullen; and several valuable tenements in the city. The rental of this property, by the account to 28th September, 1834, is 4,535*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*

St. Mary's Abbey and Thomas-Court Rents.

St. Mary's Abbey and Thomas-Court Rents are derived from premises in the city, formerly the possessions of the dissolved monasteries of the Virgin Mary and St. Thomas, and were granted to the corporation by Elizabeth and Charles I.

The property is entirely situate within the city, and its rental, by the same account, is 1,385*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*

The gross amount of the rents of these several estates is—

	£	s.	d.
Ancient Revenue	8,798	19	5½
St. George's Rents	213	19	4
All Hallows or All Saints' Rents	4,535	15	8
St. Mary's Abbey and Thomas-Court Rents . .	1,385	6	4
	£14,934	0	9½

We annex a copy of this rental.

* The following sums are credited in the treasurer's accounts as received for tolls in the years

1815	£4,867	10*s.*	0*d.*
1816	4,867	10	0
1817	3,750	0	0

A RENTAL OF THE ESTATE OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN FOR ONE YEAR,

ENDING 28TH SEPTEMBER, 1834.

ANCIENT REVENUE.

	Original Tenants' Names.	Holdings, where situated.	Yearly Rents. Irish. £. s. d.	Yearly Rents. British. £. s. d.	Arrears due 28th Sept. 1833. British. £. s. d.	Arrears received. British. £. s. d.	Half-year to 29th Sept. 1833. British. £. s. d.	Half-year to 25th Mar. 1834. British. £. s. d.	Arrears due 28th Sept. 1834. British. £. s. d.	Abatements. British. £. s. d.
1	Richard Ginn	Tower over St. Audeon's	1 5 0	1 3 1	. .	. .	0 11 7	0 11 6	. .	. .
2	John Esmond	Tenement near Newgate	40 0 0	36 18 5½	. .	. .	18 9 3	18 9 2½	. .	. .
3	J. and J. Wills	House, Thomas-street	6 0 0	5 10 9	2 15 4½	2 15 4½	2 15 4½	. .	2 15 4½	. .
4	William Ellis	Ground, Oxmantown	38 10 0	35 10 9	. .	. .	17 15 4½	17 15 4½	. .	. .
5	Lord Santry	Ground, called the Pill	8 0 0	7 7 8	. .	. .	3 13 10	. .	3 13 10	. .
6	Sir William Usher	Island behind his house	1 0 0	0 18 5½	. .	. .	0 9 3	0 9 2½	. .	. .
7	Sir William Davis	Ground behind Hogan-green	9 0 0	8 6 2	. .	. .	4 3 1	4 3 1	. .	. .
8	Sir J. Rogerson	Strand behind Lazor's-hill	200 0 0	184 12 4	. .	. .	92 6 2	92 6 2	. .	. .
9	Richard Norton	Ground west of the bridge	5 0 0	4 12 4	. .	. .	2 6 2	2 6 2	. .	. .
10	Sir William Usher	Ground near his house	2 0 0	1 16 11	. .	. .	0 18 5½	0 18 5½	. .	. .
11	Arthur Dawson	Fish-market, Ormond-market	50 0 0	46 3 1	23 1 6½	. .	. .	. .	69 4 7½	. .
12	Lady Massarene	Loughboy	6 0 0	5 10 9	2 15 4½	2 15 4½	2 15 4½	. .	2 15 4½	. .
13	Richard Ginn	Tenement, Hammond-lane	7 0 0	6 9 3	16 3 1	16 3 1	3 4 7½	3 4 7½	. .	. .
14	Patrick Grogan	Town Ditch, Wormwood-gate	81 0 0	74 15 4½	. .	. .	37 7 8½	37 7 8	. .	. .
15	St. Andrew's Parish	Church and church-yard	0 3 4	0 3 1	0 6 2	. .	. .	. .	0 9 3	. .
16	Jonathan Armory	Strand, north side of Liffey	2 10 0	2 6 2	. .	. .	1 3 1	1 3 1	. .	. .
17	John Murphy	House in High-street	30 0 0	27 13 10	13 16 11	13 16 11	13 16 11	13 16 11	. .	. .
18	Richard Jackson	Do. (reset, now No. 291)	. .	. .	24 18 5½	. .	. .	. .	24 18 5½	. .
19	Do.	Do. do.	. .	. .	30 9 2½	. .	. .	. .	30 9 2½	. .
20	Joseph Hearne	Corn Market	35 0 0	32 6 2	96 18 6	. .	. .	. .	129 4 8	. .
21	John Barlow	Ground, Schoolhouse-lane	6 6 0	5 16 4	2 18 2	2 18 2	2 17 2	2 19 2	. .	. .
22	His Majesty	Out of the Irish Exchequer	500 0 0	461 10 9	. .	. .	230 15 4½	230 15 4½	. .	. .
23	James King	Part of wall, North-gate	1 0 0	0 18 5½	. .	. .	. .	. .	0 18 5½	. .
24	Mary Byrne	Commons' Bake-house	8 0 0	7 7 8	. .	. .	3 13 10	3 13 10	. .	. .
25	Doctor N. Forster	Town Ditch over Dames-gate	1 17 8	1 14 9	10 8 6	. .	. .	. .	12 3 3	. .
26	M. Pierson	Part of Town Wall and Ditch	5 0 0	4 12 4	. .	. .	2 6 2	2 6 2	. .	. .
27	Earl of Limerick	Part of City Water, James's-street	6 0 0	5 10 9	. .	. .	2 15 4½	2 15 4½	. .	. .
28	John Smith	Izod's Tower	1 0 0	0 18 5½	2 15 4½	. .	. .	. .	3 13 10	. .
29	James King	Part of City Wall, North-gate	0 5 0	0 4 7½	5 6 2½	. .	. .	. .	5 10 10	. .
30	Isaac Ambrose	Ground, left side of Fyan's Castle	13 0 0	12 0 0	. .	. .	6 0 0	. .	6 0 0	. .
31	John Temple and wife	Part of Hogan-green	40 0 0	36 18 5½	. .	. .	18 9 3	18 9 2½	. .	. .
32	Thomas Pleasants	Ground, Capel-street	18 0 0	16 12 4	. .	. .	8 6 2	8 6 2	. .	. .
		Carried forward	. .	1,036 9 6½	232 12 10½	38 8 11	473 16 7	461 16 9	291 17 2	. .

ANCIENT REVENUE—*Continued.*

	Original Tenants' Names.	Holdings, where situated.	Yearly Rents. Irish. £. s. d.	Yearly Rents. British. £. s. d.	Arrears due 28th Sept. 1833. British. £. s. d.	Arrears received. British. £. s. d.	Half-year to 29th Sept. 1833. British. £. s. d.	Half-year to 25th Mar. 1834. British. £. s. d.	Arrears due 25th Sept. 1834. British. £. s. d.	Abatements. British. £. s. d.
		Brought forward . . .	. .	1,036 9 6½	232 12 10½	38 8 11	473 16 7	461 16 9	291 17 2	. .
33	Richard Geering . .	Ground, opposite St. Stephen's Church	6 18 0	6 7 4½	. .	. .	3 3 8½	3 3 8	. .	. .
34	Henry Temple . . .	Ground, Oxmantown . . .	5 0 0	4 12 4	. .	. .	2 6 2	2 6 2	. .	. .
35	L. Gardiner and Mrs. Mercier	Ground behind Lazor's-hill . .	3 0 0	2 15 4½	. .	. .	1 7 8½	1 7 8	. .	. .
36	Robert Dixon . . .	Part of Souter's-lane . . .	4 0 0	3 13 10	. .	. .	1 16 11	1 16 11	. .	. .
37	William Quail . . .	House in High-street . . .	20 0 0	18 9 2½	. .	. .	9 4 7½	9 4 7	. .	. .
38	His Majesty . . .	Out of the Irish Exchequer . .	300 0 0	276 18 5½	. .	. .	138 9 2½	138 9 3	. .	. .
39	Benjamin Everard . .	Ground, Glasmanogue . . .	3 0 0	2 15 4½	. .	. .	1 7 8½	. .	1 7 8	. .
40	Anthony Barkey . .	Ground, Blind-quay . . .	0 15 0	0 13 10	. .	. .	0 6 11	0 6 11	. .	. .
41	Hugh Cumming . .	Do.	9 6 4	8 12 0	. .	. .	4 6 0	. .	4 6 0	. .
42	Hosea Coates . . .	Do.	12 0 0	11 1 6½	. .	. .	5 10 9½	5 10 9	. .	. .
43	James Mullen . . .	Do.	7 10 0	6 18 5½	. .	. .	3 9 3	. .	3 9 2½	. .
44	Darby Egan . . .	Ground, South Strand . . .	29 11 8	27 6 2	. .	. .	13 13 1	13 13 1	. .	. .
45	Thomas Ellis . . .	Do.	0 5 0	0 4 7½	0 13 10½	. .	. .	. .	0 18 6	. .
46	Thomas Wilkinson . .	Do.	16 11 8	15 6 2	. .	. .	7 13 1	7 13 1	. .	. .
47	Nathaniel Dyer . .	Do.	18 13 4	17 4 7½	. .	. .	8 2 4	8 2 3½	1 0 0	. .
48	John Variels . . .	Do.	0 5 0	0 4 7½	. .	. .	0 2 4	0 2 3½	. .	. .
49	John Taylor . . .	Do.	0 5 0	0 4 7½	. .	.	0 2 4	0 2 3½	. .	. .
50	William Wilde . . .	Do.	0 5 0	0 4 7½	. .	. .	0 2 4	0 2 3½	. .	. .
51	Anthony Barkey . .	Do.	0 5 0	0 4 7½	. .	. .	0 2 4	0 2 3½	. .	. .
52	Arthur Lampley . .	Do.	4 14 0	4 6 9	. .	. .	2 3 4½	2 3 4½	. .	. .
53	Barnaby Middleton . .	Do.	0 5 0	0 4 7½	. .	. .	0 2 4	0 2 3½	. .	. .
54	Jane Jacob . . .	Seven feet of Blind-quay . .	3 0 0	2 15 4½	. .	. .	. .	. .	2 15 4½	. .
55	David Latouche . .	Part of City Wall, Castle-street .	6 0 0	5 10 9	. .	. .	2 15 4½	2 15 4½	. .	. .
56	James King . . .	Shed, south side of Newgate . .	2 0 0	1 16 11	. .	. .	0 18 5½	0 18 5½	. .	. .
57	Richard Faulkner . .	Ground, north side of Coombe . .	10 0 0	9 4 7½	18 9 3	. .	. .	. .	27 13 10½	. .
58	Benedict Arthur . .	Part of Booter's-lane (now 296 & 305)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
59	Corporation of Carpenters .	Ground, Oxmantown . . .	0 3 4	0 3 1	0 3 1	0 3 1	0 1 6½	0 1 6½	. .	. .
60	L. Jones and wife . .	Part of Lazor's-hill . . .	5 0 0	4 12 4	. .	. .	2 6 2	. .	2 6 2	. .
61	Augustin Thwaites . .	Part of Back Blind-quay . . .	20 0 0	18 9 3	. .	. .	9 4 7½	9 4 7½	. .	. .
62	David Read . . .	Part of Blind quay	10 3 4	9 7 8½	4 13 10	4 13 10	4 13 10½	4 13 10	. .	. .
63	John Daniel . . .	Ground near City Stables . .	3 0 0	2 15 4½	1 7 8	. .	. .	. .	4 3 0½	. .
64	Sterne Tighe . . .	The Old Bridewell . . .	24 0 0	22 3 1	. .	. .	11 1 6½	11 1 6½	. .	. .
65	Eliza Walker . . .	Part of Souter's-lane . . .	2 10 0	2 6 1½	. .	. .	1 3 1	1 3 0½	. .	. .
66	William O'Neill . .	Ground, Little Booter's-lane . .	10 0 0	9 4 7½	. .	. .	4 12 4	4 12 3½	. .	. .
67	Samuel Sandwith . .	Lots 26 and 27, South Strand . .	5 5 0	4 16 11½	. .	. .	2 8 6	2 8 5½	. .	. .
68	Belfast Office . . .	Ground, South Strand . . .	5 0 0	4 12 3½	. .	. .	2 6 2	2 6 1½	. .	. .
69	William McGowran . .	Part of Cow-lane . . .	7 0 0	6 9 2½	. .	. .	3 4 7½	. .	3 4 7	. .

| | | |

ANCIENT REVENUE—*Continued.*

	Original Tenants' Names.	Holdings, where situated.	Yearly Rents. Irish. £. s. d.	Yearly Rents. British. £. s. d.	Arrears due 28th Sept 1833. British. £. s. d.	Arrears Received. British. £. s. d.	Half-year to 29th Sept. 1833. British. £. s. d.	Half-year to 25th Mar. 1834. British. £. s. d.	Arrears due 28th Sept. 1834. British. £. s. d.	Abatements. British. £. s. d.
		Brought forward		2,833 13 10½	566 14 9	131 7 11	1,344 9 1	1,201 12 2	720 12 3	
114	Thomas Meyler	Ground, St. Andrew-street	12 1 6	11 2 11½			5 11 6	15 11 5½		
115	Do.	Do.	18 2 6	16 14 7½			8 7 4	8 7 3½		
116	Thomas Truelock	Do.	17 6 6	15 19 10½			7 19 11½	7 19 11		
117	Do.	Do.	15 15 0	14 10 9			7 5 4½	7 5 4½		
118	Edward Beatty	Do.	12 1 6	11 2 11			5 11 5½	5 11 5½		
119	John Kerr	Do.	13 13 0	12 12 0			6 6 0	6 6 0		
120	Do.	Do. (now No. 292)								
121	Edward Beatty	Ground, Exchequer-street	10 0 0	9 4 7½			4 12 4	4 12 3½		
122	Thomas Meyler	Do.	12 10 0	11 10 9½			5 15 5	5 15 4½		
123	Edward Beatty	Do.	14 0 0	12 18 5½	38 15 4½	12 18 5½			38 15 4½	
124	Thomas Meyler	Do.	14 0 0	12 18 5½			6 9 3	6 9 2½		
125	Thomas Truelock	Do.	11 10 0	10 12 3½			5 6 2	5 6 1½		
126	Do.	Do.	9 0 0	8 6 1½			4 3 1	4 3 0½		
127	Edward Beatty	Do.	9 0 0	8 6 1½			4 3 1	4 3 0½		
128	Joseph Sirr	Ground, west side of Trinity-street	19 0 0	17 10 9½					17 10 9½	
129	Thomas Blakeney	Ground, St. Andrew-street	19 0 0	17 10 9½			8 15 5	8 15 4½		
130	William Ferguson	Do.	18 1 0	16 13 2½	49 19 7½				66 12 10	
131	Do.	Do.	17 2 0	15 15 8½	23 13 6½				39 9 3	
132	John Morgan	Do.			38 2 10½				38 2 10½	
133	Do.	Do.	11 17 6	10 19 2½	32 17 7½				32 17 7½	10 19 2½
134	Do.	Do. (now 299, 300, 306, 307, 308,	11 8 0	10 10 5½	31 11 4½				31 11 4½	10 10 5½
135	Do.	Do. and 309.)	7 12 0	7 0 3½	21 0 10½				21 0 10½	7 0 3½
136	Do.	Do.	9 10 0	8 15 4½	26 6 1½				26 6 1½	8 15 4½
137	Do.	Do.	12 0 0	11 1 6½	33 4 7½				33 4 7½	11 1 6½
138	Rev. B. Arthur	Ground, Werburgh-street	20 0 0	18 9 2½			9 4 7½	9 4 7		
139	Sir T. Blackall	Ground, Arundel-court	19 17 0	18 6 5½			9 3 3	9 3 2½		
140	Jane Curtis	Do.	73 0 0	67 7 8½			33 13 10½	33 13 10		
141	Richard Ginn	House, Cook-street	9 0 0	8 6 1½			4 3 1	4 3 0½		
142	William Adair	Ground, Suffolk-street	12 13 0	11 13 6½			5 16 9½	5 16 9		
143	William Smith	Do.	13 15 0	12 13 10½			6 6 11½	6 6 11		
144	Thomas M'Mahon	Do.	15 8 0	14 4 3½			7 2 2	7 2 1½		
145	Thomas Todderick	Do.	14 17 0	13 14 2½			6 17 1	6 17 1½		
146	Do.	Do.	13 4 0	12 3 8½			6 1 10½	6 1 10		
147	Nugent Booker	Ground, Grafton-street	33 15 0	31 3 1½			15 11 7	15 11 6½		
148	Do.	Do.	18 0 0	16 12 3½			8 6 2	8 6 1½		
149	Thomas Todderick	Do.	20 14 0	19 2 1½			9 11 1	9 11 0½		
150	Graham Myers	Do.	23 2 0	21 6 5½			10 13 3	10 13 2½		

151	Elms Healy	Ground, Suffolk-street	18	19	6	17	10	3½							8	15	2	8	15	1½											
152	Thomas Truelock	Do.	21	7	5	19	14	6½							9	17	3	9	17	3½											
153	Nugent Booker	Do.	31	0	0	28	12	3½							14	6	2	14	6	1½											
154	Do.	Do.	22	12	3	20	17	5½							10	8	9	10	8	8½											
155	Alderman John Rose	Do.	18	14	11	17	6	1½							8	13	1	8	13	0½											
156	John Giffard	Do.	23	0	0	21	4	7½							10	12	4	10	12	3½											
157	Do.	Ground, Grafton-street	52	18	0	48	16	7½							24	8	4	24	8	3½											
158	William Reafe	Do.	34	10	0	31	16	11							15	18	5½	15	18	5½											
159	John Exshaw	Do.	35	1	6	32	7	6½	16	3	9	16	3	9	16	3	9½				16	3	9								
160	M. Boylan	Do.	31	12	6	29	3	10½							14	11	11½	14	11	11											
161	Edward Byrne	Do.	31	12	6	29	3	10							14	11	11	14	11	11											
162	George Grant	Do.	22	11	0	20	16	3½							10	8	2	10	8	1½											
163	Do.	Do.	20	18	0	19	5	10½							9	12	11½	9	12	11											
164	Mary Darragh	Do.	18	3	0	16	15	1							8	7	6½				8	7	6½								
165	Edward Tracy	Ground, Exchequer-street	11	0	0	10	3	1							5	1	6½	5	1	6½											
166	Do.	Do.	12	2	0	11	3	4½							5	11	8½	5	11	8											
167	P. Mathews	Do.	15	19	0	14	14	5½							7	7	3	7	7	2½											
168	Do.	Do.	10	3	0	9	7	4½							4	13	8½	4	13	8½											
169	James Dowling	Do. (now 310)	13	15	0	12	13	10	44	8	5										44	8	5	12	13	10					
170	William Adair	Do.	8	16	0	8	2	5½							4	1	3	4	1	2½											
171	John Lockyer	Do.	11	10	0	10	12	3½							5	6	2	5	6	1½											
172	Do.	Do.	11	10	0	10	12	3½							5	6	2	5	6	1½											
173	Do.	Do.	10	7	0	9	11	1							4	15	6½	4	15	6½											
174	Thomas Meyler	Do. (now 289, 294, and 297)							22	6	9										22	6	9								
175	Do.	Do.																													
176	A. Culloden	Do.	13	15	0	12	13	10	19	0	9										31	14	7								
177	Edward Beatty	Do.	1	0	0	0	18	5½	2	6	1										3	4	6½								
178	Richard Campsie	Do.	1	5	0	1	3	1½	21	7	1½										22	10	3								
179	James Horan	Mills on Island Bridge	200	0	0	184	12	4	92	6	2	92	6	2							184	12	4								
R180	R. Manders	Ground, do.	20	0	0	18	9	3							9	4	7½	9	4	7½											
181	C. Williams	The City Lotts, North Strand (now 290)							55	7	8½										55	7	8½								
R182	Edward Stephens	Ground, part of the Pipes (now 298)							27	13	10										27	13	10								
183	C. Williams	Ditto, part of the Pest Houses	15	10	0	14	6	1½							7	3	1	7	3	0½											
184	Do.	Do.	36	11	6	33	15	2½							16	17	7	16	17	7½											
185	Richard Manders	Do.	15	10	0	14	6	1½							7	3	1	7	3	0½											
186	Hugh Lyndon	Do.	15	8	0	14	4	3½							7	2	2	7	2	1½											
187	Sir T. Blackall	Part of Arundel-court	20	0	0	18	9	2½							9	4	7½	9	4	7											
188	Alexander Sparrow	Town Ditch, do.	15	0	0	13	16	11	76	3	0½										89	19	11½								
189	Henry Hutton	Shed, Rosemary-lane	1	6	0	1	4	0	0	12	1	0	12	1	0	11	11				0	12	1								
190	Michael Dwyer	House, College-green	113	15	0	105	0	0							52	10	0	52	10	0											
R191	James Whitstone	House, St. Andrew-street	40	0	0	36	18	5½							18	9	3	18	9	2½											
R192	Rev. J. Nevin	Do.	35	0	0	32	6	2½							16	3	1½	16	3	1											
193	Mary Darragh	Ground, Grafton-street	25	11	6	23	12	1½							11	16	1				11	16	0½								
194	Abraham Lane	Rere Ground, Lurgan-street	5	10	0	5	1	6½							2	10	9½	2	10	9											
	Carried forward					4,352	3	2½	1,240	2	6	253	8	4½	1,835	2	10	1,669	4	10	1,585	1	8½	61	0	8½					

M. C. I.

2 K

ANCIENT REVENUE—*Continued.*

	Original Tenants' Names.	Holdings, where situated.	Yearly Rents. Irish. £. s. d.	Yearly Rents. British. £. s. d.	Arrears due 28th Sept. 1833. British. £. s. d.	Arrears Received. British. £. s. d.	Half-year to 29th Sept. 1833. British. £. s. d.	Half-year to 25th Mar. 1834. British. £. s. d.	Arrears due 28th Sept. 1834. British. £. s. d.	Abatements. British. £. s. d.
		Brought forward . . .	. .	4,352 3 2½	1,210 2 6	253 8 1½	1,835 2 10	1,669 4 10	1,585 1 8½	61 0 8½
195	Hugh Crothers . . .	Ground, Lurgan-street . . .	5 0 0	4 12 3	2 6 0½	2 6 0½	2 6 2½	. .	2 6 0½	. .
196	John Beatty . . .	Three Lots of Ground, Exchequer-st. .	18 3 0	44 8 11½	. .	. .	22 4 6	22 4 5½	. .	. .
197	St. Paul's Parish . .	Ground, Oxmantown . . .	0 5 0	0 4 7½	0 11 6½	. .	. .	. .	0 16 2	. .
198	Sir William Worthington .	Do.	37 9 2	34 11 6	17 5 9	17 5 9	17 5 9	. .	17 5 9	. .
199	Michael Dwyer . . .	House, Trinity-street (now 295) .	. .	. .	46 3 1	. .	. .	. .	46 3 1	. .
200	John Willis . . .	Do.	34 2 6	31 10 0	. .	. .	15 15 0	15 15 0	. .	. .
201	Thomas Barker . . .	Do.	35 0 0	32 6 2½	. .	. .	16 3 1	10 3 1½	. .	. .
202	John Shea . . .	House, College-green . . .	70 0 0	64 12 3½	258 9 2	. .	. .	. .	323 1 5½	. .
203	David Courtney. . .	Ground, Oxmantown . . .	15 4 6	14 1 1	. .	. .	7 0 6½	7 0 6½	. .	. .
204	Frederick Darley . .	Ground, Little Ship-street . .	13 10 0	12 9 3	. .	. .	6 4 7½	6 4 7½	. .	. .
205	Do.	Do.	15 0 0	13 16 11	. .	. .	6 18 5½	6 18 5½	. .	. .
206	Bartholomew Herbert. .	Do	6 6 0	5 16 3	. .	. .	2 18 1½	2 18 1½	. .	. .
207	Do.	Do.	14 8 0	13 5 10	. .	. .	6 12 11½	6 12 10½	. .	. .
208	Robert Boylan . . .	Ground, North King-street . .	25 16 0	23 16 3½	. .	. .	11 18 2	11 18 1½	. .	. .
209	Robert Mallett . . .	Ground, Exchequer-street. . .	21 12 0	19 18 10	. .	. .	9 19 5	9 19 5	. .	. .
R210	John Still. . . .	Ground, Cuffe-street . . .	3 15 0	3 9 2	. .	. .	1 14 7	1 14 7	. .	. .
211	James Fagan . . .	Ground, Bonham-street . . .	12 0 0	11 1 7	. .	. .	5 10 9½	5 10 9½	. .	. .
R212	Bryan Murphy . . .	Ground, Skinner-row . . .	40 15 6	37 12 9	. .	. .	18 16 4½	18 16 4½	. .	. .
R213	Thomas E. Thorpe . .	Do.	41 14 11	38 10 9	. .	. .	19 5 4½	19 5 4½	. .	. .
R214	William Craig . . .	Do.	34 19 0	32 5 2½	. .	. .	16 2 7½	16 2 7	. .	. .
215	Timothy Cahill . . .	Ground, Grafton-street . . .	47 6 0	43 13 2½	21 16 7	21 16 7	21 16 7½	11 16 7	. .	. .
216	John Adam . . .	Do.	42 14 0	39 8 3½	. .	. .	19 14 2	. .	19 14 1½	. .
217	Drury Jones . . .	Do.	104 10 0	96 9 3	. .	. .	48 4 7½	48 4 7½	. .	. .
218	William Fry . . .	Do.	51 11 0	47 14 5½	23 17 2½	23 17 2½	23 17 3	23 17 2½	. .	. .
219	Thomas M'Cready . .	Do.	52 16 0	48 14 9	. .	. .	24 7 4½	24 7 4½	. .	. .
220	Richard Manders . .	Ground, west end James's-street .	37 10 0	34 12 4	34 12 4	34 12 4	17 6 2	17 6 2	. .	. .
221	William Roe . . .	House, William-street . . .	7 6 3	6 15 1	. .	. .	3 7 6½	3 7 6½	. .	. .
222	George Wildridge . .	Do.	5 11 10½	5 3 3	. .	. .	2 11 7½	2 11 7½	. .	. .
223	Do.	Do.	7 0 3	6 9 5½	. .	. .	3 4 9	3 4 8½	. .	. .
224	James Troy . . .	Do.	11 6 3¾	10 8 11½	. .	. .	5 4 6	5 4 5½	. .	. .
225	Drury Jones . . .	Do.	25 4 0	23 5 2½	. .	. .	4 12 7½	11 12 7	. .	. .
226	Do.	Do.	17 6 6	15 19 10	. .	. .	7 19 11	7 19 11	. .	. .
227	Do.	Do.	21 6 7	19 13 9	. .	. .	9 16 10½	9 16 10½	. .	. .
228	Do.	House, Exchequer-street . . .	11 5 0	10 7 8½	. .	. .	5 3 10½	5 3 10	. .	. .
229	Do.	Do.	13 10 0	12 9 2½	. .	. .	6 4 7½	6 4 7	. .	. .
230	Do.	Do.	15 15 0	14 10 9	. .	. .	7 5 4½	7 5 4½	. .	. .
231	Do.	Do.	9 15 0	9 0 0	. .	. .	4 10 0	4 10 0	. .	. .

232	Drury Jones	House, Exchequer-street	15	0	0	13	16	11	. .			. .			6	18	5½	6	18	5½	. .			. .		
233	Do.	Do.	15	0	0	13	16	11	. .			. .			6	18	5½	6	18	5½	. .			. .		
234	Do.	Do.	15	0	0	13	16	11	. .			. .			6	18	5½	6	18	5½	. .			. .		
235	John Stamper	Ground, St. Andrew-st. and Church-lane	35	0	0	32	6	2	. .			. .			16	3	1	16	3	1	. .			. .		
236	Do.	Ground, Church-lane	35	0	0	32	6	2	. .			. .			16	3	1	16	3	1	. .			. .		
237	William Humphrys	Ground, Merchants'-quay	5	0	0	4	12	4	. .			. .			2	6	2	2	6	2	. .			. .		
238	Hugh Crothers	Ground, North King-street	51	3	9	47	5	0	. .			. .			23	12	6	23	12	6	. .			. .		
239	Prudence Payne	House, College-green	113	15	0	105	9	0	. .			. .			52	10	0	52	10	0	. .			. .		
R240	William Bond	Ground, west side of Kevin's Port	21	0	0	19	7	8	. .			. .			9	13	10	9	13	10	. .			. .		
R241	Do.	Do.	18	15	0	17	6	2	. .			. .			8	13	1	8	13	1	. .			. .		
R242	Do.	Do.	27	15	0	25	12	3½	. .			. .			12	16	2	12	16	1½	. .			. .		
R243	Richard Skellern	Ground, near Montague-street	6	15	0	6	4	7½	12	9	3	. .			. .			. .			18	13	10½	. .		
R244	Do.	Do.	11	5	0	10	7	8	20	15	4	20	15	4	5	3	10	5	3	10	. .			. .		
R245	George Cumming	Ground, near Cuffe-street	18	15	0	17	6	2	. .			. .			8	13	1	8	13	1	. .			. .		
R246	Sarah Gartside	Do.	6	15	0	6	4	7	. .			. .			3	2	3½	3	2	3½	. .			. .		
R247	Mary Read	Do.	3	10	0	3	4	8	. .			. .			1	12	4	1	12	4	. .			. .		
248	Com[rs] of Stephen's-green	Ground, Stephen's-green	300	0	0	276	18	6	138	9	3	138	9	3	138	9	3	. .			138	9	3	. .		
249	Lord Viscount Merrion	Murragh and Prize Maze, Ringsend	2	0	0	1	16	11	. .			. .			0	18	5½	. .			0	18	5½	. .		
250	Sir John Rogerson	Mill Stream, Dames Mills, now 287		. .			. .		. .			. .			. .			. .			. .			. .		
R251	Thomas Kennan	House, Fishamble-street	26	0	0	24	0	0	. .			. .			12	0	0	12	0	0	. .			. .		
252	Francis Castro	House, St. Andrew-street	45	10	0	42	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0	. .			. .		
253	William Walshe	City Ferries	335	0	0	309	4	7	. .			. .			154	12	4	154	12	3	. .			. .		
254	James Stanley	Ground, Barrack-street	0	5	0	0	4	7½	0	2	3½	0	2	3½	0	2	4	. .			0	2	3½	. .		
R255	Sir George Whiteford	Ground, College-green	118	16	6	109	13	9	. .			. .			54	16	10½	54	16	10½	. .			. .		
R256	George Home	House, St. Andrew-street	52	0	0	48	0	0	. .			. .			24	0	0½	23	19	11½	. .			. .		
R257	J. T. Burnett	House, Essex-quay	50	0	0	46	3	1	. .			. .			23	1	6½	23	1	6½	. .			. .		
R258	Thomas Mason	Do.	80	0	0	73	16	11	. .			. .			36	18	5½	36	18	5½	. .			. .		
R259	Jeffrey Foot	House, Essex-bridge	100	0	0	92	6	1½	. .			. .			46	3	1	46	3	0½	. .			. .		
R260	Richard Jackson	Do.	80	0	0	73	16	11	. .			. .			36	18	5½	36	18	5½	. .			. .		
R261	Rev. M. Webb	Do.	54	11	0	50	7	1	. .			. .			25	3	6½	25	3	6½	. .			. .		
R262	William Barrington	House, Essex-quay	85	2	0	78	11	1	157	2	2	157	2	2	Remitted.						. .			78	11	1
R263	Caroline Carnes	Do.	30	0	0	27	13	10	. .			. .			13	16	11	13	16	11	. .			. .		
R264	Samuel Linfoot	House, Essex-street	100	0	0	92	6	1½	. .			. .			46	3	1	46	3	1	0	0	0½	. .		
265	Edward Bambrick	Do.	87	10	0	80	15	4½	588	2	6½	. .			. .			. .			668	17	11	. .		
266	Do.	Do., set conditionally	30	0	0	27	13	10	. .			. .			. .			. .			27	13	10	. .		
R267	Charles Alder	House, Essex-street, now 293		. .			. .		33	4	7½	. .			. .			. .			33	4	7½	. .		
R268	Joseph Wright	House, Essex-street	45	10	0	42	0	0	. .			. .			21	0	0	21	0	0	. .			. .		
R269	Do.	Do.	35	4	0	32	9	10	. .			. .			16	4	11	16	4	11	. .			. .		
R270	James Woods	Do.	29	0	0	26	15	4½	. .			. .			13	7	8½	13	7	8	. .			. .		
R271	Edward Butler	Do.	23	12	6	21	16	1½	. .			. .			10	18	1	10	18	0½	. .			. .		
R272	Elizabeth Moore	Do., now No. 311	20	0	0	18	9	2½	55	7	7½	. .			. .			. .			55	7	7½	18	9	2½
R273	Christopher M'Auley	House, Essex-street	35	0	0	32	6	1½	. .			. .			16	3	1	16	3	0½	. .			. .		
R274	Leland Crosthwaite	Do.	27	6	0	25	4	0	. .			. .			12	12	0	12	12	0	. .			. .		
		Carried forward		. .		7,258	12	8½	2,671	17	3½	690	15	4	3,142	2	4	2,889	3	1	1,937	16	3	158	1	0

ANCIENT REVENUE—*Continued.*

	Original Tenants' Names.	Holdings, where situated.	Yearly Rents. Irish. £. s. d.	Yearly Rents. British. £. s. d.	Arrears due 28th Sept. 1833. British. £. s. d.	Arrears Received. British. £. s. d.	Half-year to 29th Sept. 1833. British. £. s. d.	Half year to 25th Mar. 1834. British. £. s. d.	Arrears due 28th Sept. 1834. British. £. s. d.	Abatements. British. £. s. d.
		Brought forward	. .	7,258 12 8½	2,671 17 3½	690 15 4	3,142 2 4	2,889 3 1	1,937 16 3	158 1 0
R275	Drury Jones	House, Essex-street	52 6 6	48 6 0	. .	. .	24 3 0	24 3 0	. .	. .
R276	Barry Warren	Do.	60 0 0	55 7 8½	. .	. .	27 13 10½	27 13 10	. .	. .
R277	Patrick Coyle	Do.	52 0 0	48 0 0	96 0 0	. .	. .	. .	144 0 0	. .
R278	Robert Dudley	Do.	11 7 6	10 10 0	. .	. .	5 5 0	5 5 0	. .	. .
R279	Jonathan Buckley	Do.	20 0 0	18 9 2½	. .	. .	9 4 7½	9 4 7	. .	. .
R280	Andrew Coffey	Do.	8 0 0	7 7 8½	3 13 10	3 13 10	3 13 10½	3 13 10	. .	. .
281	Jonathan Deverell	Green Hide Crane	113 15 0	105 0 0	52 10 0	52 10 0	52 10 0	. .	52 10 0	. .
R282	Joseph Bergin	Ship-street	25 0 0	23 1 7	103 17 1	. .	. .	. .	126 18 8	. .
283	Alderman A. B. King	Premises, Temple-bar	40 0 0	36 18 6	36 18 6	. .	. .	. .	73 17 0	. .
284	Lord Fitzwilliam	Merrion (formerly paid to the High Sheriffs).	10 0 0	9 4 7½	50 15 5	. .	. .	. .	60 0 0½	. .
285	Thomas Blair	Aston's quay	32 16 0	30 5 5	105 19 5	105 19 5	15 2 9	15 2 9½	. .	. .
R286	Henry Roe and Co.	Ground, Temple-bar	. .	200 0 0	. .	. .	100 0 0	100 0 0	. .	. .
R287	Incorporated Society	Mill Stream, Dames Mills	. .	20 0 0	. .	. .	10 0 0	. .	10 0 0	. .
R288	Patrick Fay	House, Castle-street, formerly A. Rev. No. 87		100 0 0	50 2 6	. .	. .	. .	150 2 6	. .
R289	Christopher Sharpe	Exchequer-street, formerly Meyler, Nos. 174 and 175		50 0 0	. .	. .	25 0 0	25 0 0	. .	. .
R290	John Franklin	North Lotts, formerly A. Rev. No. 181		30 0 0	. .	. .	15 0 0	15 0 0	. .	. .
R291	James M'Mullen	House, High-street, formerly Jackson, A. Rev. Nos. 18 and 19.		20 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	. .	. .
R292	James M'Donagh	Ground, St. Andrew-st., formerly A. Rev. No. 120		50 0 0	. .	. .	25 0 0	25 0 0	. .	. .
R293	Isaac Warren	Essex-street formerly 267		13 0 0	. .	. .	6 10 0	6 10 0	. .	. .
R294	Matthew Cunningham	Exchequer-street ,, 174 and 175		50 0 0	100 0 0	25 0 0	. .	. .	125 0 0	. .
R295	James Birch	Trinity-street ,, 199		57 0 0	. .	. .	28 10 0	28 10 0	. .	. .
R296	Laurence Finn	Bishop-street ,, 58		40 0 0	. .	. .	20 0 0	20 0 0	. .	. .
R297	William Rigby	Exchequer-street ,, 174 and 175		10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	. .	. .
R298	Sarah Bentley	Ground, part of the Pipes, ,, 182		12 10 0	12 10 0	12 10 0	6 5 0	6 5 0	. .	. .
R299	David M'Cleery	St. Andrew-street, ,, Morgan's		40 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	. .	20 0 0	. .
R300	Lewis Martin	Do. ,, Do.		45 0 0	45 0 0	Half-year remitted.		. .	67 10 0	22 10 0
R301	Christopher Sharpe	Shakspeare Gallery ,, 174 and 175		21 0 0	. .	Commenced Sept. 29, 1833.		10 10 0	. .	10 10 0
R302	George Jones	Stephen-street ,, 110		38 0 0	. .	. .	19 0 0	19 0 0	. .	. .
R303	Thomas Chiswell	Do. ,, 110		35 0 0	Rent commenced 25th March 1833			. .	35 0 0	. .
R304	John Fox	Do. ,, 110		40 0 0	Do.	,, 1834		. .	. .	40 0 0
R305	Catherine Thomas	Bishop-street ,, 58		16 6 8	Do.	,, 1832		. .	16 6 8	. .
R306	Mary Byrne	St. Andrew-street, ,, Morgan's		31 10 0	Do.	,, 1833		. .	31 10 0	. .
R307	Frances Potter	Do. ,, Do.		55 0 0	Do.	,, ..		. .	55 0 0	. .
R308	James Craig	Do. ,, Do.		52 10 0	Do.	,, ..		. .	52 10 0	. .

R309	Stephen George Moore .	St. Andrew-street . formerly Morgan's .	35	0	0	Rent commenced 29th September ..						. .	17	10	0	17	10	0							
R310	John Walton . . .	Do. . . . . ,, 169 . .	65	0	0	Do. 24th June 1833						. .	32	10	0	32	10	0							
R311	John Allen . . .	Do. . . . . ,, 272 . .	20	0	0	Do. 25th March 1833						. .	20	0	0	. .									
			8,798	19	5½	3,369	4	0½	930	8	7	3,681	5	4½	3,247	7	4½	4,028	1	2½	281	1	0			
		Additional Arrear on New Lettings, Nos. 305 and 310	. .			65	1	8	65	1	8														
		Arrears due 28th September 1833 . . .	3,434	5	8½	3,434	5	8½	995	10	3														
		Over received on No. 168	0	0	0½																				
		£.	12,233	5	2½																				

ALLHALLOWS, OR ALL SAINTS' RENTS.

	Original Tenants' Names.	Holdings, where situated.	Yearly Rents. Irish. £. s. d.	Yearly Rents. British. £. s. d.	Arrears due 28th Sept. 1833. British. £. s. d.	Arrears Received. British. £. s. d.	Half-year to 29th Sept. 1833. British. £. s. d.	Half-year to 25th Mar. 1834. British. £. s. d.	Arrears due 28th Sept. 1834. British. £. s. d.	Abatements. British. £. s. d.
1	Earl of Charlemont	Lands, Donnecarney	836 6 0	771 19 4½	. .	. .	385 19 8½	385 19 8	. .	. .
2	William Usher	Lands, near Donnybrook	100 0 0	92 6 2	. .	. .	46 3 1	46 3 1	. .	. .
3	John Furnace	Lands, Baldoyle and Warren	172 10 0	159 4 7	. .	. .	79 12 4	79 12 3	. .	. .
4	John Wynne	Do.	12 15 6	11 15 10	. .	. .	5 17 11	5 17 11	. .	. .
5	Charles Boyd	Do.	22 14 6½	20 19 7	. .	. .	10 9 9½	. .	10 9 9	. .
6	John Adamson	Do.	17 11 0	16 4 0	. .	. .	8 2 0	. .	8 2 0½	. .
7	Do.	Do.	26 0 1½	24 0 1½	. .	. .	12 0 1	12 0 0½	. .	. .
8	Do.	Do.	29 5 5	27 0 5	. .	. .	13 10 2½	13 10 2½	. .	. .
9	Reilly William Templeton	Do.	22 14 9	20 19 9	10 9 10½	10 9 10½	10 9 10½	. .	10 9 10½	. .
10	Thomas Adderly	House and Demesne, Baldoyle	85 6 3	78 15 1	. .	. .	39 7 6½	39 7 6½	. .	. .
11	Charles Napper	Ground, George's-lane	16 10 0	15 4 7½	. .	. .	7 12 4	7 12 3½	. .	. .
12	Do.	Do.	12 0 0	11 1 6½	. .	. .	5 10 9½	5 10 9	. .	. .
13	Thomas Barber	Do.	15 0 0	13 16 11	. .	. .	6 18 5½	6 18 5½	. .	. .
14	Henrietta Lemaistre	Do.	14 5 0	13 3 1	. .	. .	6 11 6½	6 11 6½	. .	. .
15	John Reynell	Ground, Castle-street	10 0 0	9 4 7½	. .	. .	4 12 4	4 12 3½	. .	. .
16	Do.	Do.	8 0 0	7 7 8	18 9 2	18 9 2	3 13 10	3 13 10	. .	. .
17	William Lemaistre	Ground, George's-street, South	23 8 2	21 12 1½	. .	. .	10 16 1	. .	10 16 0½	. .
18	Lundy Foot	Do.	18 19 10	17 10 7½	. .	. .	8 15 4	8 15 3½	. .	. .
19	Thomas Barber	Do.	22 10 6	20 15 10	. .	. .	10 7 11	10 7 11	. .	. .
20	Do.	Do.	22 10 6	20 15 10	. .	. .	10 7 11	10 7 11	. .	. .
21	William Dawson	Do.	15 0 0	13 16 11	. .	. .	6 18 5½	6 18 5½	. .	. .
22	John Rosavo	Do.	11 5 0	10 7 8½	. .	. .	5 3 10½	5 3 10	. .	. .
23	James Bamber	Do.	8 8 0	7 15 2	. .	. .	3 17 7	3 17 7	. .	. .
24	Neptune Vero	Do.	7 5 3	6 14 1	. .	. .	3 7 0½	3 7 0½	. .	. .
25	John Franklin	Do.	4 15 0	4 7 8	. .	. .	2 3 10	2 3 10	. .	. .
26	Thomas Keating	Do.	6 0 0	5 10 9	19 7 7½	. .	. .	. .	24 18 4½	. .
27	John Faucitt	Do.	10 14 6	9 18 0	. .	. .	4 19 0	4 19 0	. .	. .
28	John Rosavo	Do.	8 11 0	7 17 10	. .	. .	3 18 11	3 18 11	. .	. .
29	William Adair	Do.	8 10 0	7 16 11½	. .	. .	3 18 6	3 18 5½	. .	. .
30	Thomas M'Mahon	Ground, Grafton-street	15 17 0	13 14 1½	. .	. .	6 17 1	6 17 0½	. .	. .
31	Do.	Do.	17 12 0	16 4 11	. .	. .	8 2 5½	8 2 5½	. .	. .
32	Alderman Darragh	Do.	19 16 0	18 5 6½	. .	. .	9 2 9½	9 2 9	. .	. .
33	Alderman Crampton	Do.	16 5 0	15 0 0	. .	. .	7 10 0	7 10 0	. .	. .
34	John M'Grath	Do.	16 16 0	15 10 1½	. .	. .	7 15 1	7 15 0½	. .	. .
35	Do.	Do.	17 0 0	16 12 3½	. .	. .	8 6 2	8 6 1½	. .	. .
36	Do.	Do.	18 8 0	16 19 8	. .	. .	8 9 10	9 9 10	. .	. .
37	Do.	Do.	19 11 0	18 0 11	. .	. .	9 0 5½	9 0 5½	. .	. .
38	Jacob Jolly	Do.	21 17 0	20 3 4½	. .	. .	10 1 8½	10 1 8	. .	. .

| | | |

ALLHALLOWS—*Continued.*

	Original Tenants' Names.	Holdings, where situated.	Yearly Rents. Irish. £. s. d.	Yearly Rents. British. £. s. d.	Arrears due 28th Sept. 1833. British. £. s. d.	Arrears Received. British. £. s. d.	Half-year to 29th Sept. 1833. British. £. s. d.	Half-year to 25th Mar. 1834. British. £. s. d.	Arrears due 28th Sept. 1834. British. £. s. d.	Abatements. British. £. s. d.
		Brought forward . . .	. .	2,835 4 1	414 6 2	373 4 2½	1,332 17 4	1,159 10 11½	328 5 1	. .
R 82	Ford Crosby . . .	House, Golden-lane . . .	28 0 0	25 16 11	. .	. .	12 18 5½	12 18 5½	. .	. .
R 83	Thomas Mulhall . .	Do.	20 0 0	18 9 3	. .	. .	9 4 7½	9 4 7½	. .	. .
R 84	Do.	Do.	19 0 0	17 10 9	. .	. .	8 15 4½	8 15 4½	. .	. .
R 85	George Cummins . .	Do.	20 0 0	18 9 3	. .	. .	9 4 7½	9 4 7½	. .	. .
R 86	Thomas Ball . . .	Clonturk	133 4 0	122 19 0½	. .	. .	61 9 6½	61 9 6	. .	. .
R 87	Do.	Do.	29 4 0	26 19 1	. .	. .	13 9 6½	13 9 6½	. .	. .
88	Charles Connolly . .	Do.	17 0 0	15 13 11	. .	. .	7 16 11½	7 16 11½	. .	. .
R 89	Thomas Kirwan. . .	Do.	50 0 0	46 3 1	. .	. .	23 1 6½	23 1 6½	. .	. .
R 90	Edward Hughes . .	Do.	12 0 0	11 1 6½	. .	. .	5 10 9½	5 10 9	. .	. .
R 91	John Duval . . .	Do.	94 9 6	87 4 1½	. .	. .	43 12 0½	43 12 1	. .	. .
R 92	Andrew Coffey . .	Do.	34 0 0	31 7 8	. .	. .	15 13 10	15 13 10	. .	. .
R 93	John Woodhouse . .	Do.	. .	50 1 10	. .	. .	25 0 11	. .	25 0 11	. .
R 94	Do.	Do.	. .	52 10 0	. .	. .	26 5 0	. .	26 5 0	. .
95	William Benson. . .	Do.	4 0 0	3 13 11	. .	. .	1 16 11½	. .	1 16 11½	. .
R 96	Alexander Hawthorn .	Do.	15 0 0	13 16 11	. .	. .	6 18 5½	6 18 5½	. .	. .
R 97	J. C. Beresford . .	Do.	130 0 0	120 0 0	. .	. .	60 0 0	. .	60 0 0	. .
R 98	Do.	Do.	58 0 0	53 10 9	. .	. .	26 15 4½	. .	26 15 4½	. .
99	Rev. J. Barlow (School-house)	Do.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
100	James Scarlet . . .	Do.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
R101	John Curtis . . .	Do.	11 10 0	10 12 4	. .	. .	5 6 2	5 6 2	. .	. .
R102	Richard White . .	Do.	42 0 0	38 15 4½	. .	. .	19 7 8½	19 7 8	. .	. .
R103	John Chebsey . . .	Do., now No. 119. . . .	. .	. .	115 7 8½	. .	. .	. .	115 7 8½	. .
R104	Elizabeth Meehan . .	Do.	46 17 6	43 5 4½	64 18 0½	. .	. .	. .	108 3 5	. .
R105	James Keith . . .	Do.	11 0 0	10 3 1	. .	. .	. .	. .	10 3 1	. .
R106	Alexander Hawthorn .	Do.	. .	35 4 0	. .	. .	17 12 0	17 12 0	. .	. .
R107	Neil John O'Neill . .	Do., now No. 120	. .	. .	187 17 5½	. .	. .	. .	187 17 5½	. .
R108	John Woodhouse . .	Do.	. .	107 6 3	. .	. .	53 13 1½	. .	53 13 1½	. .
R109	William Jameson . .	Do.	171 16 10	158 12 5½	158 12 5½	. .	. .	. .	317 4 11	. .
R110	John Byrne . . .	Do., now Nos. 115, 116, and 117 .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
R111	Denis Lenehan . . .	House, George-street . . .	40 0 0	36 18 5½	. .	. .	18 9 3	18 9 2½	. .	. .
R112	Edward Singleton . .	Premises, High-street . . .	30 0 0	27 13 10	. .	. .	13 16 11	13 16 11	. .	. .
R113	William Grant . . .	House, Chatham-street . . .	33 0 0	30 9 2½	15 4 7	15 4 7	15 4 7½	. .	15 4 7	. .
114	Earl of Charlemont .	Lands, Donnecarney . . .	123 9 0	113 19 1	. .	. .	56 19 6½	56 19 6½	. .	. .
R115	Samuel Young . . .	Clonturk, formerly Allhallows, No. 110	. .	74 18 3	104 16 6	. .	. .	. .	179 14 9	. .
R116	James Byrne . . .	Do. ,, 110	. .	46 5 2	23 2 7	. .	. .	. .	69 7 9	. .
R117	James Scarlet . . .	Do. ,, 110	. .	85 19 0	111 16 7½	17 19 11	. .	. .	179 15 8½	. .

R118	Thomas Walker . .	Grafton-street, reversionary lease. See Allhallows, No. 49—William Gibson.	20 0 0	. .	. .	10 0 0	10 0 0	. .	. .
R119	Charles Carolin. . .	Clonturk, formerly No. 103	50 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	. .	25 0 0	. .
R120	William Butler . . .	Do. ,, 107	43 5 1	. .	. .	To commence 25th March 1834.			43 5 1
			4,535 15 8	1,220 2 1½	430 17 8½	2,028 0 9½	1,523 18 2½	1,729 16 0	43 5 1
		Arrears due 28th September 1833 . . .	1,220 2 1½			Arrears received			430 17 8½
						Half-year to 29th Sept. 1833 . .			2,028 0 9½
						Half-year to 25th March 1834 .			1,523 18 2½
						Arrears due 28th Sept. 1834 . .			1,729 16 0
		£.	5,755 17 9½					£.	5,755 17 9½

ST. MARY'S ABBEY AND THOMAS-COURT RENTS.

	Original Tenants' Names.	Holdings, where situated.	Yearly Rents. Irish.	Yearly Rents. British.	Arrears due 28th Sept. 1833. British.	Arrears received. British.	Half-year to 29th Sept. 1833. British.	Half-year to 25th Mar. 1834. British.	Arrears due 28th Sept. 1834. British.	Abatements. British.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	Patrick Aylmer . .	House and garden, Church-st., now 73	. .	. .	4 3 0½	. .	. .	. .	4 3 0½	. .
2	Francis Humphrys . .	Do.	59 18 5	55 6 2½	. .	. .	27 13 1½	27 13 1	. .	. .
3	N. Cavanagh . .	Do., now No. 72	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
4	Ralph Gregory . .	Ground, Merchant's-quay. . .	4 10 2	4 3 1	4 3 1	. .	. .	. .	8 6 2	. .
5	William Jones . .	House, Thomas-street . . .	32 11 2	30 1 1	. .	. .	15 0 6½	15 0 6½	. .	. .
6	Do.	Do.	30 19 11	28 12 3	. .	. .	14 6 1½	14 6 1½	. .	. .
7	Keane O'Hara . .	Dames Mills	20 0 0	18 0 2½	. .	. .	9 4 7½	9 4 7	. .	. .
8	Joseph Andrews . .	House, &c., Church-street . .	26 5 0	24 4 7½	. .	. .	12 2 4	12 2 3½	. .	. .
9	John Oldham . .	Ground, Lincoln-lane . . .	17 1 3	15 15 1	. .	. .	7 17 6½	7 17 6½	. .	. .
10	Richard Workman . .	House, Castle-street. . . .	18 0 0	16 12 3½	7 18 2½	. .	. .	. .	24 10 6	. .
11	Edward Torton . .	Concern, Nicholas-street . . .	16 0 0	14 15 4½	7 7 8	7 7 8	7 7 8½	7 7 8	. .	. .
12	John Cooke . .	Messuage, Church-street . . .	14 0 0	12 18 5½	. .	. .	6 9 3	6 9 2½	. .	. .
13	George Sutton . .	House, Nicholas-street . . .	21 15 8	20 2 2	. .	. .	10 1 1	10 1 1	. .	. .
14	Richard Grady . .	Do.	18 14 0	17 5 2½	. .	. .	8 12 7½	. .	8 12 7	. .
15	Benjamin Ward. . .	Do.	20 13 3	19 1 5½	. .	. .	9 10 8½	9 10 9	. .	. .
16	James Dexter . .	Ground, Church-street . . .	25 0 0	23 1 6½	. .	. .	11 10 9½	11 10 9½	. .	. .
17	Mary Dalton . .	Tenement, Fishamble-street . .	30 0 0	27 13 10	. .	. .	13 16 11	13 16 11	. .	. .
18	Benjamin Archer . .	Ground, Church-street, now 70 and 71	. .	. .	27 13 10	. .	. .	. .	27 13 10	. .
19	John Phibbs . .	Two houses, Nicholas-street . .	15 2 0	13 18 9	. .	. .	6 19 4½	. .	6 19 4½	. .
20	Rev. T. M'Donnell . .	Tenement, Cook-street . . .	5 0 0	4 12 3½	. .	. .	2 6 1½	2 6 2	. .	. .
		Carried forward . . . £.	375 10 10	346 3 11	51 5 10	7 7 8	162 19 10½	147 6 9	80 5 6	. .

ST. MARY'S ABBEY AND THOMAS-COURT RENTS—*Continued.*

	Original Tenants' Names.	Holdings, where situated.	Yearly Rents. Irish. £. s. d.	Yearly Rents. British. £. s. d.	Arrears due 28th Sept. 1833. British. £. s. d.	Arrears received. British. £. s. d.	Half-year to 29th Sept. 1833. British. £. s. d.	Half-year to 25th Mar. 1834. British. £. s. d.	Arrears due 28th Sept. 1834. British. £. s. d.	Abatements. British. £. s. d.
		Brought forward . . .	375 10 10	346 3 11	51 5 10	7 7 8	162 19 10½	147 6 9	80 5 6	. .
21	William Browne	House, north side, Castle-street.	24 0 0	22 3 1	11 1 6½	. .	. .	. .	33 4 7½	. .
22	John Cooke	Ground, James's-street	6 7 6	5 17 8	. .	. .	2 18 10	2 18 10	. .	. .
23	George M'Quay	Ground, Thomas-street	12 0 0	11 1 6	. .	. .	5 10 9	5 10 9	. .	. .
24	Rev. H. Ware	Tenement, Castle-street	18 0 0	16 12 4	. .	. .	8 6 2	8 6 2	. .	. .
25	Richard Power	House, north side, Castle-street	30 0 0	27 13 10	. .	. .	13 16 11	13 16 11	. .	. .
26	John Donnelly	Ground, Thomas-street	49 17 6	46 0 10	. .	. .	23 0 5	23 0 5	. .	. .
27	Arthur Guinness	Holding, called the Pipes.	10 0 0	9 4 7½	. .	. .	4 12 3½	4 12 4	. .	. .
28	John Hart	Ground, Basin-lane	1 0 0	0 18 5½	21 4 7	. .	. .	. .	22 3 0½	. .
29	Arthur Guinness	Ground, near James's-street	1 0 0	0 18 5½	. .	. .	0 9 3	0 9 2½	. .	. .
30	Jos. Rose	Two Lots, Blackhall-street	9 18 0	9 2 9	. .	. .	4 11 4½	4 11 4½	. .	. .
31	Robert Walker	Five do.	27 10 0	25 7 8	12 13 10	. .	. .	. .	38 1 6	. .
32	Do.	Five do.	9 13 6	8 18 7	4 9 3½	. .	. .	. .	13 7 10½	. .
33	Do.	Fifteen do.	23 9 6	21 13 4½	10 16 8	10 16 8	10 16 8	10 16 8½	. .	. .
34	Jos. Ashley	Three do.	15 15 0	14 10 9½	. .	. .	7 5 5	7 5 4½	. .	. .
35	William Cope	Three Lots, Upper Bridge-street	68 5 0	63 0 0	31 10 0	31 10 0	31 10 0	31 10 0	. .	. .
36	Thomas Potter	One do.	27 9 0	25 6 10	. .	. .	12 13 5	12 13 5	. .	. .
37	William Cope	One do.	19 10 0	18 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	. .	. .
38	John Langan	One do.	19 10 0	18 0 0	. .	. .	9 0 0	9 0 0	. .	. .
39	Gerald Dillon	One do.	18 0 0	16 12 4	. .	. .	8 6 2	8 6 2	. .	. .
40	Patrick Tommins	One do.	18 0 0	16 12 4	. .	. .	8 6 2	8 6 2	. .	. .
41	Gerald Dillon	A lot of ground, Bridge-street	17 1 3	15 15 0	. .	. .	7 17 6	7 17 6	. .	. .
42	Do.	Do.	17 1 3	15 15 0	. .	. .	7 17 6	7 17 6	. .	. .
43	Charles Ryan	Do.	17 1 3	15 15 0	. .	. .	7 17 6	7 17 6	. .	. .
44	Do.	Do.	17 1 3	15 15 0	. .	. .	7 17 6	7 17 6	. .	. .
45	Do.	Do.	17 1 3	15 15 0	. .	. .	7 17 6	7 17 6	. .	. .
46	William Cope	Do.	23 5 0	21 9 3	10 14 7½	10 14 7½	10 14 7½	10 14 7½	. .	. .
47	Do.	Do.	20 18 6	19 6 3½	9 13 1½	9 13 1½	9 13 2	9 13 1½	. .	. .
48	Do.	Do.	36 11 6	33 15 2½	16 17 7	16 17 7	16 17 7½	16 17 7	. .	. .
49	Do.	Do.	15 18 9	14 14 2½	7 7 1	7 7 1	7 7 1½	7 7 1	. .	. .
50	Allan Foster	Do.	31 10 0	29 1 6½	. .	. .	14 10 9½	14 10 9	. .	. .
51	Thomas Potter	Do.	12 15 0	11 15 4½	. .	. .	5 17 8½	5 17 8	. .	. .
52	Gerald Dillon	Do.	17 1 3	15 15 0	. .	. .	7 17 6	7 17 6	. .	. .
53	Do.	Do.	17 1 3	15 15 0	. .	. .	7 17 6	7 17 6	. .	. .
54	Do.	Do.	17 5 0	15 18 5½	. .	. .	7 19 3	7 19 2½	. .	. .
55	Sir William Worthington	Do.	15 0 0	13 16 11	. .	. .	6 18 5½	6 18 5½	. .	. .
56	Do.	Do.	19 10 0	18 0 0	. .	. .	9 0 0	9 0 0	. .	. .
57	Do.	Do.	18 15 0	17 6 2	. .	. .	8 13 1	8 13 1	. .	. .

58	Sir William Worthington	A lot of ground, Bridge-street	24 0 0	22 3 1	0 0 4	0 0 4	11 1 6½	11 1 6½	. .	. .	
59	Thomas Potter	Do.	18 15 0	17 6 2	. .	. .	8 13 1	8 13 1	. .	. .	
60	Sir William Worthington	Do.	20 14 0	19 2 2	9 11 1	9 11 1	9 11 1	. .	9 11 1	. .	
61	Philip Cassidy	House, Cook-street	17 3 0	15 16 7½	. .	. .	7 18 4	7 18 3½	. .	. .	
62	Daniel Sullivan	Corner of Cook and Winetavern-street	. .	. .	. .	Purchased by the Commissioners of Wide Streets.				. .	
63	Do.	House, Winetavern-street									
R 64	Nicholas Flemming	House, Cook-street	36 0 0	33 4 7½	. .	. .	16 12 4	16 12 3½	. .	. .	
R 65	Patrick Clarke	House, Thomas-street	76 0 0	70 3 1	. .	. .	35 1 6½	35 1 6½	. .	. .	
R 66	Benjamin Connor	House, Castle-street	30 0 0	27 13 10	. .	. .	13 16 11	13 16 11	. .	. .	
R 67	Jonathan Revell	House, George's-street	57 8 4	53 0 0	. .	. .	26 10 0	26 10 0	. .	. .	
R 68	Patrick Taaffe	Late Mercer's Holding	10 16 8	10 0 0	. .	. .	5 0 0	5 0 0	. .	. .	
R 69	William Connolly	Cook-street	15 3 4	14 0 0	. .	. .	7 0 0	7 0 0	. .	. .	
R 70	James Costigan	Church-street, formerly No. 18	. .	15 0 0	7 10 0	7 10 0	7 10 0	7 10 0	. .	. .	
R 71	Michael Hearn	Do. ,, 18	. .	25 0 0	. .	. .	12 10 0	12 10 0	. .	. .	
R 72	Deborah Long	Do. ,, 3	. .	12 0 0	. .	. .	6 0 0	6 0 0	. .	. .	
R 73	Edward and J. Conlan	Do. ,, 1	. .	21 0 0	To commence 29th Sept. 1833.				10 10 0	10 10 0	
			. .	1,385 6 4½	213 15 7	120 8 2	643 1 10½	617 18 4	207 3 7½	10 10 0	

Arrears due 28th Sept. 1833	213 15 7	Arrears received	120 8 2
Over-received on No. 15	0 0 0½	Half-year to 29th Sept. 1833	643 1 10½
		Half-year to 25th March 1834	617 18 4
		Arrears due 28th Sept. 1834	207 3 7½
£	1,599 2 0	£	1,599 2 0

Holdings so marked (R) are subject to the charge of receiver's fees.

RECAPITULATION.

DENOMINATIONS.	Yearly Rents. British.	Arrears due 28th Sept. 1833. British.	Arrears received. British.	Half-year to 29th Sept. 1833. British.	Half-year to 25th March, 1834. British.	Arrears due 28th Sept. 1834. British.	Abatements. British.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Ancient Revenue	8,798 19 5½	3,434 5 8½	995 10 3	3,681 5 4½	3,247 7 4½	4,028 1 2½	281 1 0
St. George's Rents	213 19 4½	. .	. .	106 19 8	106 19 8½	. .	. .
Allhallows	4,535 15 8	1,220 2 1½	430 17 8½	2,028 0 9½	1,523 18 2½	1,729 16 0	43 5 1
St. Mary's Abbey	1,385 6 4½	213 15 7	120 8 2	643 1 10½	617 18 4	207 3 7½	10 10 0
	14,934 0 10	4,868 3 5	1,546 16 1½	6,459 7 8½	5,496 3 7½	5,965 0 10	334 16 1
Deduct Abatements	334 16 1						
	14,599 4 9½				Arrears received	1,546 16 1½	
Half-year due 28th September, 1833	4,868 3 5				Half-year to 29th Sept. 1833	6,459 7 8½	
Over-received on A. Revenue, 168, and St. Mary's Abbey, 16	0 0 1				Half-year to 25th March, 1834	5,496 3 7½	
£	19,467 8 3½				£	19,467 8 3½	

CORPORATE PROPERTY.

The management of these extensive properties devolves chiefly on the committee for inspecting city leases and the finance committee; the duty of the city treasurer in respect of them being merely to collect the rents.

Tenures.

The Tenures upon the estates are of three descriptions: first, grants in fee-farm or leases for lives, renewable for ever, or for very long terms of years; secondly, leases for three lives, with covenants for a renewal within a certain term of years; and, thirdly, leases for ninety-nine years.

The grants in perpetuity, and for long terms of years, are of ancient date; none are known to have been made within the memory of any person living. The persons now holding under the corporation have very valuable properties in them.

Leases.

The leases for three lives, with covenants for renewal, were granted between sixty and seventy years ago.

The term within which the tenant had the right to a renewal of his interest was seventy years, consequently, these leases have lately been gradually falling in, and the city estates must rise considerably in value on the determination of them.

The present city treasurer stated, that in twenty years he expects that the property of the corporation will be increased 15,000*l.* a year.

The term now granted by the corporation, and which has been generally adopted since the year 1819, under the terms of the trust-deed of that year, hereinafter noticed, is ninety-nine years.

That deed contains a power to make leases for any term not exceeding ninety-nine years, or for three lives renewable within seven years.

Fines may be taken under the provisions of that deed on the making or renewal of leases; but they must be applied in liquidation of the debt provided for by it, and they must not be taken so as to reduce the present rents.

There is a standing order of the commons, of Christmas, 1738, that no lease be renewed that has a longer term than ten years unexpired, except for such houses as must necessarily be rebuilt before the expiration of the lease, and where the tenant shall give security to do so.

The town-clerks, who have the custody of the city leases, make up from time to time reports of leases near expiring, which they furnish to the committee for inspecting such leases. The general practice of the corporation at present is to advertise for proposals for the tenements to be let, which proposals are considered, in the first instance, by a sub-committee appointed by the committee of city leases and finance, who report thereon to the committee of city leases. This committee reports its approbation of the proposal to the common council, where it is considered by the board of aldermen, and, if approved by them, is sent to the commons for

Lettings.

their confirmation or rejection. The Lettings were formerly by public auction, and it is one of the standing orders of the commons that no petition be allowed by that house for letting any of the city lands or houses out of lease till the same be first advertised in the public papers to be let by cant to the highest bidder. It is considered by the officers of the corporation that the system of letting by proposal produces better rents than were obtained by auction.

It is required, as a condition of each proposal, that the tenant shall pay one year's rent in advance, to be allowed him in the last year of the term.

The tenant is also required to pay the costs of the leases, which generally amount to about eighteen pounds; this sum, however, includes the stamp duty. The leases are prepared by the town clerks, and the costs include a fee of two guineas to the recorder for perusing the lease, and two guineas to the city surveyor for a map of the premises.

There is no restriction as to the persons to be received as tenants, nor is there any rule prescribed for giving a preference to members of the corporation. In practice, however, it is stated that, *cæteris paribus*, they obtain a preference, and some years ago a practice prevailed of abating the rents, which was very injurious to the estates. Persons who conceived they had a certain degree of interest in the corporation attended the auctions, and bid or sent in proposals for premises to be let, at rents considerably beyond the value, and, having been accepted as tenants at the rents so offered, afterwards applied for and, by their interest amongst members of the corporation, succeeded in obtaining abatements. Under leases so obtained a considerable portion of the corporation property is now held, and though the practice does not prevail to the same extent at present, and is in some measure prevented by the provisions of the deed of 1819, yet abatements still appear in the treasurer's account almost every year.

Rentals.

Rentals of the estates are printed annually with the treasurer's accounts, stating, in the above form, the names of the original tenants, the general situation of the holdings, the rents payable, received, and in arrear, to the 28th of September in each year, and the abatements, if any, made to the tenants.

They furnish, however, very little information as to the actual occupiers and local position of the different holdings; and they do not, in any instance, state the terms of the demise.

With the view of ascertaining the extent and present condition of the city estates, Alderman John C. Beresford was employed by the corporation, a few years since, to examine and arrange all their papers and records,—to regulate their accounts in a proper series from the beginning, and to trace the original boundaries of their estates from description-books of their nature and value,—to ascertain if any had been lost, and to make out a new and correct rental.

He was engaged in these inquiries a considerable time, and received from the corporation, from time to time, considerable sums of money for his own trouble and for the expenses of prosecuting the inquiry, but was prevented from completing it by the refusal of the Commons to sanction any further expense on the subject. Part of these sums was expended in searches among the records in the Tower and elsewhere in London; and the alderman succeeded in

CORPORATE PROPERTY.

arranging and making out a full abstract of the various charters of the corporation. He also made out a new and complete rental of the city estates, with a map exhibiting the exact local position of each holding, and had prepared three volumes of description-books, showing the date, tenure, tenant, and rent of each holding, its description and boundaries, with maps, and observations on the nature of the premises, and buildings on them, showing how far they have at any time been increased or diminished within the records of the corporation, and a general description of the holding before its subdivision into the several denominations under which it is now let. The work is, however, incomplete. Nothing has been done by the corporation in consequence of this inquiry, nor has any alteration been made in the form of the printed rental.

The importance of acquiring accurate information as to the state and condition of the city estates is apparent from the statement made to us by Alderman Beresford, that he found, in the course of his inquiry, the boundaries of city properties in many instances considerably altered or diminished in some places, showing that the corporation ought to have twenty-six or twenty-seven houses where they now have only one, from changes made in the descriptions in the course of successive renewals. He did not, however, find any instance of this nature occurring within sixty years.

The divisions of the properties he states not to be accurate, and many holdings to be misplaced in the printed rentals.

Slippage and Anchorage.

172. The tolls called in the accounts of the corporation Slippage and Anchorage consist of the five distinct charges already noticed:—

1. The slippage.
2. The anchorage.
3. The fee called chapter and guild.
4. The lord mayor's fee.
5. The water bailiff's-fees. They are all included in the general denomination of slippage and anchorage.

Amount and distribution of.

The amount of the sum collected for these dues varies of course according to the state of trade; but of late years it has been between 1,300*l.* and 1,400*l.* a year. With the exception of a sum of 10*l.* paid annually to the nurse-tender of the city marshalsea, and 5*l.* reserved to meet occasional expenses in that prison, the entire amount of these tolls is divided amongst the lord mayor, the recorder, the sheriffs, and water-bailiffs.

The scale of distribution amongst them was not very clearly stated to us.

It appears, however, that out of the net receipts paid to the treasurer, after deducting the expenses of collection, a sum of 800*l.* is allotted to the lord mayor, of which the lord mayor of the year receives 600*l.*, and 200*l.* is applied in paying an arrear of their proportion of this money which former lord mayors were deprived of during a period of four years, in which the slippage and anchorage dues were not collected by reason of the litigation above mentioned.

To make up the deficiency thus occasioned, an arrangement has been made, by which 200*l.* is deducted from the sum to which each lord mayor is entitled out of this fund. But as the amount so deducted from him is afterwards to be paid out of a similar deduction from some future lord mayor, the payment to him is in fact only deferred for a few years, and thus a continuing arrear of so much of the lord mayor's share of these dues is established. This has been before noticed in our account of the income of that officer.

After payment of this sum, the residue is divided amongst the recorder, sheriffs, and water-bailiffs, each of the above classes being entitled to 1*s.* 3*d.* of the sum collected for one of the above dues, and the water-bailiffs being entitled to the entire residue (after the above mentioned deduction for the lord mayor) of the others.

In the year ending 28th September, 1833, the slippage and anchorage produced the sum of 1,359*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*, which was paid as follows:—

To the Right Hon. C. P. Archer, one year, to 28th September, 1833	£653	10	9
Sir E. Nugent, balance of salary as past lord mayor . . .	97	10	0
Alderman Montgomery, as past lord mayor, two quarters . . .	86	17	0
The recorder, his proportion to 24th June, 1833	22	2	1½
High-sheriff's ditto ditto	22	2	3
Water-bailiff's ditto ditto	231	4	6
Jane Dunleavy, nurse-tender to Marshalsea, one year, to 25th March, 1833	10	0	0
	£1,354	11	2

Minister's Money and Church Cess.

173. The revenue stated as Minister's Money and Church Cess, is a small annual sum paid to the corporation by the occupiers of the lands of Clonturk, in the parish of Drumcondra, in the vicinity of Dublin.

This sum, which is in lieu of the vicarial tithes, was formerly payable to the vicar, who is appointed by the corporation, but desiring to make a better and more certain provision for him the corporation some time ago took the collection of the minister's money and church cess into their own hands, and in lieu thereof pay the vicar a salary of 75*l.* per annum.

Casual Revenue.

The fourth source of revenue above mentioned, being the Casual Revenue derived from fines on the renewal of leases, and on the admission of freemen, &c. is, of course, variable in amount. The treasurer's account also, under this head, includes all sums raised by the issue of debentures, or otherwise borrowed; so that though as a source of income the casual revenue is inconsiderable, the accounts sometimes shew very large sums under this head.

CORPORATE PROPERTY.

Thus, in the account ending 28th September, 1833, the casual revenue appears thus:—

	£.	s.	d.
Received for 100 new 6 per cent. debentures, No. 1,—100 .	10,000	0	0
Interest on a portion thereof	28	3	9
Fines in Lord Palmerston's case	65	6	2
Mrs. Paumier's renewal fine	8	13	0
	£10,102	2	11

The debentures above mentioned are part of those for 30,000*l.*, issued under the trust-deed of 1832, hereinafter noticed; and under the same head, in the account ending 28th September, 1834, there appears an entry—

"Received for fifty new 6 per cent. debentures, No. 101 to 150 inclusive, 5,000*l.*," being a further issue of them.

Fines on Admission of Freemen.

The Fines payable to the corporation on the Admission of Freemen have been already specified. The amount of income derived from them is but small, and varies very much in different years, the fines remaining frequently for a long time unpaid after an order for the admission of the freemen has been made, until a contested election, or some other object, makes it important for the persons admitted to perfect their title.

In the year 1832 it was but 33*l.*; and since that period, up to September, 1834, nothing was received.

Sessions' Fines.

The Sessions' Fines are also very small, and, from their nature, still more variable.

In 1832 a sum of 28*l.* was returned by the treasurer as received on account of those fines, but nothing since that period; so that this head, as a source of revenue, is almost nominal. The fifth head of income, being the pipe-water revenue, together with the expenditure under it, requires separate consideration, and will be found hereinafter noticed.

Expenditure.

160. The manner in which the above income is expended will be most clearly seen by a reference to the treasurer's accounts, where it is arranged under various heads. First, the Expenditure in the payment of interest on the corporation debt, and of certain annuities for money borrowed by them in the nature of tontine.

The sums paid under this head in the year ending the 29th of September, 1834, appear on the treasurer's account as follows:—

Amount of interest on 4 per cent. city bonds, one year, due 29th of September, 1833, and 25th of March, 1834 . . .	£7,534	1	11
Ditto on new 6 per cent. ditto, due December, 1833, and June, 1834	673	6	10
Tontine remitted Mr. Schultes, for dividends due and payable in London, December, 1833, and June, 1834	2,540	15	4
Ditto paid to nominees resident in Ireland, and payable in Dublin, to June 1834	22	10	10
	£10,770	14	8

Debt.

The Debt of the corporation is of very long standing, and its origin is not now known. It has been much increased of late years, and in the year 1819 it became necessary to make some provision for its security, and for the regular payment of the interest upon it; for this purpose a deed was executed whereby the corporation conveyed all their estates, except the pipe-water, to certain trustees, upon trust, to pay the interest on the above debt, and bound themselves not to make any disposition of the property which would lower the rental; and in case any fines should be received, that they should be applied in liquidation of the debt.

The first item in the above account is the interest upon the debt secured by this deed, amounting at 4 per cent. to 6,534*l.* 1*s.* 1½*d.* per annum.

After the execution of the deed of 1819 the corporation still continued, from year to year, to expend more than their income, by which a further debt accumulated, and they were obliged to borrow further sums, and for this purpose agreed to issue further debentures for a sum of 30,000*l.*, and, to secure the payment thereof, entered in 1832 into another deed of trust, whereby they conveyed the equity of redemption of the same estates as were contained in the deed of 1819 to new trustees, to secure the payment of the interest on the debentures, and thereby bound themselves not to borrow any further moneys until they should have a clear surplus of 1,000*l.* a year of income above their expenditure.

The debentures were accordingly sealed, but 15,000*l.* only of them have been issued; the residue remain with the treasurer locked up, and not to be issued without an Act of Assembly first obtained for the purpose.

The annual interest payable upon this debt is 673*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, being 6 per cent. on the debentures issued in 1832.

ontine.

The Tontine debt was created about the year 1775, when the corporation had occasion to borrow a sum of 60,000*l.* Of this a sum of 30,000*l.* was raised upon single lives in three classes, 10,000*l.* in each, at 5 per cent. Being unable to raise more at this rate, the corporation offered to give double lives at the same rate, and thus raised 15,300*l.* in one class, and 7,700*l.* in another. In these latter classes the persons advancing the money were allowed to nominate two lives instead of one. Thus a sum of 53,000*l.* in all was raised.

The annual amount of the annuities paid on this account by the corporation is 2,563*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*

None of the classes have as yet fallen in by the expiration of the lives nominated, but the first class of single lives is now reduced to four or five, and may soon be expected to expire.

Rent and Taxes.

The next head of expenditure consists of a number of small sums paid for Rent, Taxes, and

CORPORATE PROPERTY.

Insurance upon premises, either occupied by the corporation or remaining on their hands untenanted.

The amount of the various payments made under this head for the year ending the 29th September, 1834, was 471*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

The next head of expenditure is that of Casual Expenses and Tradesmen's Bills.

Casual Expenses and Tradesmen's Bills.

The items charged under this head, for the year ending the 29th September, 1834, are as follows:—

Composition to Commissioners of Paving, &c. for one year, ended 25th March, 1834	£276	18	5
Ditto, for lighting	18	9	2½
Sir Thomas Whelan's expenses going to London	300	0	0
Richard Saunders's repairs at Drumcondra Church	414	0	0
*Alderman Beresford, per Act of Assembly	593	10	9
Sundry expenses for ditto	8	18	3
Balance to clerk for ditto	8	6	1
For search at Tower	5	5	0
Arthur Neville, for maps, &c.	100	0	0
Ditto, balance for ditto	160	0	0
Green and Archer, per Act of Assembly, 1833	136	16	0
John Mallett, expenses going to London	300	0	0
George Hallahan, ditto	300	0	0
Charles Thorpe, painting, &c. at Mansion House	156	10	0
Ditto, at Record Room	10	0	0
Repairs of houses in Church-street	2	14	8
Sundry postages	2	18	7
Carriage of tontine parcels	1	6	8
Pells and poundage at Treasury	24	9	8
A. M'Mullen, inclosing Old Bridewell	8	0	0
Ditto, Balance of work at Mansion House	58	16	0
Brass stamp for new 6 per cent. debentures	0	6	6
Edward Lynch, for injury done to premises on triennial visit to the boundaries	5	0	0
Sundry keepers of city property	83	10	10
Five hundred rent-notices	1	1	0
George Faulkner, for stationery, &c.	2	13	7
Ditto, printing annual accounts	20	0	0
Ditto, interest books, &c.	2	14	0
Ditto, printing, &c. ordered at Easter and Michaelmas Assemblies, 1833	133	3	2
Ditto, ditto, ordered at Easter Assemby, 1834	62	0	5½
Ditto, rent-dockets, &c.	3	8	11
Ditto, printing and stationery, treasurer's department	3	8	9
D. M'Cleery, providing candles to Christmas Assembly, 1834	5	0	0
John Mallett, as per order	17	14	8½
William Mallett, for iron work	14	18	1½
Sundry advertising	16	6	6
Recorder, attending contested elections at Commons	21	0	0
William Wilson, for slaters' work	99	7	7
E. Drake, plumber's work at Mansion House	33	10	0
Painting the statue of King William III.	5	5	0
Evening Mail, per order	40	12	0
John Semple, architect's fees	37	10	0
Messrs. Carolin, carpenter's work	63	18	8
Samuel Madder, receipt-stamps	74	6	1½
Altering two brass stamps	0	2	0
Jonathan Sisson, per order of Christmas Assembly, 1833	11	5	0
E. Tresham, transcribing documents	10	0	0
J. Hamilton, amount of account, per order of Midsummer Assembly, 1834	15	1	0
W. Tighe, fumigating Assembly House	3	3	0
Sundry law costs	990	7	7
On account of turnpike bill, per order of Assembly	5	0	0

The next head of expenditure is that of the slippage and anchorage dues, which has been already noticed, and the next is the expenditure connected with the pipe-water revenue, which, with the income derived from it, requires a separate consideration.

PIPE-WATER REVENUE.

161. The corporation of the city of Dublin has been for several centuries seised of a water-course from the River Dodder to the city. Of the origin of their title to it, and whether in its creation it was expressly subjected to any trust for the use of the citizens, we have no direct information, but the preamble of the statute 7 Geo. I. c. 16, which was the first Act passed

* In part of his charge for making out the rental already noticed.

CORPORATE PROPERTY.

to protect the rights of the city to the watercourse, imports an original dedication of it to public uses.

It is as follows:—"Whereas the city of Dublin hath for many ages past been seised and possessed of a watercourse taken out of the river Dodder, and now beginning at the weir at the foot of Ballyrudery hill, between a house now called Ashworth's New Paper-mill, and one other stone house, belonging to Sir Thomas Domville, and the aforesaid hill; which watercourse from thence goes into and through the lands of Temple-oge and other lands to the city of Dublin, which is the chief supply of water, not only for the inhabitants of the city but also for His Majesty's castle of Dublin, and which without it would suffer exceeding great prejudice;" and, after reciting several nuisances on the watercourse, and diversion of the water, the preamble concludes thus:—"So that in the summer season there is not sufficient water to serve its inhabitants, or to extinguish any fire; and forasmuch as it is of absolute necessity that all cities and great towns should be plentifully supplied with sweet, wholesome, running water for the service of its inhabitants."

After this recital the statute enacts, that the lord mayor, sheriffs, commons, and citizens of the city of Dublin, and their successors, shall and may, peaceably and quietly, have, hold, occupy, possess, and enjoy the aforesaid ancient watercourse, and gives them powers to enter lands, to amend and preserve it, make new passages, &c. &c.

In connexion with this watercourse the corporation, at an early period, constructed various works for supplying the citizens with water; but, from the increasing extent of the city, this source, in the latter part of the last century, became insufficient for the augmented consumption; and an agreement was entered into between the corporation and the Company of Undertakers of the Grand Canal, "that, in consideration of the subscribers to that canal supplying the city with such a quantity of water, thereinafter to be ascertained, as should supply the several inhabitants thereof, the city should pay to the said subscribers 10 per cent. upon the gross produce of the revenue that should arise to the city from the sale of the said water." This agreement was to commence the 1st day of May, 1776, and it was ratified and confirmed by Act of Parliament, 13, 14 Geo. III. c. 22, s. 33.

13,14 Geo. III. c. 22.

The corporation expended considerable sums in these works, in which they were in some years aided by parliamentary grants; the total amount of which grants, to the year 1777, appears to have amounted to the sum of . In that year an important change took place in the system of supply. The corporation appears previously to have only supplied such of the citizens with water as chose to purchase it at certain prices; but the inhabitants at large were not under any obligation to incur the expense.

15,16 Geo. III. c. 24.

In 1776 the Act 15, 16 Geo. III. c. 24 was passed, by which, after reciting that water had not of late been sufficiently supplied to the inhabitants of Dublin, occasioned by the great increase of their numbers, and the insufficiency of the works formerly constructed to supply such a number; and reciting the ancient title of the corporation to their watercourse, and that they, at a great expense, had made a basin or reservoir for water and other works, and had, to promote a supply of water adequate to the consumption of the inhabitants, entered into the contract with the Grand Canal Company; therefore, to enable the corporation of Dublin more effectually to carry the said laudable purposes into execution, and that the inhabitants might have a regular, sufficient, and constant supply of pure water, it was enacted that every owner or occupier of every house in the city of Dublin should, from and after the 25th of March, 1777, provide a branch or leaden pipe to convey water from the several main pipes then laid or thereafter to be laid in the several streets, alleys, &c. into such house. By sec. 2 every owner or occupier was required to pay the rates or rents expressed in the Act to the corporation for each house, the better to enable that body to contract new mains of larger dimensions, and extend the said works. By sec. 11 the corporation was empowered to borrow on security of the rates such sums "as they shall find necessary for the purposes of this Act."

19, 20 Geo. III. c. 13.
42 Geo. III. c. xcii.

A subsequent Act of the Irish Parliament (the 19, 20 Geo. III. c. 13), and an Act of the United Parliament of 42 Geo. III. c. xcii., explain, amend, alter, and extend the powers given by the Act of the 15, 16 Geo. III. c. 24.

It is important, with reference to the subsequent account of this estate, to observe, that whatever may have been the expenditure of the corporation out of their other funds upon these works prior to 1776, and which they allege to have been considerable, no provision is made by 15, 16 Geo. III. c. 24, or any other Act upon the subject, for repayment or compensation to them on that account, and the rates granted to commence from the 25th March, 1777, are clearly for prospective services, and not for remuneration for past; nor is there any power given to the corporation to borrow money on the pipe-water rates or rents, for the purpose of reimbursing it for its expenditures on the works prior to the 25th March, 1777; and no particular profits or profit-rents are stipulated to be allowed or retained by the corporation, as for the use of the watercourse, reservoir, and water-works which then existed.

It appears, however, that immediately or very soon after the first Pipe-Water Act, commencing in March, 1777, (15, 16 Geo. III. c. 24,) became productive of revenue, the corporation not merely assumed a power of applying to its use, or adding to the rents of its private estate, such surplus as might remain after effecting the objects of the Act, but appropriated a specific sum of 1,500*l.* per annum to its own use, or in aid of the revenues of its estate; not for expenses incurred by it subsequent to the Act, but as a remuneration for alleged expenditure for years before. This appears by an extract from the pipe-water accounts, dated 18th January, 1779, in the following words:—"Your committee came to a resolution, that for the future no part of the pipe-water revenue, or any money borrowed for the works, be appropriated to any other use, save the several uses of carrying on their works, paying their officers, &c., until they have discharged the several sums borrowed on that credit, except the sum of

CORPORATE PROPERTY.

1,500*l.* annually, to be paid to the city treasurer for the use of the city, in part compensation for several sums expended by them, previous to the late account, upon the said works."

In pursuance of this resolution the corporation charged the pipe-water rates from their commencement on the 25th March, 1777, to the 25th March, 1809, a period of thirty-two years, with 1,500*l.* per annum; and, no annual surplus of pipe-water rents existing to pay such a sum, applied moneys from time to time, borrowed under colour of the purposes of the Act, 15. 16 Geo. III. c. 24, to pay this 1,500*l.* a-year, voted by itself to itself, and unsanctioned by any legislative enactment. This 1,500*l.* a-year was drawn partly from the pipe-water rates or rents, but principally from the moneys borrowed on the security of these rates, viz., 1,500*l.* for the first fourteen consecutive years, from March, 1777, to March, 1791, except in the year 1783, when the corporation drew only 918*l.*, making an aggregate sum of 20,418*l.* In 1797 it drew for its private purposes 4,073*l.*; in 1800, 4,000*l.*; in 1809, out of moneys then recently borrowed, 19,100*l.*; making together 47,591*l.*

Supposing the corporation entitled to draw 1,500*l.* annually, for thirty-two years, this sum voted to itself, as its rent, would amount to 48,000*l.*, to and for the 25th March, 1809; and the sums appropriated to its use being 47,591*l.*, if the claim were just, there would be only a deficit to that day of 409*l.*; but, by claiming interest on arrears of rent from the day it became due until the day it was paid (a claim justly stated by the commissioners of imprest accounts to be illegal, novel, and unsupportable), the deficit or arrear of rent to that period was claimed to be 13,161*l.*, instead of 409*l.*, the real deficit, if the rent were justly payable.

162. In the year 1809, the Act of 49 Geo. III. cap. lxxx. (Loc. and Pers.), for the better supplying the city of Dublin with water, commonly called the Metal-main Act, was passed, which, after reciting in the preamble that, by the Irish Acts of 15 16 Geo. III. c. 24, 19, and 20 Geo. III. c. 13, and by one other Act of 42 Geo. III. cap. xcii., certain rates and powers were given to the corporation of Dublin, for effecting the several purposes by these Acts intended, and after also reciting that it was expedient to secure a more ample and permanent supply of water to the inhabitants of Dublin, and to prevent the frequent breaking up of the pavement of the streets of that city, for repairing the pipe-water works thereof, that divers considerable, expensive and permanent alterations and improvements should be made in said works, by making additional reservoirs, and by substituting cast-iron or metal service-pipes, instead of timber pipes then in use; and, after further reciting that the rates, then payable for the sale of water in the said city, were wholly insufficient to defray the expenses of such new and necessary works, enacted, that from and after the passing of the Act, and during the continuance thereof, the corporation of Dublin should be empowered to take certain new rates in the Act specified from the owners of all dwelling-houses in the city, over and above all rates or rents then payable for a supply of pipe-water, under the three Acts recited, or any of them.

49 Geo. III. cap. lxxx. Metal-main Act.

By the 11th and 12th sections of 49 Geo. III. the corporation was empowered to borrow, at interest, upon the joint credit of the rates or rents granted by the three recited Acts, and of the new rates granted by the Metal-main Act, at different periods mentioned in that Act, several sums of money, not exceeding in the whole 32,200*l.*, for the purpose of making the reservoirs and laying the cast-iron or metal mains in that Act mentioned; and by the 13th section of the Act, after reciting that there was a debt of 67,800*l.* secured by the rates or rents granted by the previous recited Act of Parliament (viz. the Pipe-water Act), and that it was expedient to provide a fund for the redeeming and discharging the same, viz., the said 67,800*l.*, and all such further sum and sums of money as might thereafter be borrowed, viz., the 32,200*l.*, under the provisions of that Act, on the credit of pipe-water works, it was enacted that the treasurer of the corporation of Dublin, for the time being, should annually retain out of the rates or rents granted by the Metal-main Act, the sum of 2,000*l.*, together with such sum or sums as should be equal to the interest payable on all such sum or sums of money as should thereafter be borrowed under the provisions of the Metal-main Act (viz. 32,200*l.*), which sum or sums of money, so to be retained by the city treasurer, should be appropriated and applied as a sinking fund, to pay off and discharge the said sum of 67,800*l.* (the pipe-water debt then due), and the money to be thereafter borrowed (the 32,200*l.*), under the provisions of the Metal-main Act; and that these sums so retained by the city treasurer should be, from time to time, laid out by him in purchasing in the securities granted or passed for such debt or debts; and that the said treasurer should also, from time to time, retain and keep all such interest-moneys as should become due and owing upon all such securities, sum and sums of money, as he should from time to time so purchase in or pay off and discharge, and apply the same, from time to time, to the further aid of the said sinking fund, in the same manner as the sum of 2,000*l.* per annum, the first sum provided for said fund.

Sinking Fund.

By the 14th section of the Act 49 Geo. III., the rates thereby granted are declared to be only for the objects expressed in that section, and not to be subject to any deduction or percentage whatsoever, save for collecting the same; and are not to be deemed or taken as rates or rents for supplying the inhabitants of Dublin with pipe-water, or for the sale thereof; and the treasurer of the city is required by the same section *to keep distinct and separate accounts of the rates thereby granted*, and to pay and apply the same in payment of interest, in laying down metal-main and service pipes, and making additional alterations and improvements in these works. With respect to keeping the *separate* accounts so directed of the metal-main rates, the late treasurer of the corporation did not comply with this requisition for the first series of five years, the pipe-water and metal-main accounts being blended.

By the 15th section of the Act, the corporation was required, once in every year, to furnish the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to be laid before Parliament, with a *distinct* account of all moneys received under *that* Act, and also under the recited Pipe-water Acts, and the manner and way in which the same had been expended or received. But, from the passing of the Act in 1809 until the year 1818, no such account as directed by this section was laid before

CORPORATE PROPERTY.

the Lord Lieutenant by the corporation. In that year, for the first time, eight accounts were laid before his Excellency, which were all transmitted to the commissioners of imprest accounts at the same time, viz., on the 18th day of July, 1818, for audit and report.

The 18th section of the Act directs that if there should be any surplus of money received by the corporation, under either the Metal-main Act or the Pipe-water Acts, more than should be duly expended for the objects and purposes directed by these Acts, so often as the same should exceed 500*l.*, that such excess should be added to the sinking fund, and to the three sources before provided in the 13th section of the Act.

The 17th section directs, that the metal-main rates should stand security for the principal and interest moneys theretofore borrowed by the corporation, on credit of the pipe-water works of the city, which, as we have seen, included large sums appropriated by the corporation to its own use, under the alleged claim of rent before noticed.

The 21st section declared, that the recited Pipe-water Acts are not repealed by the Metal-main Act: and the 22d enacted, that the Metal-main Act should continue in force until the sum of 67,800*l.*, theretofore borrowed on the credit and under the powers of the Pipe Water Acts, and 32,200*l.* permitted to be borrowed by the Metal-main Act, were both discharged by means of the sinking fund, *and no longer.*

There were thus four distinct heads of provision made, to form the sinking fund to extinguish the pipe-water debt of 67,800*l.* due on the passing the Metal-main Act, and the debt of 32,200*l.* permitted to be created, and since created, under the powers of that Act, making together 100,000*l.* Three of these heads were certain in their effects, as to the time of extinguishing the debts; and, if these alone had been applied for the purpose, the time of extinguishment was precisely ascertainable. One, the fourth head, was contingent.

The first, by s. 13 of the Act,—2,000*l.* per annum out of metal-main rates.

The second, by same section,—such sum or sums of money directed to be retained by the city treasurer as should be equal to the interest of such sum or sums of money as were permitted to be borrowed by the Metal-main Act, making in the whole, when the last sum permitted to be borrowed was borrowed, 32,200*l.*

The third, by same section,—the amount of the interest of every sum or sums of money paid off, from time to time, by the operation of the sinking fund, until the whole of the old debt of 67,800*l.*, and the new debt of 32,200*l.* (100,000*l.* in the whole), was extinguished.

The fourth, by the 16th section,—the surplus, *if there should be any surplus*, of the several sum or sums of *money to be raised* by the corporation of Dublin, *under the Metal-main Act, or the several Pipe-water Acts, more than should be duly expended* by the corporation *for the objects of these several Acts*, as the same should exceed the sum of 500*l.*, such excess, from time to time, to be also added to the sinking fund.

This last or fourth source for extinguishing the old and new debts was contingent; and it is highly probable the Legislature did not expect that the sinking fund should ever receive any aid from it. The aid was to be only on a contingency, which the Legislature seems to consider doubtful—viz., that there should be any surplus whatever of either the pipe-water rates or rents, or the metal-main rates or rents, remaining unexpended on the necessary works; but merely to spur the corporation to lay out all rates or rents, except such parts as were specially appropriated to form a sinking fund, on the objects of the several Pipe-water Acts, and the Metal-main Act—viz., the procuring an ample supply of water for the inhabitants of Dublin, and effecting the several works necessary for the purpose.

The sinking fund, however, was unaided by this fourth or contingent source, not from the operation of these causes, but from the corporation, who were the trustees of these revenues, having diverted a great proportion of them to its own use, and to objects unconnected with the special purposes for which they were expressly granted.

Charges made by the Corporation on the Pipe-water and Metal-main Rates.

163. In the first place, they immediately increased the rent or tribute from the inhabitants of Dublin, which the corporation had voted to itself in 1779, from 1,500*l.* a year to 2,500*l.* They also increased the appointments of several of their officers out of these revenues; and the better to effect the payment of these charges, and to continue as long as possible the Metal-main Act, which was not to terminate till, by the operation of a sinking fund, 100,000*l.* was paid off, they not only did not aid the sinking fund by the fourth contingent source before mentioned, but did not even apply the whole of the three certain sources which were to effect the extinguishment of this debt; for the sum or sums equal to the interest of the sum or sums of money permitted to be borrowed by the Metal-main Act, and directed by that Act to be retained by the city treasurer to aid the sinking fund, were not retained by him, or applied in aid of that fund, nor was any sum of money whatever applied to the extinguishment of the debts for the first two years after the Metal-main Act was passed.

It further appears that the lord mayor and city treasurer formerly received a poundage of 5 per cent on all sums, which was equally divided between them. Shortly after the passing the statute of the 49 Geo. III., by Act of Assembly, for the purpose, as expressly stated, of increasing the city revenues and lessening expenses, the report of its committee for effecting these purposes, made in the following words, was adopted:—

"Your committee are of opinion that it would be much for the advantage of the corporation to pay the lord mayor the sum of 1,000*l.* and the city treasurer the sum of 1,000*l.*, annually, to be charged proportionably on the city and pipe-water funds, as salaries, in lieu of any claim hereafter to be made for poundage or agency; that sum appearing less than the sums paid to them for poundage on the average of the last four years."

By the special provisions of the 49 Geo. III. s. 14, the rates or rents thereby granted are not subject to any deduction or per-centage whatsoever, save for collecting the same: and the sum of 32,200*l.* permitted to be borrowed by that Act being strictly appropriated, no poundage ought to have been taken out of these rates or rents, or the moneys borrowed under that Act.

CORPORATE PROPERTY.

The pipe-water revenues never, in any of the eight years from 1809 to 1817, much exceeded 12,000*l.*; the substituting a salary of 1,000*l.* cannot, therefore, be justified on a principle of economy.

It is observable that the language of the order is, that a salary in lieu of poundage should be proportionably charged on the city private fund and pipe-water fund, but we find that, in fact, the salary has been charged equally on both funds.

For the first three years after passing the Metal-main Act in 1809, this poundage, or commuted salary granted in lieu of poundage, appeared to the corporation sufficient remuneration for the services of its treasurer. In 1812, however, it thought proper to grant him, by Act of Assembly, an additional salary, as an accountant, of 300*l.* per annum, which was then voted to him, to be paid until September, 1815, but has since been discontinued.

Report of Commissioners of Imprest Accounts.

164. The eight accounts furnished by the corporation in the year 1818 having been, as stated, referred to the commissioners of imprest accounts, were investigated by that board, who made their report on them on the 3d day of April, 1819. The Report was printed by order of the House of Commons of the 8th June, 1819. In the above account of the pipe-water and metal-main rates, and the proceedings of the corporation, we have adopted the substance of that Report.

Acting on the principles stated in it, the commissioners disallowed the claim of the corporation to the rent of 2,500*l.* charged from 1809, but did not interfere with that of 1,500*l.* charged from 1777 to 1809, conceiving that not to be within their power to determine on, as being comprised in the old pipe-water debt recognised by the 49 Geo. III.

They further disallowed all sums received as for the salary of the lord mayor beyond the actual amount of poundage on the old pipe-water rates, and also the sum of 300*l.* voted to the treasurer as an accountant from 1812 to 1815.

With reference to some other charges for salaries, they reported, that, as by the Metal-main Act considerable additional works were to be executed, the annual expense of labour was of course greatly increased, that moderate additional salaries appeared to have been given to the engineer, to two overseers of work, to the storekeeper, and two inspectors of turncocks, persons immediately connected with the execution and superintendence of works, and they had therefore allowed these increased salaries, and a commuted allowance, or salary of 200*l.* per annum, to the town-clerks, in lieu of their professional fees or charges for their services rendered in the execution of the Pipe-water and Metal-main Acts, as it appeared to them that the average remuneration for certain services under the Pipe-water Acts amounted to 158*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*, and that it was given in evidence to them, that the difference between that sum and 200*l.* per annum was far short of what ought to have been paid for the additional and indispensable services of those officers under the Metal-main Act.

The appropriation of the metal-main revenues, especially by the 14th section of the Act, being very strict, the commissioners of imprest accounts doubted their powers of allowing the foregoing increased salaries and commuted salary, and thought it right to consult the Attorney-General on the subject, who was of opinion, that, "though they were only authorized to allow credit for the balance of the rates and rents specified in the Act of Parliament for expenditures of laying down metal-main and service-pipes, or making the additional alterations and improvements in the works referred to in the Act, exclusively of the collection of the rates and rents, yet that it was his opinion, that the acts and services of all persons necessarily employed in or about the doing of these Acts, to the execution of which the rates are appropriated, and without which acts and services the purposes of the Act either could not be executed or properly executed, must be reasonably remunerated and allowed for, as part of the necessary expenditure under the Act, and that, therefore, if the duties and services rendered were such as must necessarily have been performed by some person, in order to a due execution of the works to be executed under the Act of Parliament, that a compensation for these services, if moderate and reasonable, ought to be allowed by them, if otherwise, not."

Credits were given in the accounts, terminating September 1816 and 1817, for balances of interest in an account current between the corporation and their treasurer, which they considered inapplicable to the accounts, and therefore struck them off.

They further report, that it appeared to them, that the three ascertained sources of extinguishing the pipe-water and metal-main debts from the commencement of the account for the first five years, terminating the 28th of September, 1814, ought to have reduced the debt from 100,000*l.* to 80,000*l.*, as appeared by the schedule, marked (A), annexed to their report, whereas the debt was only reduced at that period to 95,700*l.*, being 14,900*l.* less than ought to have been discharged to that period.

They also report that, on the appointment of the then treasurer of the city in 1814, instead of a debt which ought not to have amounted to more than 80,000*l.* he found a debt of 95,700*l.*; but, in a certain degree, following the steps of his predecessors, he had only paid off in the three years of his treasurership, from September, 1814, to September, 1817, the termination of the accounts, on which they reported, 9,000*l.*; that, had the sinking fund been properly applied as by law directed, the debt (unaided by the fourth or contingent source) would have been only 64,600*l.* on the 28th September, 1817, whereas on that day it actually amounted to 86,700*l.*, being 22,100*l.* less than ought to have been discharged. The amount of their disallowances on the eight accounts was 23,261*l.* 18*s.* 9½*d.*, and the balance struck by the commissioners in favour of the public on the last of the accounts was 25,610*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

They further stated, that, had the sinking fund been allowed to operate as it should, the whole of the debt would have been extinguished in the year 1826, and that it was estimated that fifty-six miles of metal mains would complete that one object of the Act, and that it appeared to them that, on the 28th of September, 1817, eighteen miles, four furlongs, twenty-three perches, and one yard only of those mains were laid.

CORPORATE PROPERTY.

Four accounts of these revenues, from 1817 to 1821, were afterwards audited by the commissioners of imprest accounts, from which, also, they struck off all sums claimed on any of the objectionable grounds already stated.

Resolutions of Committee of House of Commons in 1823.

This subject formed part of the objects of inquiry of the Committee of the House of Commons on the local taxation of the City of Dublin in the year 1823, and that Committee agreed to the following resolutions:—

"Resolved, that it is inexpedient to examine witnesses respecting the pipe-water and metal-main taxes; as it appears by the reports of the commissioners for auditing public accounts that continued misapplications of public money are considered by the commissioners to have occurred, and as the whole subject is fully set forth on the face of their reports.

"Resolved, that it is necessary, on the part of the public, that immediate proceedings should be taken, at law, for the purpose of bringing this matter to a close, and ascertaining what sums remained due on the foot of those accounts; and what right or title the corporation possess in the pipe-water estates."

Information in Chancery.

165. Attempts were made to have a suit for those purposes instituted by Government, but, the application proving unsuccessful, it was determined, by those inhabitants who had given attention to the subject, to proceed with an information in the Court of Chancery against the corporation; a fund was raised by public subscription to defray the expense, and the informamation was accordingly filed by the Attorney-General, at the relation of certain persons, in 1823, and has been since vigorously and effectively prosecuted to a final decree in the House of Lords, on the 1st of April, 1835.

The information stated in substance the matters we have above detailed, and that the rates levied by the corporation from 1809 were abundantly sufficient to answer all the purposes of the Metal-main Act and the other Acts therein recited, if properly applied; and, after charging various defaults and misapplications of the funds, prayed, that the corporation might be declared trustees of the rates and rents mentioned in the Act of the 49 Geo. III. for the uses and purposes therein declared, and that the trusts thereof might be carried into execution; it also prayed an account of those rates and rents—of the moneys borrowed under the Act, and of the sinking fund, and money applied in payment of the interest and principal, as directed by the provisions of the Act and the proper application of the balance.

Answer of the Corporation.

The corporation put in their answer on the 10th February, 1824. They denied that they were trustees of the rates, and claimed the watercourse and works, as well the ancient works as those to be completed through the medium of the metal-main rates, to be their property, unfettered by any trust whatsoever; and they submitted that the uses and purposes specified in the Metal-main Act were not charitable uses.

They relied on the furnishing of the accounts to the lord-lieutenant, as directed by the Act, as a bar to the jurisdiction of a Court of Equity, and objected to the disallowances made by the commissioners of imprest accounts, insisting that the charges so disallowed were not improper or unreasonable.

The cause was heard before Lord Manners, on the 21st and 22d July, 1824, and his lordship decreed, that the information should stand dismissed, with costs, for want of jurisdiction.

The relators appealed to the House of Lords against this decree, and it was reversed on the 11th May, 1827. The case is reported in the first volume of Mr. Bligh's New Series of Reports of Cases in the Houses of Lords, p. 312. The following is the order made on this occasion:—

Decree of House of Lords, 1827.

166. "It is ordered and adjudged by the lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, that the said decree complained of in the said appeal be and the same is hereby reversed. And it is declared, that by the terms of the Act of Parliament of the forty-ninth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George III., in the pleadings mentioned, and entitled 'An Act for the better supplying of the City of Dublin with Water,' the respondents, the mayor, sheriffs, commons, and citizens of Dublin, are bound to account for and apply the several rates and rents in the said Act mentioned in the manner expressed in the said Act, so far as the said Act relates to such rates and rents respectively. And it is further ordered, that it be referred to one of the masters of the said Court of Chancery in Ireland to take an account of the sums of money received by the said respondents, or by any person or persons by the order or for the use of the said respondents, in each year, from the time of the passing of the said Act, for or in respect of the rates and rents granted by the said Act, and of the application thereof respectively in each year, and particularly of the expenses incurred by the said respondents in each year in making reservoirs and laying cast-iron or metal-main and service-pipes, or other alterations and improvements authorized by the said Act; and to state the balances of such account appearing at the end of each year respectively; and also an account of all sums of money which the said respondents borrowed at interest upon the credit of the rates and rents granted by the said Act and by the Acts therein recited, and which were necessary for the purpose of making such reservoirs and laying such cast-iron or metal-main and service-pipes; and also an account of the several demises or mortgages of the said rents, or any parts thereof for such purposes, and of the costs of such demises or mortgages, and to whom such demises or mortgages have been made, and for what sum or sums respectively; and whether such sum or sums of money so borrowed exceeded or fell short of the several sums authorized by the said Act to be borrowed in the several years therein mentioned respectively. And it is further ordered, that the said master do inquire and report the nature and particulars of the debt of 67,800*l.* in the said Act mentioned, and to whom such was due, and how secured, and at what rate or rates of interest; and whether a fund has been duly provided according to the directions of the said Act for redeeming and discharging the same; and all such further sum and sums of money as have been borrowed for the purposes and within the several periods authorized by the said Act; and whether the treasurer and treasurers for the time being of the said respondents, the mayor,

CORPORATE PROPERTY.

sheriffs, commons, and citizens of Dublin, have annually retained out of the rates or rents granted by the said Act the sum of 2,000*l.*, together with such sum and sums of money as would be equal to the interest on all such sum and sums of money as have been borrowed under the provisions of the said Act; and whether all such sum and sums of money, by the said Act directed to be so retained, have been appropriated and applied as a sinking fund to pay off and discharge the said sum of 67,800*l.*, and all such other sum and sums of money as have been borrowed under the provisions of said Act; and whether all such sum and sums of money so directed to be retained and appropriated have been for such purpose laid out in purchasing securities granted or passed for the debt and debts in the said Act mentioned, or any of such debt or debts; and whether all such interest money as has become due and owing on all the securities, sum and sums of money so purchased in, paid off and discharged, has and have been applied in aid of the said sinking fund, according to the directions of the said Act; or whether the whole or any, and what parts or part, of such sum and sums of money have or has not been applied as directed by the said Act, and how the same respectively have or has been applied. And it is further ordered, that the said master do inquire and report whether the treasurer and treasurers of the said respondents, the mayor, sheriffs, commons, and citizens of Dublin, for the time being, has or have kept such separate and distinct account, as directed by the said Act, of the receipts and produce and amount of the rates and rents granted by the said Act, and received under and by virtue thereof, and has or have paid and applied such part or balance thereof as from time to time remained after retention of the several sum and sums of money directed to be otherwise applied, as in the said Act mentioned, in payment of the interest from time to time due on the money mentioned in the said Act to be then due, and owing or borrowed under the authority of the said Act, and in laying down cast-iron or metal-main and service-pipes, or otherwise making such additional alterations and improvements in the works in the said Act mentioned, and in increasing the sinking fund created by the said Act; and whether any deduction has been made from the said rates and rents, save for collecting the same; and, if any, what deduction, and on what ground; and whether any surplus has been at any time or times, and when, received by the said respondents, the mayor, sheriffs, commons, and citizens of Dublin, or on their account, more than had been from time to time duly expended as directed by the said Act; and whether such excess has at any time or times, and when, exceeded the sum of 500*l.*; and whether such excess has been from time to time added to the sinking fund created by the said Act, and paid and applied in like manner as the said annual sum of 2,000*l.* is by the said Act directed to be applied; and whether the whole of the sum and sums of money due, as in the Act mentioned, and borrowed under the authority of the said Act, has been fully paid and discharged; or whether any and what parts or part thereof remain or remains due and owing, and to what amount, and why the same have or has not been paid or discharged. And it is further ordered, that the said master do take an account of the costs, charges, and expenses in preparing, drawing, obtaining, and passing the said Act, and certify whether the same have been paid and discharged, and when and in what manner; or whether any and what parts or part thereof remain or remains due and unpaid, and for what reason. And it is further ordered, that the said master do inquire and certify whether the several additional works and improvements intended to be provided for by the said Act have been completed, or whether any and which of such works and improvements have not been completed, and why the same have not been completed, and what remains to be done in respect thereof; and in case any of such works and improvements have not been completed, it is further ordered, that the said respondents be at liberty to lay before the master such statement as they may be advised to make respecting the same; and that the said court do all such things as shall be necessary to carry this order and judgment into execution, reserving to the said court the consideration of further directions, and the costs of the suit, till after the master shall have made his report."

Accounts taken and Report.

The cause was accordingly proceeded in, and the accounts taken as directed by the decree of the House of Lords; and, after a lengthened examination of witnesses, the master in the cause made his report in the year 1831. We annex the following summary of the material findings and schedules of this report:—

167. *First Finding.*—I find that the defendants, by their treasurer, received on account of sums borrowed under 49 Geo. III. c. 80, in the year commencing 20th May, 1809, and ending May, 1810, the following sums: viz. 7,200*l.* in September, 1809, and 5,000*l.* in February, 1810, making 12,200*l.* And that shortly previous to passing said Act of 49 Geo. III., they raised on the credit of the pipe-water rates 1,000*l.* and 10,000*l.*, to enable them to erect two basins, and to proceed with the other necessary works by said Act contemplated; and which sums I find they had been applying to the erection of said basins and other works in said Act of 49 Geo. III. mentioned. But I certify, that in proceeding to take the accounts directed, great difficulties have arisen in ascertaining the exact balance properly chargeable against the defendants, at the commencement of the Act 49 Geo. III., as to the expenditures of said two sums of 1,000*l.* and 10,000*l.*, both by reason of defendants having terminated their annual accounts in September, and not in May, in each year; and also by reason of said decree not having authorized me to take an account of the receipts and disbursements prior to the passing of said Act, and which it would have been absolutely necessary to do for several years antecedent, in order to ascertain such exact balance. It was agreed upon and consented to by both plaintiff and defendants, that there remained on the 29th September, 1809, a sum of 4,021*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, in the hands of said defendants, applicable to the execution of the works in said Act of 49 Geo. III. mentioned. And it was also consented, that the accounts should commence on that day: and I therefore find, that the said defendants, by their treasurer, had in their hands on said 29th September, 1809, the aforesaid sum of 4,021*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, to which I have added the sum of 12,200*l.* borrowed as aforesaid, making together 16,221*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* And I further find, that said defendants, from said 29th September, 1809, to 20th May, 1810, applied out of said sum, in payment of

CORPORATE PROPERTY.

interest on the debt then due, and also in payment of costs of obtaining said Act, for filling and preparing debentures or mortgages of said sums so borrowed, and in making reservoirs and laying down cast-iron pipes, and other alterations and improvements authorized by said Act, the sum of 9,385*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* And I find that, after deducting same from said sum of 16,221*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, there remained a balance in the hands of the treasurer of said defendants, on the 20th May, 1810, amounting to 6,836*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* on said metal-main account. And I further certify, that though there is not any express direction in the aforesaid decree, to take any particular account of the rents or expenditures of the pipe-water rates or rents as such; YET inasmuch as said Act of 49 Geo. III. c. 80, in the 15th section, enacts, that the said lord mayor, sheriffs, commons, and citizens of the said city, do and shall, once in each year, furnish, or cause to be furnished, unto the Lord Lieutenant, or other chief governor or governors, to be by him or them laid before Parliament, a full, true, and distinct account of the several sum and sums of money received by them, or on their account, under and by virtue of said Act of 49 Geo. III.; and also, under and by virtue of the several Acts therein recited, and of the manner and way in which same have been paid, expended, and applied; and also, in and by the 16th section, further enacted, that if there should be any surplus of the several sum and sums of money so received by them, or for or on their account, under the said Act 49 Geo. III., or the said recited Acts, more than shall be duly expended by them as in said Act before mentioned, then, and as often as the same shall exceed 500*l.*, such excess shall, from time to time, be added to the sinking fund thereby created; and inasmuch as the said decree directs that I should inquire whether any surplus had been at any time or times, and when, received by the said defendants, or on their account, more than had been duly expended by them, as directed by said Act; and whether such excess had, at any time or times, and when, exceeded the said sum of 500*l.*; and whether such excess had been from time to time added to the sinking fund, created by said Act; I HAVE, for the purpose of COMPLYING with the directions of said decree, in relation to such excess, and to ascertain said sinking fund, found it necessary also to take an account of the receipts and expenditures of the pipe-water rates and rents in each year, since the passing of the said Metal-main Act. And I find that there was chargeable against said defendants on said 20th May, 1810, the sum of 3,296*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*, being the balance of the pipe-water receipts over the expenditure, to said 20th May, 1810, on foot of the pipe-water account (and which sum I find was applicable to the purpose of carrying on the several works directed by said Act of 49 Geo. III. c. 80), the particulars of all which receipts and expenditures, both on foot of said metal-main and pipe-water accounts, are respectively set forth in the 1st and 2d schedules hereunto annexed, and to which, as part of this my report, I beg leave to refer.

Second Finding.—I find that the said defendants, by their said treasurer, did, in the several years, from the year commencing 20th May, 1810, and ending 20th May, 1827, both inclusive, at which last-mentioned period it was consented and agreed upon as aforesaid, that said accounts should terminate, receive the several sums of money following: that is to say—

In the year commencing 20th May, 1810, and ending 20th May, 1811, under the said Act of 49 Geo. III., the several sums enumerated, making together 17,324*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*, and that they applied 18,127*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, from which, having deducted said 17,324*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.* received, there remained a balance of 803*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*, on foot of said metal-main accounts and disbursements for said year, in favour of said defendants; and having deducted said balance of 803*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.* from the sum of 6,836*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, being the balance of said metal-main receipts over the disbursements, chargeable against said defendants on 20th May, 1810, as hereinbefore stated, there remained on said 20th May, 1811, a sum of 6,033*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*, chargeable against said defendants on the metal-main account, applicable to the purposes of said Act of 49 Geo. III. And I also find, that the treasurer of said defendants had in his hands, on said last-mentioned day, 710*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*, being the balance of the pipe-water receipts, chargeable against them on foot thereof, over and above expenditure, up to said 20th May, 1811; to which I have added the aforesaid sum of 3,296*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*, being the balance of said pipe-water receipts and expenditures for the preceding year, said sums making together 4,006*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, applicable in like manner as the aforesaid balance of 6,033*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*, to the purposes of said Act of 49 Geo. III.

Third Finding.—After giving the details of receipts and expenditures for the year ending 20th May, 1812, the master finds a balance of 2,377*l.* 1*s.* 7½*d.* in favour of defendants, on the metal-main account, and a balance of 7,446*l.* 15*s.* 1½*d.* against said defendants, on the pipe-water account, applicable to the liquidation of the said sum of 2,377*l.* 1*s.* 7½*d.*, then in favour of defendants on the metal-main account; and also applicable to the purposes of the said Act of 49 Geo. III.

Fourth Finding.—After giving the details of the receipts and expenditures for the year ending 20th May, 1813, the master finds a balance of 11,409*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*, including the said balance of 2,377*l.* 1*s.* 7½*d.*, for the year ending 20th May, 1812, in favour of defendants; and a balance of 8,652*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* against said defendants, on the pipe-water account, applicable to the liquidation of the balance in favour of defendants on said metal-main account, so far as same would extend.

Fifth Finding.—After giving the details of receipts and expenditures for the year ending 20th May, 1814, the master finds a balance of 4,196*l.* 15*s.* 5½*d.* against the said defendants, on the metal-main account and disbursements; and that such balance being deducted from the balance on this account of the preceding year, left a sum of 7,212*l.* 15*s.* 1½*d.* in favour of said defendant, on the metal-main account. And the said master further finds the balance chargeable against said defendants, on foot of the pipe-water account, including that of the preceding year, of 13,931*l.* 16*s.* 2½*d.*, applicable to the liquidation of the aforesaid sum of 7,212*l.* 15*s.* 1½*d.*; and also to the purposes of the said Act of 49 Geo. III.

Sixth Finding.—Gives the details and balances of each year, from 20th May, 1814, to 20th May, 1824.

CORPORATE PROPERTY.

Part of Sixth Finding.—I find, that in the year commencing 20th May, 1824, and ending 20th May, 1825, the said defendants, as aforesaid, received sums amounting to 11,283*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*, and applied sums amounting to 11,921*l.* 2½*d.*, from which, having deducted the said receipts, there remained a sum of 637*l.* 9*s.* 0½*d.* in favour of said defendants; which, being added to the balance of 9,751*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* in their favour, on foot of the preceding year's account, left a balance of 10,389*l.* 3*s.* 11½*d.* in favour of said defendants, on foot of said metal-main receipts and expenditure, to and for said 20th May, 1825. And I find that the balance chargeable against said defendants, on foot of the pipe-water rates and expenditure for said year, ending 20th May, 1825, amounted to 5,752*l.* 8*s.*; which, being added to the balance of 55,731*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* chargeable against them on foot of the preceding year's pipe-water account, made 61,483*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* chargeable against said defendants, and applicable to the liquidation of the balance of 10,389*l.* 3*s.* 11½*d.*, then in favour of said defendants, on foot of said metal-main account, to and for said 20th May, 1825; and which, being deducted, left a surplus balance on foot of both said rates of 51,094*l.* 13*s.* 6½*d.*, chargeable against said defendants, and applicable to the purposes mentioned in the 13th and 16th sections of said Act of 49 Geo. III.; the particulars of which said several sums received and applied in each and every of said years, together with the balance for or against the said defendants, at the end of each year, on foot of each of said respective rates and rents, are set forth in the first and second schedules hereunto annexed, to which I refer.

Note.—The before-mentioned balance of 51,094*l.* 13*s.* 6½*d.* with its interest, having been sufficient to pay off the debt of 100,000*l.*, and left a balance of 1,536*l.* 3*s.* 6½*d.* against defendants after such discharge of said debt, the master took the account for the two subsequent years of 1826 and 1827 separate and apart, it being, as in the previous part of his report, consented between the parties in the cause that the accounts should stop on the 20th May, 1827; and the balance found by the master's report for the said years 1826 and 1827 against the defendants is 14,986*l.* 9*s.* 5½*d.*, including the before-mentioned balance of 1,536*l.* 3*s.* 6½*d.* *Vide* Fifteenth Finding of Master's Report, after given.

Seventh Finding.—Finds the sums borrowed by the defendants under the Act of 49 Geo. III., and the Acts therein recited, amounted to 32,200*l.*; and it also finds it was applied to the purposes directed by the said Act, and that the said sum was secured by mortgages for 100*l.* each, issued under the seal of the corporation, and made payable to John Carleton, their treasurer; and that the costs of same amounted to 4,069*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*

Eighth Finding.—I further find that the nature and particulars of the debt of 67,800*l.*, in said decree mentioned, were as follows, viz.:—That of 19,100*l.* raised in February, 1809, part of said debt was alleged to be due to the corporation for arrears of an annual sum of 1,500*l.* appropriated by them pursuant to an Act of Assembly of the said corporation, made on the 11th January, 1779; whereby it was resolved, "That for the future no part of the pipe-water revenue should be appropriated to any use, save the several uses of carrying on the works, paying officers, &c., until they have discharged the several sums borrowed on the credit thereof, except the sum of 1,500*l.* annually to be paid to the city treasurer for the use of the city, in part compensation for the several sums expended by them previous to the late Act (meaning 15, 16 Geo. III. c. 34) upon the said works." I find that 37,700*l.*, other part of the said debt, was raised at various times intermediate between the years 1776 and 1809, both inclusive, and charged on the funds granted by the several former Acts of Parliament; but for what particular purpose same was raised I am unable to set forth, no evidence thereof having been laid before me. And I find that the residue of said debt consisted of a sum of 11,000*l.*, which I find the said corporation raised in February, 1809, for the purpose of purchasing grounds for basins and reservoirs, and for the expenses in forming them. And I find that all said sums were secured by writings under the seal of the corporation, called debentures, and made payable to the several persons, and for the several sums, mentioned in the fourth schedule. And I find that the said debentures were originally issued to the several persons to whom they were respectively made payable; but whether the said several sums thereby secured were actually due to said several persons, or that full or any value was given for such of them as constituted the aforesaid debt of 37,700*l.*, of the application whereof no evidence was given, as before-mentioned, does not appear by any evidence save the presumption arising from the several debentures being entered in said debenture-book. And I find that the sum secured by each debenture is now due to the holder thereof; said debentures being, under the 15, 16 Geo. III. made transferable by endorsement.

Ninth Finding.—I further find that a fund has not been provided, according to the directions of the said Act of the 49 Geo. III., for redeeming and discharging the said debt of 67,800*l.*, and the said sum of 32,200*l.* borrowed as hereinbefore mentioned for the purpose and within the several periods authorized by the said Act, save as to a sum of 25,500*l.* hereinafter more particularly mentioned and set out in the fifth schedule hereunto annexed. And I further find that the treasurers of the said defendants have not annually, as directed by the said Act, retained, out of the rates and rents granted by the said Act, the sum of 2,000*l.*, together with such sum and sums of money as would be equal to the interest on all such sum and sums of money as have been borrowed under the provisions of said Act, and have not kept all such interest money as would become due and payable upon all such securities, sum and sums of money, as he or they ought to have purchased in or paid and discharged as directed by said Act. And I therefore find the said defendants have not applied the same from time to time to the further aid of the said sinking fund in said Act mentioned, in the same manner as the said sum of 2,000*l.*, and which sums, by them not applied as directed by said Act to be applied in aid of said sinking fund, amounted on the 20th day of May, 1825, to the sum of 74,500*l.*, being the difference between the before and hereinbefore mentioned sum of 25,500*l.* and the sum of 100,000*l.*, to which sum said sinking fund would on said last-mentioned day have amounted, as appears by the second part of the eighth schedule hereunto annexed. And I find, that of said sum of 74,500*l.*, a part thereof, amounting to the sum of 24,941*l.* 10*s.*, was applied

CORPORATE PROPERTY.

in payment of interest that accrued due on said debt of 100,000*l.*, but which would not have so accrued if the aforesaid directions of the said Act relative to said sinking fund had been complied with; and that of the residue thereof, amounting to the sum of 49,558*l.* 10*s.*, a part thereof, amounting to 39,000*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*, was by them applied in manner specified in the sixth schedule hereunto annexed; and to which I beg leave to refer, but for which I have not given them credit, conceiving that they were not properly entitled thereto under said decretal order; but how or in which manner the residue thereof, amounting to the sum of 10,558*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*, has been applied, I am unable to set forth, no evidence thereof having been laid before me.

Tenth Finding.—I further find that the several sum and sums of money, by the said Act directed to be so retained, have not been so retained by the said defendants, nor have the same been appropriated or applied as a sinking fund to pay off and discharge the sum of 67,800*l.*, and the said other sum and sums of money, amounting to 32,200*l.*, under the provisions of the said Act; and that consequently the several sum and sums of money so directed to be retained and appropriated have not been, as directed by the said Act, laid out in purchasing in the securities granted or passed for the said debt and debts in the said Act mentioned, or any such debt or debts. But I find that sums amounting to the sum of 25,500*l.*, and specified in the said fifth schedule, and which is the sum adverted to in a former part of this my Report, have, in the years 1811, 1812, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, and 1821, been applied in the purchasing in of certain of said securities, and for which sums I have given the said defendants credit in the said first schedule to this my report annexed, and to which I beg leave to refer.

Eleventh Finding.—I further find that no part of the interest money, which became due and owing on all or any of the securities, sum and sums of money, so purchased and paid off as aforesaid, have or had been applied in aid of the said sinking fund by the said corporation or their said treasurer, according to the directions of the said Act.

Twelfth Finding.—I further find that the treasurer of the said corporation did not keep such separate and distinct accounts as directed by the said Act of the 49 Geo. III., of the receipts, and produce, and amount of the rates and rents granted by the said Act, and received under and by virtue thereof, from the passing of the said Act down to the 29th day of September, 1814; but I find that on the appointment of the defendant, Alderman William Henry Archer, as treasurer to the said corporation, which took place in said year 1814, he commenced to keep such separate accounts from said 29th day of September, and that he and the succeeding treasurer have since continued to keep same, as directed by the said Act. And I find that, inasmuch as the said treasurer did not retain the several sums as directed by the said Act, as before stated, he had not at any time in his hands such ascertained excess as was thereby contemplated, and therefore did not apply such excesses as the said Act directed should be applied in the manner thereby directed; but I find that the said defendants did in fact, from time to time, lay out and apply several sums in laying down cast-iron or metal-main and service-pipes, and in making other additional works, to the amount as in my said first schedule is particularly mentioned.

Thirteenth Finding.—I further find that various deductions had been made by the said corporation from the said rates or rents granted by the said Act of the 49 Geo. III. other than for collecting the said rates or rents, and that said deductions are as follow; that is to say, sums which they applied in payment of increased or additional salaries to officers and servants, salaries to newly created officers, and in payment of salaries to superannuated officers, and their widows and families, and such like purposes, all which are particularly specified in the seventh schedule hereunto annexed, amounting in the whole to the sum of 14,653*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*; and for which sums, though not admissible credits against the said metal-main rates, I have given them credit against the pipe-water rates and rents, considering that the same were reasonable allowances, and the plaintiffs not objecting thereto, and which credits are comprised in the said second schedule to this my report annexed, and to which I beg leave to refer.

Fourteenth Finding.—I further find that of the sum of 67,800*l.* due, as in the said Act of the 49 Geo. III. mentioned, and the sums amounting to 32,200*l.*, borrowed under the authority of the said Act, and amounting together to the sum of 100,000*l.*, only the sum of 25,500*l.* hereinbefore mentioned, has been paid and discharged; and that the sum of 74,500*l.* of said debt remains yet to be paid and discharged. And I find that the said debt of 100,000*l.* has not been paid and discharged, by reason of the corporation not having retained and applied the several sums granted by the said Act of 49 Geo. III. in the manner by said Act directed; but having taken the aforesaid metal-main and pipe-water accounts in the manner directed by the said Act, I THEREBY ASCERTAINED, and accordingly certify, that if the said defendants had complied with the several provisions of the said Act of 49 Geo. III. in the manner thereby directed, as set forth in the first part of the eighth schedule hereunto annexed, and to which I refer, they would have had in their hands, in the several years hereinafter particularly mentioned, excesses over and above the sum of 500*l.* (after the due expenditure) of both said rates and rents, properly applicable to the aforesaid sinking fund, and forming the fourth source provided by said Act in aid of said fund, the several sums following; that is to say:—

In the year ending		20th May, 1815,	a sum of	£2,504
„	„	20th May, 1816,	„	4,160
„	„	20th May, 1817,	„	3,710
„	„	20th May, 1818,	„	1,586
„	„	20th May, 1819,	„	1,044
„	„	20th May, 1820,	„	2,384
„	„	20th May, 1821,	„	1,194
„	„	20th May, 1822,	„	0,486

CORPORATE PROPERTY.

The particulars whereof I have set forth in the second part of the eighth schedule hereunto annexed, and to which I beg leave to refer; and I have thereby likewise ascertained, and certify, that by the operation of said sinking fund, if same had been duly provided and applied as directed by said Act, the whole amount of said debt would have been fully paid off and discharged upon the 25th day of March, in the year 1825.

Fifteenth Finding.—I further find that, although the debt and interest thereupon ought to have been paid off and discharged, and that there ought to have been a balance of 1,536*l.* 3*s.* 6½*d.* in the hands of the treasurer of the said defendants, if they had applied the balance of 51,094*l.* 13*s.* 6½*d.*, set forth in the second schedule, from time to time as the same had accrued, pursuant to the provisions of the said Act, as appears by the ninth schedule to this my Report annexed; yet they continued to levy and receive the rates and rents granted by the said Act of the 49 Geo. III. for two years longer, to the 20th of May, 1827. I have therefore, by the consent of both parties as aforesaid, continued to take the account of both rates to and for the said 20th May, 1827, as far as regards the receipts of both rates and expenditure upon the works in said Act mentioned, and also upon the pipe-water works; and I find that on foot of the said metal-main account there remained on said day a balance of 2,816*l.* 4*s.* 4½*d.* chargeable against the said defendants; and on foot of the said pipe-water account there remained a balance in their hands of 12,170*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*, subject to the decision of the court, touching the right of the defendants thereto, said two sums making a total of 14,906*l.* 9*s.* 5½*d.* as appears by the first part of the said eighth schedule hereunto annexed.

Sixteenth Finding.—I further find that the costs, charges, and expenses incurred in the preparing, drawing, and passing the said Act of 49 Geo. III. amounted to the sum of 1,599*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, and that the same had been paid and discharged by said defendants, or their treasurer, in the year 1809; and I have accordingly given them credit for the same in the first schedule to this my Report annexed, and to which I beg leave to refer.

Seventeenth Finding.—And I further certify, that the said defendants have failed to comply with the provisions of said Act of 49 Geo. III. c. 80, so far as regards the liquidation of the debt of 67,800*l.* and the sum of 32,200*l.* borrowed under the provisions thereof; yet I find that they have fully complied with the provisions thereof, so far as regards the laying down metal-main and cast-iron service pipes, inasmuch as I find that on the 30th day of March, 1823, they had laid down metal-main pipes to the extent of thirty-two miles, five furlongs, and eleven perches; from thence to 20th May, 1827, twenty-two miles, six furlongs, and thirty-two perches, making on that day a total of fifty-five miles, four furlongs, and three perches; and that in the month of June, 1827, the whole estimated length of fifty-six miles was completed; at which period I find they had remaining in their stores metal pipes sufficient to cover an extent of two miles, three furlongs, and three perches, and for the cost of which they have got credit in the first schedule hereunto annexed. And I further find that they have since laid down the whole of said pipes as aforesaid remaining in their stores, and also additional pipes, making a quantity in length of seven miles and thirty-five perches over and above the length originally estimated of fifty-six miles, and which excess appears to have been rendered necessary by reason of the increasing extent of the city, several new streets having been built thereon since the passing of said Act.

The following are the most material parts of the Schedules annexed to the Report.

THE SIXTH SCHEDULE,

Containing an Account of the various Sums applied by the Defendants in the manner herein specified, for which they have not got credit for the reasons assigned in said Report.

METAL-MAIN ACCOUNT.

	£.	s.	d.
Payment to William Jameson, Accountant	109	4	0

PIPE-WATER ACCOUNT.

Difference between Salary of £1,000 per annum to the Lord Mayor and Treasurer, and the Poundage allowed in Second Schedule, viz.:—

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
From Sept. 29, 1809, to May 20, 1810, one year	322	15	4			
,, 1810, ,, 1811, ,,	473	3	7			
,, 1811, ,, 1812, ,,	401	14	10			
,, 1812, ,, 1813, ,,	467	13	6			
,, 1813, ,, 1814, ,,	425	16	6			
,, 1814, ,, 1815, ,,	375	3	5			
,, 1815, ,, 1816, ,,	463	5	7			
,, 1816, ,, 1817, ,,	467	9	5			
,, 1817, ,, 1818, ,,	530	10	2			
,, 1818, ,, 1819, ,,	560	0	10			
,, 1819, ,, 1820, ,,	481	15	4			
,, 1820, ,, 1821, ,,	512	8	3			
,, 1821, ,, 1822, ,,	505	9	5			
,, 1822, ,, 1823, ,,	558	11	3			
,, 1823, ,, 1824, ,,	474	18	7			
,, 1824, ,, 1825, ,,	422	17	0			
				7,443	13	0
Four Perambulation Dinners				327	6	3
Law Costs to Allen and Greene				34	0	0
Carry forward				7,914	3	3

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	7,914	3	3

Rent of £2,500 per annum for the City Water Course, viz.:—

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
One year to Midsummer, 1811	2,500	0	0			
,, ,, 1812	2,500	0	0			
,, ,, 1813	2,500	0	0			
,, ,, 1814	2,500	0	0			
,, ,, 1815	2,500	0	0			
,, ,, 1816	2,500	0	0			
,, ,, 1817	2,500	0	0			
,, ,, 1818	2,500	0	0			
,, ,, 1819	2,500	0	0			
,, ,, 1820	2,500	0	0			
Half a year to December, 1820	1,250	0	0			
				26,250	0	0
15½ years interest, from 29th September, 1809, to 25th March, 1825, on £5,200. Debentures issued beyond the debt of £67,800 recognized by the 49th Geo. III., and for the amount of which the Defendants have not given credit to the public at £6 per cent. per annum				4,836	0	0
Total Amount to 20th May, 1825				39,000	3	3

ABSTRACT OF THE EIGHTH SCHEDULE,

Showing in one view the Receipts and Expenditures for and on account of the Rates and Rents granted by the Act of 49 Geo. III. c. 80, and by the Acts therein recited; and also showing the Balance in the Defendants' hands, after having provided for the Expenditure on the Works, the Payment of the Debt of 67,800*l.*, and 32,200*l.* borrowed under the provisions of the said Act, with Interest which had accrued thereon.

	Balance in hand, 29 September, 1809. Sums borrowed per 1st Schedule.	RECEIPTS. On Metal-Main Rates and Pipes sold per 1st Schedule.	RECEIPTS. For Pipe-Water Rates, &c., as per 2nd Schedule.	Sinking Fund to pay off Debt, as per 2nd part of 8th Schedule.	Interest on Debt, until paid, per 3d part of 8th Schedule.	EXPENDITURE. On Metal-Main Work, as per 1st Schedule.	EXPENDITURE. On Pipe-Water Works, as per 2nd Schedule.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s.
From 29th Sept., 1809, to 20th May, 1810	16,221 16 6	..	7,570 6 1	..	4,213	5,172 11 2	4,274 1
„ 1810, „ 1811	8,000 0 0	9,324 0 11	10,859 17 10½	2,732 0 0	4,813	13,296 1 10	10,149 13
„ 1811, „ 1812	6,000 0 0	11,017 17 11	12,359 18 10	3,374 0 0	5,059	17,843 3 11½	8,919 12
„ 1812, „ 1813	4,000 0 0	10,072 15 7	10,871 13 3	3,938 0 0	5,125	15,886 14 6½	9,666 5
„ 1813, „ 1814	2,036 9 7	11,742 1 2	11,916 4 10	4,412 0 0	5,041	4,198 15 3½	6,636 11
„ 1814, „ 1815	..	11,306 4 7½	12,658 11 3½	7,300 0 0	4,807	1,053 14 8	7,524 8
„ 1815, „ 1816	..	10,410 13 6	10,984 13 5	9,244 0 0	4,369	767 7 10½	7,010 7
„ 1816, „ 1817	..	10,046 7 3	10,800 12 5	9,100 0 0	3,811	1,167 18 4½	6,738 11
„ 1817, „ 1818	..	9,456 3 5	9,389 16 10½	7,300 0 0	3,265	1,828 16 3	6,421 7 1
„ 1818, „ 1819	..	8,414 3 0	9,514 18 9½	7,100 0 0	2,827	2,235 14 4	5,789 2
„ 1819, „ 1820	..	9,930 2 6	10,378 10 11	8,800 0 0	2,401	2,700 12 2½	6,370 2
„ 1820, „ 1821	..	9,740 12 6	10,326 2 7	8,000 0 0	1,873	3,757 15 10½	6,432 15
„ 1821, „ 1822	..	9,456 5 5	9,898 19 7½	7,700 0 0	1,435	4,763 5 4	5,474 15
„ 1822, „ 1823	..	8,138 12 11	9,326 0 10	7,646 0 0	1,050	4,233 12 6	5,082 6
„ 1823, „ 1824	..	10,441 18 6	10,584 17 5	8,078 0 0	670	9,259 0 0	5,219 12
„ 1824, „ 1825	..	11,283 11 2	11,606 17 2	5,276 0 0	265	7,880 6 2½	5,854 9
		150,781 10 4½	169,048 2 2	100,000 0 0	51,042	95,945 10 5	107,564 4
Received for Debentures	36,258 6 1						
Ditto for Metal-Main Rates	150,781 10 4½						
Ditto for Pipe-Water Rates	169,048 2 2½						
Interest on Debt				51,042 0 0			
Expenditure on Metal-Main Works				95,945 10 5			
Ditto on Pipe-Water Works				107,564 4 8½			
				354,551 15 1½			
Balance, being excess of Receipts over Expenditure				1,536 3 6½			
Total Receipts to 20th May, 1825.	356,087 18 8			356,087 18 8			

	METAL-MAIN ACCOUNT. Receipts.	METAL-MAIN ACCOUNT. Expenditure.	PIPE-WATER ACCOUNT Receipts.	PIPE-WATER ACCOUNT Expenditure.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To balance of Receipts in Defendants' hands, being entirely liquidated on the 25th March, 1825.	1,536 3 6½	..	..	..
One Year, from 20th May, 1825, to the 20th May, 1826	11,268 9 3	9,152 5 4½	12,647 7 2	5,649 8 0
Ditto, from 20th May, 1826, to 20th May, 1827	10,195 0 10	11,031 3 10½	10,800 15 4	5,628 9 5
	22,999 13 7½	..	23,448 2 6	..
By Total Expenditure for Two Years, to 20th May, 1827	..	20,183 9 3	..	11,277 17 5
To Balance, being Excess of Receipts to 20th May, 1827	..	2,816 4 4½	..	12,170 5 1
	22,999 13 7½	22,999 13 7½	23,448 2 6	23,448 2 6
To Balance, being Excess of Metal-Main Rates	2,816 4 4½			
Ditto Pipe-Water Rates	12,170 5 1			
Ditto of both Rates to May, 1827	14,986 9 5½			

THE NINTH SCHEDULE,

Being a Comparative Statement of the First and Second Schedules of the accounts of Receipts and Expenditures of the Metal-Main and Pipe-Water Rates, as proved by Defendants, with Result of Eighth Schedule, being Expenditure of both said Rates, as the same should have been made. The Receipts being in each set of Schedules similar in amount, and showing that if the balance of 51,094*l.* 13*s.* 6½*d.* set forth in said Second Schedule had been properly applied pursuant to the provisions of the Act of 49 Geo. III., the entire of the Debt of 100,000*l.*, and the Interest thereon, should have been paid on the 25th March, 1825, and have left a surplus of 1,536*l.* 3*s.* 6½*d.*, and also showing the balance of both said Rates to and for the 25th May, 1827.

Result according to the First and Second Schedules.

	£.	s.	d.
To Balance in hands, 29th September, 1809	4,021	16	6
Sums borrowed	32,236	9	7
Received for Metal-Main Rates to 20th May, 1825	150,781	10	4½
	187,039	16	5½
Received for Pipe-Water Rates to 20th May, 1825	169,048	2	2
To amount, Total Receipts to 20th May, 1825	356,087	18	8½

Expenditure to the 20th May, 1825.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By Sinking Fund to redeem Debt	25,500	0	0			
Interest on Debt	75,983	10	0			
Expenditure on Metal-Main Works	95,945	10	5			
Expenditure on Pipe-Water Works	107,564	4	8½			
Total of Expenditure to 20th May, 1825				304,993	5	1½
Balance of both Rates against the Defendants to 20th May, 1825, agreeably to 6th finding of foregoing Report				51,094	13	6½

Receipts to 20th May, 1827.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To Balance not brought forward	0	0	0			
Received for Metal-Main Rates, two years	21,463	10	1			
Received for Pipe-Water Rates	23,448	2	6			
				44,911	12	7

Expenditure.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By Interest on Debt of 74,500*l.* for two years, 4,141*l.*	8,282	0	0			
Expenditure on Metal-Main Works	20,183	9	3			
Expenditure on Pipe-Water Works	11,277	17	5			
				39,743	6	8
To Balance of both Rates against Defendants, for two years, to 20th May, 1827, agreeably to the 6th finding of the foregoing Report				5,168	5	11

Result according to the Seventh Schedule.

	£.	s.	d.
To amount of Receipts to 20th of May, 1825, the same as stated in the first and second Schedules, as particularized at contra side	356,087	18	8
	356,087	18	8

Expenditure to the 20th May, 1825.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By Sinking Fund Debt redeemed	100,000	0	0			
Interest on Debt till redeemed	51,042	0	0			
Expenditure on Metal-Main Rates, per contra	95,945	10	5			
Expenditure on Pipe-Water Works, per contra	107,564	4	8½			
Total amount of Expenditure to 20th May, 1825				354,551	15	1½
Balance of both Rates against the Defendants to 20th May, 1825, Debt and Interest provided for agreeably to the 15th finding of the foregoing Report				1,536	3	6½

Receipts to 20th May, 1827.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By Balance brought forward	1,536	3	6½			
Received for Metal-Main Rates	21,463	10	1			
Received for Pipe-Water Rates	23,448	2	6			
				46,447	16	1½

Expenditure.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By Interest on Debt, none, it being redeemed	0	0	0			
Expenditure on Metal-Main Works, per contra	20,183	9	3			
Expenditure on Pipe-Water Works, per contra	11,277	17	5			
				31,461	6	8
Balance of both Rates against the Defendants for two years to 20th May, 1827, agreeably to the 15th finding of the foregoing Report, of 2,816*l.* 4*s.* 4½*d.* and 12,170*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*, making				14,986	9	5½

CORPORATE PROPERTY.

Decree thereon.

The defendants took several exceptions to this Report, the chief of which was to the disallowance of the sum of 1,500*l.* a-year, claimed as for the rent of the works erected by the corporation prior to the passing of the Act 15, 16 Geo. III. c. 24. The cause was heard before the Master of the Rolls, when the several exceptions were overruled; and by the Decree made on that hearing on the 7th July, 1831, it was declared that the metal-main tax ought to have ceased on the 20th May, 1825; and it was ordered that the corporation should, within six months, pay off and discharge the sum of 74,500*l.* (the amount of the pipe-water debt then remaining due) to the holders of the securities or debentures for that sum; and the corporation were ordered to pay the relators the costs of the suit, as between solicitor and client, except as to some charges made by the information, in support of which no evidence had been given.

From this decree the corporation appealed to the House of Lords; and, shortly after the decree had been pronounced, they endeavoured, in form, to comply with its direction to pay off the debt of 74,000*l.* by a new issue of debentures on the security of the pipe-water rates; an operation which, if successful, would have made the decree practically inoperative to the relief of the citizens, being merely a substitution of a new debt, charged on the same funds, for the old one which the decree had ordered to be discharged. An information was immediately filed, in the name of the Attorney-general, to restrain the issue of such new debentures, and an injunction accordingly was granted by the Master of the Rolls.

The appeal was finally heard in the House of Lords, and a decree made on the 1st April, 1835, by which the decree of the Master of the Rolls was affirmed with costs.

The results of these proceedings are, that the metal-main tax has altogether ceased, and the debt of 74,000*l.*, which ought to have been discharged out of that tax, must now be paid by the corporation out of their general estates, and cannot be charged on the pipe-water rents; and it appears to be established that the pipe-water works are held, and the rents received, by the corporation as trustees for the public.

Pipe-water Rents; Rate and Amount thereof.

The Pipe-water Rents are now rated and collected according to the following scale, being that fixed by the statute 42 Geo. III. c. 90 (Loc. and Pers.).

	Irish Currency.
For every house paying less minister's money than 10*s.* . .	£0 10 0
„ „ „ 10*s.* and less than 15*s.*	1 5 0
„ „ „ 15*s.*, or any greater sum . . .	1 10 0

These rates are imposed on every house in a street in which a main has been laid down, whether the inhabitants take a supply of water or not.

Manufacturers, and others requiring a supply of water for other than domestic purposes, are charged annual rents, which vary from 10*s.* a-year to 12*l.*, according to circumstances and the quantity of the supply. This is regulated according to the number and dimensions of the pipes; and it is complained that the sums charged have been considerably increased of late years.

Under the 15, 16 Geo. III. c. 24, the jurisdiction of the corporation to levy the pipe-water rents was limited to the city of Dublin. The subsequent statute, 19, 20 Geo. III. c. 13, extended this power by comprising "the city of Dublin, its liberties and suburbs, and such parts of the county of Dublin as were contained within those limits." The 22d section of this latter Act recognises the title of the Earls of Meath, Lords of the manor of Thomas Court and Donore, to part of the watercourse of the river Dodder, "beginning at the place called the Tongue, which divides said watercourse between the liberty and the city of Dublin."

By the statute 28 Geo. III. c. 50, to remove all doubts as to the extent of the limits and places intended to be comprised within the districts mentioned in the former Acts, the corporation were empowered to extend their works, and lay down main-pipes in all parts of the city of Dublin, and the suburbs thereof, lying within the Circular Road, except the liberties of St. Sepulchre's, St. Thomas Court, and Donore; and the powers of the former Acts, as to the levy of rates, &c., were declared to extend to those limits. The 6th section of the Act further empowered the corporation at any time, on a petition from two-thirds of the inhabitants of any street or lane in the liberty of St. Sepulchre's, to lay down pipes and convey water thereto, and to enforce the payment on each house, in said street or lane, of the sum chargeable on every house in the city of Dublin.

The corporation are empowered by 19, 20 Geo. III. c. 13, s. 16, in cases of houses not rated for minister's money, to have them valued for pipe-water rent by sworn valuators appointed by the corporation. There appears to have been much irregularity and uncertainty in having valuations made under this power: it is now under the control of the supervisor.

There is not any limit to the period for which an arrear of pipe-water rent may be recovered; and instances of arrears of this tax for several years being enforced from the occupier which had been suffered to accrue during the occupation of former tenants, have been stated to us. The exercise of the powers of the corporation in enforcing arrears in such cases has been long a subject of just complaint; and there seems no reason for the distinction in this respect between this and other city taxes.

The corporation may enforce payment of the pipe-water rents by distress, or may cut off the supply of water. This power is given to them by the statute 19, 20 Geo. III. c. 13, s. 5.

The number of houses actually in charge for pipe-water rent was returned to us as being 12,832. It will be observed, on referring to the head of this Report relating to the new valuation, that this is much less than the number of houses comprised in that valuation, the number of the latter being 17,324. The difference is accounted for by the circumstances, that the new valuation extends to the outer line of the Circular Road, while the corporation is limited to places comprised within that road; and that every part of the city and liberties is com-

CORPORATE PROPERTY

prised in the new valuation, whereas the corporation can only levy rent in those places and streets where their mains have been laid down. The number, 12,832, of houses paying pipe-water rent are thus classed :—

Houses paying the maximum rate of 1*l.* 10*s.*	3,910
„ „ medium rate of 1*l.* 5*s.*	4,045
„ „ minimum rate of 10*s.*	4,877

making the total of the pipe-water rent as assessed 13,362*l.* 15*s.* Irish, or 12,334*l.* 17*s.* present currency.

The following are the gross receipts of pipe-water rent for the seventeen years ending June 24, 1832 :—

1816	£11,442	5	0	1825	£12,147	0	10½
1817	10,398	13	4	1826	11,437	1	2
1818	9,770	5	0	1827	11,771	4	7
1819	10,229	17	0	1828	13,036	3	0½
1820	10,387	13	0	1829	14,365	18	4½
1821	10,394	16	6	1830	13,385	7	0
1822	9,747	7	7	1831	13,384	19	8
1823	11,445	3	5	1832	13,951	14	2
1824	12,244	3	2				

These sums are in the late Irish currency.

The sums paid to the corporation by the commissioners of paving have been already stated and explained in the preceding part of this Report which relates to that Board.

Supply of Water.

The Supply of Water to the rent-payers is but partially provided from the ancient water-course. The deficiency was formerly met by water-works erected by the corporation at Island Bridge, to raise the water of the Liffey; but these works have been long abandoned, and the principal supplies of water are now furnished from the surplus waters of the Grand and Royal Canals, under agreements made between the corporation and the directors of those navigations. These agreements are for limited terms of years; of that with the Grand Canal Company, about thirty years are now unexpired; of that with the Royal Canal, about thirty-three. For this supply the corporation pays to the Grand Canal Company the sum of 12½ per cent. on the gross pipe-water revenue of the entire city, and to the Royal Canal Company the sum of 15 per cent. on the gross produce of that revenue from the supply on the north side of the Liffey. The agreements contain special provisions as to the mode and quantity of the supplies.

There is not any complete map of the pipe-water works; the execution of such a map was represented to us by the officers of the establishment as very desirable, and appears to be essential to the proper conduct and regulation of the works.

Basins.

For the purpose of removing difficulties in the purchase of grounds proper for Basins or reservoirs, which might furnish a better supply of water to the city and the liberties thereto adjoining, the lord mayor, sheriffs, city treasurer, and senior master of the works of the city for the time being, were, by the 33 Geo. III. c. 56, ss. 73—78, appointed commissioners for making basins and reservoirs for the better supply of Dublin with pipe-water, and were incorporated with powers to lay out, where and in what manner such basins and the banks and enclosures and premises appurtenant thereto, for management and preservation thereof, should be made; to purchase lands adjoining the grand canal (as the commissioners of wide streets might purchase by inquisition, &c.), to the extent of two acres, on the S.W., S.S.E., and N. sides of Dublin, and to convey over their estate to the corporation of the city of Dublin, for the use of the pipe-water works of the city and of the liberties thereto adjoining, that corporation discharging out of the pipe-water revenue the purchase-money and expenses.

By the 42 Geo. III. c. 92, ss. 20—23, 49 Geo. III. c. 80, ss. 18—20, these powers were extended for the making or enlarging of basins or reservoirs on the S., and S.W., and S.E., and N., and N.E., and N.W. sides of the city, provided that the lands for each basin, &c., should not exceed two acres.

Management and Officers.

Pipe-water Committee.

The Management of the details of the pipe-water estate, including the general superintendence of the works, and the consideration of applications for reduction and abatements, is vested in the Pipe-water Committee of the common-council, constituted as we have already described: their time of meeting is weekly, on every Monday, but they do not always meet each week.

We have already, in page 8, enumerated the officers specially connected with this establishment.

Engineer.

The functions of the Engineer are to lay out new works, and direct and superintend their execution. He attends the committee on each day of meeting. The duties of this office are not now considerable, from the complete state of the basins, mains, &c.; they were of much importance in the designing and progress of the improvements made under the Metal-main Act. The present engineer was elected in July, 1832; he was then one of the high sheriffs of the city. He was an engineer and architect by profession.

The salary of this officer is 250*l.* of the late Irish currency, with an allowance of 25*l.* for a house.

Storekeeper and Bookkeeper.

The Storekeeper is also Bookkeeper as to all matters connected with the stores and works. His principal duty, in addition to the taking charge of the stores and materials, and keeping accounts of them, is to prepare weekly bills of disbursements for wages, and other minor expenditure, the amount of which he receives from the treasurer, and pays.

CORPORATE PROPERTY.

The salary of this officer is 100*l.* of the late Irish currency, with an allowance of 25*l.* British for a house.

Supervisor of Pipe-water Revenue.

The Supervisor keeps the books and accounts of the Pipe-water Revenue; these accounts are very voluminous and laborious, there being, in fact, a separate account opened annually for every house in charge for pipe-water rent. The accounts are balanced and closed after the 24th June in each year. This officer sees that the collectors have given the securities required of them, and furnishes them with the books for collection. Each collector receives two books of receipts containing fifty in each; these books, when all the receipts are given from them, are returned to the supervisor, with a receipt from the city treasurer for the amount paid to the Bank of Ireland by the collector. The supervisor ascertains the accuracy of the collector's payments, by comparing this receipt with the aggregate of the sums appearing on the collection books to have been received, deducting from the latter the per-centage allowed on the sum collected; and by the same documents his office forms a check on the treasurer's accounts. The supervisor also keeps books of account for each of the six districts of collection into which the city is divided; and a duplicate book is kept for his district by each collector. There are some minor details of business performed by this officer, but he does not keep any accounts of the expenditure of the pipe-water revenue. The accounts of this officer appeared to be kept with great care and scrupulous accuracy; they show for every house supplied with pipe-water the charges on it, abatements and payments, and the arrears due; and the present officer stated to us, that he could furnish for twenty or thirty years, if required, the account of any particular house within the city. In a few instances, during our inquiry, reference to these accounts became necessary for some years back, and the required information was promptly supplied.

This officer is also accountant to the corporation; his salary is 300*l.*

Overseer.

There were formerly two Overseers of the works, one for the north, the other for the south side of the city; there is now but one. The business of this officer has diminished by the completion of the works. His duties are to superintend the laying down and keeping in repair the mains and pipes through the city, to obtain permission from the Paving Board to open the streets for those purposes, and to see all works properly executed under the directions of the engineer.

His salary is 120*l.* of the late Irish currency, and he has an annual allowance of 25*l.* of the present currency for a house.

Inspector of Pipe-water Collectors.

The office of Inspector of Pipe-water Collectors is a new office, instituted about the year 1825, upon the death of the late supervisor. There was at that period a large arrear of pipe-water rent due, and it was considered expedient to appoint some person to see to its being got in. Accordingly this office was instituted, and a member of the common-council elected to it, at a salary of 200*l.* of the late Irish currency. It is alleged that the office was designed to be merely temporary; as the gentleman appointed was not required to vacate his seat as a member of the common-council, according to the regular course, in case of any member of that body appointed to an office under the corporation. The office and the salary are still continued. The duties appear to consist chiefly in the examination of memorials preferred to the committee for remission or abatement of pipe-water rent, and reporting to the committee thereon, and in reporting on any complaints made against the collectors.

It was stated by this officer, and by the supervisor, that their official duties so exclusively engaged their time, that they could not attend to any other business. It was, however, admitted by both, that they attended occasionally on valuation juries, a duty which it appeared in some weeks had occupied five days, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock each day.

The salary of the inspector of pipe-water collectors is 200*l.* of the late currency.

Collectors.

The functions of the Collectors of pipe-water rent are implied in the title of their office. They are remunerated by a per-centage of 5*l.* per cent. on the collections. All the collectors are stated to be freemen.

Inspector of Turncocks.

The duties of the Inspector of Turncocks are to attend to and redress all complaints of defects or irregularity in the supplies of water to individuals, and to see that the persons employed in opening and closing the cocks attached to the mains perform that duty. These persons are called turncocks; the regular number of them is six.

The salary of the inspector of turncocks is 110*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* He is provided with apartments in the City Assembly House, and has an allowance of coals.

Expenditure, Heads of.

The Expenditure of the pipe-water revenue is classed in the city treasurer's accounts under the following heads:—

1. Rent and taxes.
2. Salaries.
3. Casual expenses and tradesmen's bills.
4. Weekly payments to the commissioners of paving.
5. Weekly payments made by the storekeeper.

The interest of the pipe-water debenture is, under the decrees in the metal-main suit already stated, a charge on the general estates of the corporation.

First.—Rent and Taxes.

The principal Rent paid by the pipe-water establishment is a sum of 100*l.* of the late currency, charged by the corporation for a proportion of the rent of the City Assembly House, where the business of the pipe-water committee has for some years been conducted; the entire rent paid by the corporation for this holding is 150*l.* a-year. We have noticed the payment of 50*l.* a-year by the lord mayor for the rent of the Court of Conscience, which is also part of the holding, and the corporation, therefore, has such parts of the building as they require for civic purposes rent-free.

The business of the pipe-water establishment was formerly conducted in a separate building, for which they paid the rent of 100*l.*; the change was made in the year 1810.

The other rents paid out of the pipe-water revenue are,—

CORPORATE PROPERTY.

	£.	s.	d.
For the City Basin	25	17	0
Basin Lane	9	2	4

The taxes are those of the City Assembly House, which are charged by the corporation to the pipe-water account.

The Salaries are those of the officers we have mentioned, and a salary of 500*l.* a-year, of the late currency, charged to this account for the lord mayor, as chairman of the pipe-water committee, and of 300*l.*, of the present currency, to the city treasurer. *Second.*—Salaries.

The head of Casual Expenses comprises the cost of materials for the works, printing, fees on valuations of houses, and costs. The costs paid to the relators in the metal-main cause and the costs of the corporation in that suit have been charged to this account; improperly, it would seem, as the final decree in that cause has established that the pipe-water revenues are not chargeable with the debt, which has remained undischarged, in consequence of the misapplication of the proper funds by the corporation. Those costs therefore should, we apprehend, be more properly charged to the corporate estate. *Third.*—Casual Expenses and Tradesmen's Bills.

The Weekly Payments to the Commissioners of Paving are incidental to the laying down and repair of the mains; being for the expenses of breaking up and replacing the pavement on those occasions. They vary considerably; the average taken for a year appears to be about 3*l.* 5*s.* per week. The expense of laying down a pipe from the main pipes is defrayed by the occupier of the house to which it is laid; it varies between 2*l.* and 3*l.* *Fourth.*—Weekly Payments to the Commissioners of Paving.

The weekly Payments by the Storekeeper average about 26*l.* per week. They are for salaries and wages of turncocks, and other inferior officers and labourers employed in the works. *Fifth.*—Payments by the Storekeeper.

The interest of the pipe-water debentures is not now chargeable to this revenue; and the only other Charges, besides those enumerated under the foregoing heads, are the per-centages paid to the Grand and Royal Canal Companies. Other Charges.

Assuming, what seems conclusively established by the decree of the House of Lords, that the corporation are only trustees of the pipe-water works and revenue for the public, it would seem to us that considerable Reduction might be made in the Rates at which the water could be supplied to the citizens. The following is a view of the net revenue and specific charges in this department for the year 1832, as we find them in the city treasurer's accounts:— Possible Reduction of the Rates.

Received.	£.	s.	d.
From Collectors . . .	12,116	4	0
From Commissioners of Paving	300	0	0
From Commissioners for Fountains . . .	138	9	2½
	12,554	13	2½

Paid.	£.	s.	d.
Rents and Taxes	165	7	8
Salaries	2,081	17	8
Casual Expenses and Tradesmen's Bills (exclusive of Costs of Metal-main Cause)	431	8	1
To Commissioners of Paving	169	10	2
Per Storekeeper	1,376	19	10
Balance mixed up in the other Accounts of the Corporation	8,329	9	9½
	12,554	13	2½

The balance of the account for 1833, on a similar calculation, is 8,751*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*

Thus it appears, that, without making any allowance for the reduction of expenditure in salaries and otherwise, about two-thirds of the entire receipts are a clear profit over the actual expenditure; and that the citizens of Dublin might be supplied, as they are at present, with water, at one-third of the rates now collected, or, on the present number of houses in charge, at an average of about 7*s.* per house. A witness, examined before us, calculated the possible reduction to an average of 5*s.*; but his calculation was founded on the number of houses comprised in the new valuation.

The revenues of the corporation from rents, &c. and the pipe-water rents are consolidated in the treasurer's annual accounts, made up to the 28th September in each year; this consolidation has been made by authority of an Act of Assembly of the 25th August, 1828. The following are copies of these consolidated accounts for the five years ending September 28, 1834. General City Accounts.

CORPORATE PROPERTY.

ALDERMAN SIR JOHN KINGSTON JAMES, BART., IN ACCOUNT WITH

Dr.

Commencing 29th September, 1829,

	£.	s.	d.
To Amount borrowed from Sir John Kingston James, Bart., for the payment of interest, &c. £6,000 0 0			
Net amount of rents and arrears received, from 29th September, 1829, to 28th September, 1830	14,160	11	2
Cash received, redemption rent, ancient revenue, Nos. 18 and 19 £10 0 0			
Ditto ditto ditto No. 181 15 0 0	25	0	0
Amount of capon money 102 9 9			
„ receiver's fees 178 10 11½			
„ minister's money 60 18 2½			
„ church cess 30 19 6	372	18	5
Slippage and anchorage	1,406	12	4
Freemen's fines, as returned by Messrs. Greene and Archer, town clerks, to April, 1830	81	15	0
Received from the Right Hon. Jacob West, Lord Mayor, for rent of Court of Conscience, ending September, 1831	46	3	1
Received from collectors on pipe-water account	11,514	17	9
Ditto ditto metal-main account	825	17	7
Ditto Commissioners of Paving, &c. being per-centage on watering the streets	185	17	8½
Ditto ditto, for water supplied from fountains	138	9	2½
Ditto ditto, for repair of injury done to works in Cole's Lane	9	18	3
Balance due Sir John Kingston James, Bart., City Treasurer, on 28th Sept. 1830	2,217	5	10
£	30,985	6	4

Commencing 29th September, 1830,

	£.	s.	d.
To Amount borrowed from Sir John Kingston James, Bart., for the payment of interest, &c. £6,000 0 0			
Net amount of rent and arrears received, from 29th September, 1830, to 28th September, 1831	13,933	7	3
Cash received on account of ancient revenue, No. 58 ejected	50	0	0
Amount of capon money £90 16 3			
„ receiver's fees 182 0 2			
„ minister's money 43 18 1			
„ church cess. 21 12 1½	338	6	8
Slippage and anchorage	1,248	1	10
Cash from the Right Hon. Sir Robert Harly, Bart., Lord Mayor, for rent of the Court of Conscience	46	3	1
Received from collectors on pipe-water account	12,556	14	1
Ditto ditto metal-main ditto	214	5	1
Ditto Commissioners of Paving, being per-centage on watering the streets	332	6	11
Ditto ditto for water supplied to fountains	207	13	9½
Ditto ditto of Wide Streets, being valuation of property in Wine-Tavern Street	688	12	4
Balance due Sir John Kingston James, Bart., City Treasurer, on 28th Sept. 1831	1,949	0	11
£	31,564	11	11½

Commencing 29th September, 1831,

	£.	s.	d.
To Amount borrowed from Sir John Kingston James, Bart., for the payment of interest, &c. £6,000 0 0			
Net amount of rent and arrears received, from 29th September, 1831, to 28th September, 1832	13,902	2	5½
Amount of capon money £92 2 3			
„ receiver's fees 208 10 9			
„ minister's money 64 11 10½			
„ church cess 32 15 7½	398	0	6
Slippage and anchorage 1,421 9 3			
Cash received from Alderman Tyndall, for repairs of Marshalsea 15 0 0	1,436	9	3
Casual revenue	598	0	8
Freemen's fines, as returned by Messrs. Greene and Archer, to September, 1832 £33 0 0			
Sessions' fines, ditto, to August, 1832 28 0 0	61	0	0
Cash received from Right Hon. Sir T. Whelan, Lord Mayor, for rent of the Court of Conscience	46	3	1
Sundry rents received as for the last year	496	8	1
Cash received from J. Smith, A. Rev. 239, a fine on reversionary lease £30 0 0			
Ditto ditto T. Walker, All Hallows, 118, ditto 100 0 0	130	0	0
Ditto ditto from collectors, on pipe-water account, including £3. 1*s.* 9*d.* from Mr. Sherrard	12,116	4	0
Cash received from Commissioners of Paving, being per-centage for watering the streets, to 5th April, 1832	300	0	0
Cash received from ditto, for water supplied to fountains, to 25th March, 1832	138	9	2½
Balance due Treasurer, 28th September, 1832	4,012	3	0
£	33,635	0	3

THE HONOURABLE THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

and ending 28th September, 1830. *Cr.*

	£.	s.	d.
By Balance due Sir John Kingston James, Bart., per last auditor's report	502	1	6½
Cash paid to the Lord Mayor for capons	102	9	9
Amount returned by Messrs. Greene and Archer, as paid by them, to April, 1830	33	17	9
Cash paid interest and tontine	10,960	16	0
Ditto on account of slippage and anchorage	1,592	8	10½
Ditto rents and taxes	397	12	7½
Ditto salaries, city officers	1,330	7	3
Ditto casual expenses and tradesmen's bills	2,157	2	9
Ditto interest on pipe water debentures	4,195	16	6
Ditto rents and taxes, pipe water account	171	0	7
Ditto salaries ditto	2,396	2	3
Ditto casual expenses and tradesmen's bills, pipe water account	2,746	11	2½
Ditto commissioners of paving, weekly bills	200	12	2
Ditto storekeeper's weekly bills, pipe water	836	19	9
Ditto Mr. Wood's balance of works at James's-street basin	864	15	5
Ditto Grand Canal Company, 12½ per cent. on gross revenue, to 24th June, 1829	1,657	12	1
Ditto Royal Canal Company, 15 per cent. on north side, to 24th June, 1829	838	19	10
£	30,985	6	4

and ending 28th September, 1831.

	£.	s.	d.
By Balance due Sir John Kingston James, Bart., per last auditor's report	2,217	5	10
Cash paid Lord Mayor for capons	90	16	3½
Ditto interest and tontine	11,426	14	9
Ditto slippage and anchorage	1,248	1	10
Ditto for two city debentures; Nos. 783 and 1325, leaving £566. 18*s.* 10*d.* in favour of liquidation account	156	6	8
Ditto rents and taxes on city account	375	2	5
Ditto salaries, city officers	1,144	1	7½
Ditto casual expenses and tradesmen's bills	2,330	19	10
Ditto interest on pipe water debentures	4,154	5	4
Ditto rents and taxes, pipe water account	165	9	6
Ditto salaries ditto	1,769	2	1
Ditto casual expenses ditto	1,640	3	8
Ditto Commissioners of Paving, weekly bills	123	19	5½
Ditto storekeeper's ditto	741	13	11
Ditto Grand Canal, 12½ per cent on gross revenue to 24th June, 1830	1,544	9	3
Ditto ditto on watering streets, to 5th April, 1831	41	10	11
Ditto Royal Canal, 15 per cent. on north side, to 24th June, 1830	787	15	10
Ditto ditto 15 per cent. on watering tax, to 5th April, 1831	25	8	6
Ditto interest on deferred warrants, due 31st December, 1831	278	6	3
Ditto principal and interest on deferred warrants, payable 31st December, 1831	1,302	18	0
£	31,564	11	11½

and ending 28th September, 1832.

	£.	s.	d.
By Balance due Sir John Kingston James, Bart., per last auditor's report	1,949	0	11
Cash paid Right Hon. Sir T. Whelan, Lord Mayor, for capons	92	2	3
Ditto interest and tontine	10,868	11	2
Ditto slippage and anchorage	1,436	9	3
Ditto for city debentures, Nos. 716, 781, 2072, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, and 2185, leaving in favour of liquidation account £63. 18*s.* 6*d.*	623	0	4
Ditto rent and taxes, city account	391	15	3
Ditto salaries ditto	1,061	18	7½
Ditto Messrs. Greene and Archer, on account of sundries, as per Act of Assembly	61	0	0
Ditto casual expenses and tradesmen's bills	1,560	2	1
Ditto interest on deferred warrants, due 31st December, 1831	264	7	5
Ditto principal and interest on ditto	1,218	2	6
Ditto interest on pipe water debentures, &c.	3,103	13	1½
Ditto rents and taxes, pipe water account	165	7	8
Ditto salaries ditto	2,081	17	8
Ditto casual expenses and tradesmen's bills	4,879	2	4
Ditto Commissioners of Paving, weekly bills	169	10	2
Ditto Storekeeper's ditto	1,376	19	10
Ditto Grand Canal, 12½ per cent. on gross revenue, to 24th June, 1831	1,544	8	5
Ditto Royal Canal, 15 per cent. on north side	787	11	3
£	33,635	0	3

ALDERMAN SIR JOHN KINGSTON JAMES, BART., IN ACCOUNT WITH THE

Dr.

Commencing 29th September, 1832,

	£.	s.	d.
To Amount hitherto borrowed from Sir John Kingston James, Bart., for payment of interest	6,000	0	0
Nett amount of rents and arrears	13,360	5	9
Amount of capon money £89 13 1			
„ receiver's fees 184 0 10½			
„ ministers' money 39 10 9½			
„ church cess 20 0 7			
	333	5	4
Slippage and anchorage 1,344 11 2			
Cash received from Sir E. Nugent, for Marshalsea 15 0 0			
	1,359	11	2
Sundry rents, as and for last year	438	13	2
Casual revenue	10,102	2	11
Cash from Lord Mayor (Archer), for Rent of Court of Conscience	46	3	1
Ditto collectors on pipe water account	11,188	1	0
Ditto Commissioners of Paving, per-centage on watering, to 5th April, 1833	300	0	0
Ditto ditto for supply to fountains, to March, 1833	138	9	2½
£	43,266	11	7½

Commencing 29th September, 1833,

	£.	s.	d.
To Balance due by Sir John Kingston James, Bart., treasurer, 28th September, 1833	5,268	16	10½
Net amount of rent and arrears	13,502	7	5½
Amount of capon money £90 3 11			
„ receiver's fees 183 11 6			
„ ministers' money 33 12 7			
„ church cess 17 1 5			
	324	9	5
Slippage and anchorage 1,262 4 4			
Cash from Alderman Montgomery, for Marshalsea 15 0 0			
	1,277	4	4
Sundry rents received as and for the last year	551	19	1
Casual revenue	5,000	0	0
Cash from Right Hon. Sir George Whiteford, Lord Mayor, for rent of the Court of Conscience, to September, 1835	46	3	1
Ditto from collectors on pipe water account	11,937	3	9
Ditto from the Commissioners of Paving, &c., per centage on water supplied to streets, to 5th April, 1834	300	0	0
Ditto for supply to fountains, to 25th March, 1834	138	9	2½
£	38,346	13	2½

HONOURABLE THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN—continued.

and ending 28th September, 1833. *Cr.*

	£.	s.	d.
By Balance due Sir John Kingston James, Bart., per last auditor's report	4,012	3	0
Cash paid Lord Mayor (Archer) for capons	89	13	1
Ditto interest and tontine, city account	10,949	14	3½
Ditto one year's interest on Powel's legacy	36	18	6
Ditto slippage and anchorage	1,354	11	2
Ditto repayment of sum borrowed from Treasurer	6,000	0	0
Ditto rent and taxes, city account	438	7	7½
Ditto salaries	1,892	7	0½
Ditto casual and law expenses	3,179	5	4½
Ditto principal and interest on deferred warrants, due 31st December, 1832	1,734	4	10
Ditto interest on ditto	258	16	2
Ditto ditto on pipe water debentures	1,939	6	1½
Ditto rents and taxes, pipe water account	169	8	6½
Ditto salaries, ditto	1,169	6	0
Ditto casual and law expenses, ditto	1,314	18	4
Ditto Commissioners of Paving, weekly bills	190	1	1
Ditto Storekeeper's ditto	836	9	1
Ditto Grand Canal, 12½ per cent. on gross revenue, to 24th June, 1832	1,609	16	3
Ditto Royal ditto, 15 per cent. on north side, to 24th June, 1832	822	8	3
Balance due on this account, including £73. 18*s*. 6*d*. in favour of liquidation account	5,268	16	10½
£	43,266	11	7½

and ending 28th September, 1834.

By Cash paid Right Hon. Sir George Whiteford, Lord Mayor, for capon money	90	3	11
Ditto interest and tontine	11,122	8	6½
Ditto one year's interest on Powel's Legacy	36	18	6
Ditto slippage and anchorage	1,272	4	4
Ditto rents and taxes	448	12	2
Ditto salaries	2,182	4	5
Ditto casual and law expenses	4,613	13	9½
Ditto principal and interest on deferred warrants, due 31st December, 1833	1,484	11	9
Ditto interest on ditto	232	1	3
Ditto ditto on pipe water debentures	1,600	16	0½
Ditto rents and taxes, pipe water account	190	1	2
Ditto salaries ditto	2,850	4	3
Ditto casual and law expenses ditto	488	15	3
Ditto Commissioners of Paving, weekly bills	142	8	7
Ditto Pipe water Storekeeper's ditto	929	0	10
Ditto Grand Canal, 12½ per cent. on gross revenue, to June, 1833	1,564	19	2
Ditto per centage on watering streets, to 5th April, 1833	96	8	10
Ditto Royal Canal, 15 per cent. on north side, to 24th June, 1833	801	8	10
Ditto per-centage on watering streets, to 5th April, 1833	60	3	0
By Balance in hand, including £73. 18*s*. 6*d*. on liquidation account	8,139	8	7
£	38,346	13	2½

CORPORATE PROPERTY.

The balance in the treasurer's hands on this last account considerably exceeds the amount of the security given by that officer.

It is obvious, from inspection of these accounts, that in the last five years the expenditure of the corporation has exceeded the income, and has rendered it necessary to issue a considerable portion of the debentures provided for by the second deed of trust. The balance stated to be in hand in September 1834 must, in fact, be considered as merely signifying so much of these debentures or of the proceeds of them. Had the debentures not been issued, the corporation would have been, on all the payments entered on the credit side of these accounts, indebted to the treasurer in the sum of £8,860. 11*s*. 5*d*.

The deferred warrants mentioned in the accounts constitute a portion of the debts of the corporation; they are orders on the treasurer for payment of sums due to their officers at specific dates, more or less remote.

Accounts, how kept.

The Accounts of the corporate estate and pipe water revenue are kept by the city treasurer and the accountant, and are annually audited by a committee of the common-council, after which they are printed and distributed to the members of that body. They are not published in the newspapers or generally circulated among the freemen.

The present system adopted in keeping the accounts is founded on a report of the Finance Committee made in August 1828, and appears well calculated, in the hands of efficient officers, to secure accuracy in the accounts, and prevent misapplication of the corporate funds.

That report recommended certain rules and regulations for the future government of the treasurer's department, which were accordingly adopted by the common-council, and are now observed by that officer. The principal regulations are,

That the accountant of the pipe water establishment is to be likewise the accountant for all the other revenue belonging to the corporation.

That he should check the treasurer's accounts, and show that all moneys received on the corporation account are regularly lodged to their credit in the Bank of Ireland; that no money is drawn from their account except for corporate purposes, and previously sanctioned by acts of assembly; and that the balance to their credit in the Bank of Ireland, at all times, agrees with the balance chargeable against the treasurer.

That he should keep a book whereby the corporation should be at all times enabled to see the disposable balance in the hands of the treasurer, the funds likely to be shortly available, and the demands that exist against the said balance and funds.

The remaining regulations are more minute; they relate to the particular accounts to be furnished by the treasurer and accountant to the corporation, and to the mode of keeping and balancing the accounts weekly by those respective officers, and the distribution of receipts to the collectors.

We have not had evidence of the detection of any defalcation or error in the treasurer's accounts since the failure of the treasurer in the year 1814.

PATRONAGE.

In the inquisition finding the possessions of the dissolved monastery of Allhallows, which were granted to the city, several ecclesiastical rights of presentation are found to have been in the gift of that religious house. At present the only livings known to be in the gift of the corporation are those of Rathdrum, in the county of Wicklow; Taghadoe, in the county of Kildare; Rathmacnee, in the county of Wexford; and Drumcondra, in the county of Dublin. The following are the ecclesiastical possessions found by the inquisition to have belonged to the monastery, and to have been granted by the letters patent of Henry VIII. to the corporation:—

The rectories of Ballycullan; Clogheranhide; St. George, Dublin; Clontorke; the grange of Baldowill (Baldoyle); of the Holy Saviour, in Glandelagh; Rathdromin and Killagh, with the appurtenances, in the county of Dublin; the rectory of Taghdow, in the county of Kildare; the rectory of Rathmary, with the appurtenances, in the county of Wexford; and the rectory of Rathbarry, with the appurtenances, in the county of Cork.

The next presentation to the living of Rathdrum was sold by the corporation some years since for £3,000. The present incumbent was presented under that purchase.

Mansion House.

The Mansion House is a considerable building, the property of the corporation, appropriated to the residence of the lord mayor during his year of office. It is kept in repair and furnished out of the fund called the Junior Aldermen's Fund, already alluded to in our account of the election of aldermen: the taxes imposed on it are defrayed by the corporation.

Incorporated Guilds. Manorial Jurisdictions.

We subjoin in an Appendix two separate Reports; the first on the several incorporated Guilds of the city; the second on the adjacent Manorial Jurisdictions.

APPENDIX.

Appendix I.

GUILDS.

1. There are in the city of Dublin twenty-five minor Corporations or Guilds, which, although connected with the corporation at large, are constituted by distinct charters, and governed by officers of their own appointment. In the following list, these corporations are enumerated in the order of precedence of their representatives in the common-council of the corporation at large:— Guilds. Order of.

1. Merchants or Guild of the Holy Trinity.
2. Tailors, or Guild of St. John Baptist.
3. Smiths, or Guild of St. Loy.
4. Barber-Surgeons, or Guild of St. Mary Magdalen.
5. Bakers, or Guild of St. Anne.
6. Butchers, or Guild of the Virgin Mary.
7. Carpenters, Millers, Masons and Tylers, or Guild of the fraternity of the blessed Virgin Mary, of the house of St. Thomas the Martyr.
8. Shoemakers, or Guild of the blessed Virgin Mary.
9. Saddlers, Upholders, Coach and Coach-Harness Makers, &c., or Guild of the blessed Virgin Mary.
10. Cooks, or Guild of St. James the Apostle.
11. Tanners.
12. Tallow Chandlers, or Guild of St. George.
13. Glovers and Skinners, or Guild of St. Mary.
14. Weavers, or Guild of St. Philip and James.
15. Shearmen and Dyers, or Guild of St. Nicholas.
16. Goldsmiths, or Guild of All Saints.
17. Coopers, or Guild of St. Patrick's near Dublin.
18. Felt Makers.
19. Cutlers, Painters, Paper Stainers, and Stationers, or Guild of St. Luke the Evangelist.
20. Bricklayers and Plasterers, or Guild of St. Bartholomew.
21. Hosiers, or Guild of St. George.
22. Curriers.
23. Brewers and Malsters, or Guild of St. Andrew.
24. Joiners, Coylers, and Wainscotters.
25. Apothecaries.

First in importance, as in station, is the Guild of Merchants. It is a very ancient guild, and by some of its officers is supposed to have existed by prescription. The earliest known Charter relating to it is one of King Henry VI., and bears date the 30th day of June, in the 29th year of his reign (A.D. 1451). This charter ordained that certain persons therein mentioned should be "a Fraternity or Guild of the Art of Merchants of the City of Dublin," by the name of "the Masters and Wardens of the Fraternity or Guild of the Holy Trinity of Dublin." It empowered the brethren to elect, in every year, two masters and two wardens from amongst themselves, to have the government and supervision of the guild, and the guardianship of its property. It further ordained "that no foreigner should buy in retail, or in gross, within the said city, or within the suburbs or franchises of the same, any merchandise, except from the merchants of the city, dwelling within the city or its suburbs; and it enabled the masters and wardens, on conviction, to commit, under the common seal of the guild, to the city prison, such foreigners as should be found offending, to be detained there until delivered by the warrant of the masters and wardens. Guild of Merchants. Charters. 29 Hen. VI. 30th June.

Queen Elizabeth, by a charter bearing date the 14th day of October, in the 19th year of her reign, (A.D. 1577,) inspected and confirmed the foregoing charter, and granted that the guild might be "one body corporate, and one perpetual community of itself for ever, by the name of the Masters, Wardens, Brethren, and Sisters of the Fraternity or Guild of the Holy Trinity, Dublin," and conferred upon the guild the power of purchasing lands, licence for putting lands into mortmain being first thereunto had. It ordained that the members of the guild only should have the power of buying and selling in gross, or by retail, all and singular merchandise whatsoever (all manner of victuals only excepted) which in future might happen to be brought into the city, suburbs, liberties, or franchises of the city of Dublin, or into the limits, bounds, circuit, or precincts of any of them, as well by sea, as by land; and that no foreigner, stranger merchant, or any other person or persons whosoever, who were not or should not be elected, or admitted into the same fraternity or guild, might buy or sell, or offer to be sold, any merchandise (except as before excepted), in gross or by retail, within the city or its suburbs, franchises or liberties, or within the circuit, ambit or precinct of the cathedral churches of St. Patrick of Dublin, or nigh Dublin, or within the place or places commonly called "the Bishop's Glebe," or within the circuit, ambit or precinct of the cathedral church of the Holy Trinity within the said city of Dublin, commonly called "Christe's Church," or within the ambit or precinct of St. Sepulchre, or of the abbey of St. Mary the Virgin, or of the abbey called 19 Eliz. 14th October.

GUILDS.

"Thomas Court," or within any other places, glebes, glebe lands, farms or other places whatsoever, situate, lying or being, within the ambit, limits, circuit or precincts of the said city, or of the liberties or franchises of the same, except from or to a merchant or merchants of the same fraternity or guild, under pain of forfeiture of all and singular the merchandise otherwise bought, or sold, or put to sale, or offered to be sold.

It ordained that all merchant strangers and other persons whosoever, who were not elected or admitted into the guild, from time to time, should carry all their merchandise whatsoever (except as before excepted), brought within the city, or its suburbs, liberties, or franchises, whether by sea or by land, to a place within the city, called the "Common Hawle" of the same city, or to some other convenient place or places within the said city, or the suburbs, franchises, or liberties thereof, which the masters and wardens of the fraternity or guild aforesaid should appoint, under pain of forfeiture of all and singular the merchandise put in other places; and in the aforesaid place called the "Common Hawle," or in some other place for depositing merchandise appointed by the masters and wardens of the guild only, and not elsewhere, under pain of forfeiting the merchandise, that said foreigners, merchant strangers, and all other persons not admitted, or elected, should sell their merchandise; and in the same place or places where those merchandises were so deposited, from time to time, they should remain, be kept, and exposed to be sold, and not elsewhere within the city, the liberties, or franchises of the same, or within any of the place or places, limits, ambits, or precincts aforesaid; nor should such merchandise be carried away from the same place or places within the space of forty days, without the special licence of the masters, wardens, and their successors for the time being, in writing, thereunto first had and obtained, under pain of forfeiture of all the merchandise conveyed or carried away without such licence. It gave to the masters and wardens and their successors power to search, and to appoint officers to search, within the city and its franchises, whether foreigners, merchant strangers, or any other persons not admitted to the fraternity, should have done, or procured others to do, with any merchandise otherwise than in the said clauses, grants, and prohibitions, is specified, and prescribed to be done; and if by such search they should find any merchandise bought, or sold, or put in other places, or in any manner used contrary or otherwise than as aforesaid, that then it might be lawful for them to seize and retain the same to the use of the guild. It gave to the masters, wardens, brethren, and sisters the power of making laws and ordinances for the government of the guild. It empowered the guild for any offences perpetrated within the limits aforesaid by any foreigner, merchant stranger, or any other person whomsoever, not elected or admitted into the guild, against any clause in this charter, or against any other privileges used by the guild, to inflict punishment by fine, bodily imprisonment, or otherwise, without let or impediment of the Queen, her heirs and successors, or her or their justices, sheriffs, bailiffs, or other officers or ministers whomsoever; and it gave to the guild the amount of all fines and forfeitures to be expended for the use of the fraternity.

This charter was some years ago discovered, amongst those of the city of Dublin, in the record room belonging to the corporation at large. It was restored to the guild, and is now, together with some ancient journals and other documents, in a depository belonging to the guild, and in the charge of its officers.

Assemblies.

The stated days of meeting for the despatch of the ordinary business of the guild, are, the Mondays previous to the quarterly assemblies of the corporation of the city; and extraordinary meetings, termed "Post Halls," are held as often as it is supposed that occasion requires. The latter are convened by the master or by requisition, subscribed by not fewer than forty free brothers, and the purpose for which the meeting is required is specified in the notice, and no other business is transacted at it. At the quarterly meetings freemen are admitted, reports of committees received, and the affairs of the guild regulated. Matters relating to commerce are seldom discussed, while political questions are frequently entertained.

There is also an annual meeting, on the first Monday after Michaelmas-day, for the election of masters and wardens; and in every third year there is a meeting, in the month of November, for the election of persons to represent the guild in the common-council, in obedience to the precept of the lord mayor of the city; the day is fixed by the senior master of the guild.

Constitution.

This guild consists of two masters, two wardens, and brethren and sisters, without restriction as to number. There are also two clerks, a beadle, and a chaplain.

Masters and Wardens, how elected.

The Masters and Wardens are annually elected, by the body at large, on the first Monday after the 29th of September, and are sworn into office at the succeeding Michaelmas quarterly assembly. There is a rule entered on the journals, that no person shall be elected master or warden unless he first became free in this and not in any other guild. There have, however, been some deviations from this regulation. The junior master is usually elected senior master; and the senior warden junior master. When there is a contest, the election is by ballot.

Duties of.

The senior master presides at all assemblies of the body, and acts as treasurer of the guild. He accounts, on quitting office, and his accounts are audited by a committee appointed for the purpose.

The junior master and the wardens perform little duty; they are stated to be assistants of the senior master.

Privileges of.

The senior master is *ex officio* a trustee of the Royal Exchange, and a governor of the Hibernian Marine School. He also claims to be a governor of the Blue Coat Hospital, and was recognized and acted as such until very recently, but his right to do so is now disputed. He also exercised the privilege of putting one boy into the Blue Coat Hospital, provided a vacancy occurred during his year of office, and the guild paid 20*l.* annually to the mathematical master of the school of the hospital. This payment has been discontinued, and the master is no longer permitted to send a boy to that establishment. The senior master has the power of recommending one person to his freedom in the guild.

GUILDS.

Neither masters nor wardens are now in receipt of any Salaries or emoluments. The senior master formerly received a salary of 30 guineas a year, and was paid 4 guineas "for gloves;" and the wardens received 2 guineas each, also, "for gloves." These payments have been discontinued. The senior master also received a fee of 12 guineas on the election of each coal-meter. Salaries.

Admissions to Freedom occur only at the quarterly assemblies. There are Two Classes of Free Brethren, namely, those admitted as of right, and persons admitted by grace especial. Freedom. Two Classes of Freemen.

Admissions as of Right are consequent upon birth, marriage, and servitude. Admission by Right.

The right of admission by birth is in practice in this guild confined to sons born subsequently to their fathers' admission to the freedom of the guild, that by marriage seems to be extended to the husbands of all the daughters of a free brother, and the right by service is restricted to those who have served under indenture to a free brother. The general rule is, that the apprenticeship should be of seven years, but persons are sometimes admitted after a service of only five.

The Fees at present payable on admission "as of right," that is, by birth, marriage and servitude, are— Fees and Stamp Duty.

	£	s.	d.
Fine to the guild	2	0	0
Fee to the clerk	1	0	0
Fee to the beadle	0	3	6
	£3	3	6
Stamp-duty	1	0	0
	£4	3	6
And, on admission by "grace especial," additional stamp-duty	2	0	0
	£6	3	6

There is added, in the case of admission by virtue of servitude, 13*s.* 4*d.* for enrolling the indenture of apprenticeship, if this has been done; or 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in the event of the indenture not having been enrolled. Until about ten years ago, a further fee of 4*l.* was taken on admission.

There are at present about 900 brethren and one sister of the guild; the majority are not connected with commerce, and cannot be truly described as "merchants." This is the obvious consequence of the present modes of admission, the right of sons and sons-in-law of freemen to be admitted without reference to their being engaged in mercantile pursuits, necessarily introducing into the guild a number of persons wholly unconnected with trade. Number of Freemen.

Persons are also elected "by grace," without any professional qualification; so that those admitted in consequence of service are the only persons necessarily connected with trade, or belonging to the class of which it was plainly intended that the guild should be exclusively composed. Even in cases of admission by service, persons frequently obtain their freedom in consequence of apprenticeship, who have for years abandoned all mercantile pursuits, and are not "merchants" at the time of their admissions.

In the Oath taken on admission the following passage occurs: "You shall take no apprentice, "but if he be *free born; that is to say, no bondsman's son,* and for no less term than seven "years. Within the first year you shall cause him to be enrolled; and at his term's end, you "shall make him free of the city, if he have well and truly served you." The general interpretation put upon this oath is, that by persons "not free born," are meant Roman Catholics, and that this passage of the oath interdicts the taking of an apprentice of the Roman Catholic persuasion. Oath.

Eleven Roman Catholics obtained the freedom of this guild shortly after the relaxation of the penal code in 1793, but none have since been admitted, although applications have been made. Roman Catholic merchants are probably deterred from applying for their freedom, by a conviction that their applications would not be successful. There are many Roman Catholic merchants of high respectability in the city of Dublin. The vast majority of the leading Dublin merchants are not members of the guild. It is generally understood that not only Roman Catholics, but also Protestants, professing political opinions at variance with those of the corporation, have been, and are, studiously excluded. Exclusion of Roman Catholics.

Admission to the freedom of this or any other guild is not in practice allowed to confer the right to freedom of the city at large; it is merely recognized as affording a claim to such admission. The course of the application for admission to the city at large, and the proceedings thereon, have been already detailed.

Unless admitted as a freeman of the city at large, a brother of the guild is not permitted to vote at the election of representatives to serve in the common-council; but he exercises all the other privileges of a freeman of the guild.

These privileges are now confined to eligibility to its offices, and a right of attending at its meetings, and acting in the detail of the business of the corporation. The charter privileges of exclusive trading have long been obsolete. Privileges.

Admissions were formerly much more numerous than they have been of latter years. Applications for admission were commonly made to a considerable extent, immediately before the holding of elections for members to represent the guild in the common-council, or the city in Parliament.

The Clerks and the Beadle are elected by the body at large, to serve during good behaviour. The clerks have a salary of 46*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* a year, besides fees on the admission of freemen. They attend and enter the proceedings at the assemblies of the guild. Clerks and Beadle, how elected. Salaries and duties of.

GUILDS.

The Beadle receives a salary and allowances amounting together to 36*l.* 18*s.* 5½*d.* annually; and he has, besides, apartments in the hall, free of rent. The principal duty of the beadle is to serve summonses for, and attend at meetings of the body.

Chaplain. A Chaplain is appointed to the guild, whose sole duty is to preach an annual sermon on Trinity Eve, for which he receives a yearly sum of 2*l.* 10*s.*

Representatives in the Common Council. This guild sends thirty-one representatives to the common-council of the city at large. They are chosen triennially, and the election is by ballot. The attendance of electors is always numerous, generally exceeding 600 persons. The candidates and the representatives are frequently persons wholly unconnected with mercantile affairs. Each candidate deposits with the clerks of the guild a sum of £20 of which a portion is returned, in the event of his being unsuccessful.

There is always a contest for the representation, and there are generally at least thirty-five candidates for the thirty-one vacancies. The number of its representatives gives to this guild a very preponderating influence in the common-council, of which the other guilds are exceedingly jealous; and the description of persons selected as representatives gives to it, even more than the other guilds, the appearance of an exclusive and political body.

The functions of this guild in electing trustees of the Royal Exchange have been already noticed.

Property. The House of Commons having, by order of the 1st of August, 1833, "required from each municipal corporation in Ireland a return of the charitable funds and other property in its possession, order, or disposal; the manner in which the same had been acquired; the purposes for which the same were given, and the mode in which they were then distributed and applied," the guild of merchants made the following return:—

The guild have not, nor ever had, any such charitable funds.

The guild's only property is as follows:—

Two buildings in the city of Dublin, let to tenants, and producing 45*l.* 4*s.* 7½*d.* per annum.

The guild's present hall, on Wellington Quay, Dublin, now in its occupation.

Two very ancient silver cups, and some furniture.

The above property was acquired by purchase at different periods.

The rents of the above holdings are distributed and applied by the guild in payment of the salaries of its officers.

The guild had for several centuries a property arising from the elections of coal-meters, and from admissions of freemen, of which it has been deprived by Acts of Parliament lately passed, and for which it is entitled to fair compensation.

T. and J. ALLEN,
Clerks of the Guild.

5th March, 1833.

This guild receives rent for the use of its hall from several guilds, which have no meeting-places of their own. Its income at present amounts to 110*l.* per annum. The disbursements consist, amongst other matters, of the following annual sums, namely:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Salary to the Clerks	46	3	1
Ditto to the Beadle	36	18	5½
Ditto to the Chaplain	2	10	0
Treat to the Boys of the Blue-Coat Hospital, Trinity Eve	12	0	0

The guild owes a debt of 300*l.* late currency (276*l.* 18*s.* 5½*d.* British), secured by mortgage on their hall, the annual interest of which is 18*l.* late currency. The disbursements amount to a sum of £198 0 0 per annum.

Income	110	0	0
Annual Deficiency	£88	0	0

The income was formerly much greater, admissions to freedom being more numerous, and an additional fee of 4*l.* being exacted on each admission; and coal-meters, when elected by the guild, paying a fee of 24*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* each on their admission. While the fund was in a prosperous condition, the guild paid 20*l.* a year to the mathematical master of the school of the Blue-Coat Hospital, and 80*l.* a year to widows and reduced members of the guild. The discontinuance of these payments has been consequent upon the diminution of the income of the guild.

Debt. In addition to the sum of 276*l.* 18*s.* 5½*d.* due on mortgage of the hall, as already stated, the guild owed, as the officers allege, the following sums to December, 1833.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Three years' interest on the mortgage, about	49	17	0
To the Clerks of the guild, to October, 1833	103	13	5½
To the Beadle, about	20	0	0
Taxes on the hall, about	20	0	0
Costs of law proceedings, about	200	0	0
Making together, and including the mortgage	670	8	11

Which debt is annually increasing by the sum of 88*l.*, being the amount of the excess of expenditure beyond the income.

The law costs included in the debt now due by the guild were incurred in resisting the claim

of a dismissed coal-meter to be restored to his situation; and besides the above sum of 200*l.*, that litigation cost 366*l.* 3*s.* 10½*d.*, of which 229*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* came out of the funds of the guild, and the residue, amounting to 136*l.* 17*s.* 11½*d.*, was contributed by the coal-meters.

It does not appear that the coal-meters had any immediate interest in resisting the claim of the discharged meter; but they were required to contribute by the coal committee of the guild. It was stated that it has been usual they should do so, and that in former cases they bore a moiety of the expense of all litigation arising out of the claims of the guild upon the coal ships trading to the port of Dublin.

Coal Meters.

It has been already mentioned that the Coal Meters of the city of Dublin were appointed by the guild of merchants, and up to the passing of the Act of 2 Will. IV., they had the exclusive metage of all coal sold in the city. They were generally, of late years, about one hundred in number, eighty of whom were acting meters, and twenty superannuated: the latter were paid half the emoluments of the office, by the persons elected in their stead. The fee to the guild on the election of each coal-meter, was 24*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, and the average income produced by these fees was estimated at 98*l.* a year. There was much canvassing for the office among the members of the guild; and it was not unfrequently made the subject of sale between the meter retiring and the person seeking the office.

Fees to Coal Meters.

The Fees payable to the coal-meters by the captains of coal ships were fixed by a bye-law of the corporation, dated the 18th May, 1827, at 6*d.* per ton.

2 Will. IV. c. 21.

By the Act 2 Will. IV. c. 21, entitled "An Act to repeal several Acts of the Parliament of Ireland, imposing Restrictions upon the Coal Trade, and to regulate the same," the office of coal-meter is virtually abolished, and no coal-meter has been since appointed. That statute enacts (section 5) that no porter, carman, meter, or weighmaster, howsoever licensed or appointed, shall, under any pretext whatsoever, interfere in or meddle with the sale, measurement, weighing, delivery, or storage of coals, save upon the request and by the desire of the buyer or seller thereof; and that no person shall sue for, demand, or take any fee, payment, or reward whatsoever, under pretext of being so licensed or appointed, save when and so far as he may be employed by such buyer or seller as aforesaid. And that it shall and may be lawful to employ for the weighing, measuring, &c., any other person or persons whatever, and to make with such other person or persons any private or special agreement for his or their wages or hire, any law, statute, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding."

Since this Act has come into operation, the guild have abstained from any interference with the coal trade of the city.

The claims heretofore made by the guild and their officers upon coals and coal vessels, were subjects of constant dispute, and led to a great deal of litigation.

Claim for Metage. 6 Geo. IV. c. 107, s. 111.

In the year 1825, the officers of customs being about to appoint persons to collect the crown duty on coals, imposed by a then recent Act of Parliament, the guild of merchants proposed to the commissioners to furnish them with returns, to enable them to charge the duty, at ½*d.* per chaldron returned; the money to be lodged by the commissioners in the Bank of Ireland, to the credit of the masters and wardens of the guild. The commissioners replied by letter to the proposal, stating that the board would pay the meters at the same rate as the meters were paid for the same duty in the port of London, and which was stated to be ½*d.* per chaldron. Upon this letter the guild allege they acted in furnishing the required returns; and in the month of June, 1833, they put in a claim against the commissioners of customs for the certificates furnished of the metage of coals in the port of Dublin, from the 5th of July, 1825, when the Act alluded to came into operation, to the 23d of August, 1831, when the crown duty on coals to this port was repealed.

The quantity of coals meted during that period is stated to be 1,240,648 chaldrons, which, at the rate of ½*d.* per chaldron, makes the sum of £2,584 13*s.* 8*d.*, and this is accordingly the amount of compensation claimed.

2, 3 Will. IV. c. 90.

The Act 2, 3 Will. IV. c. 90, after reciting the Act 2 Will. IV. c. 21, enables the Treasury to grant compensation to the inspectors and coal-meters of the city of Dublin, and imposes a rate of 4*d.* per ton on coals, not the produce of Ireland, imported into Dublin, to provide funds for such compensation.

The payments authorized by this Act to be paid to coal-meters are as follow:—

To each meter in receipt of full emoluments, the annual sums following:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
16 at	51	12	0
24 at	43	0	0
18 at	21	10	0
To each meter appointed to be put on full, upon death or removal of others, the annual sum of	12	0	0
To each superannuated meter, the annual sum of . .	38	0	0

Mayor & Constables of the Staple.

On every Michaelmas quarter-day this guild elects a Mayor and two Constables of the Staple. The retiring lord mayor and sheriffs of the city are generally elected. There is no duty now performed by these officers, but it appears by ancient records in the town clerk's office that for some centuries judgments, called "Statute Staple," were entered in the books of the staple; and the town clerk stated that he recollected searches to have been made in those books for judgments to affect property within the city. The entries of such judgments appear to have been discontinued for nearly a century.

Except as to the elections of a mayor and constables, there are not any records relating to the guild of the staple in the possession of the guild of merchants. Searches in the statute staple books were made by the town clerks, who charged a sum of 13*s.* 4*d.* for each search.

This guild is evidently declining. Since the passing of the 2, 3 Will. IV., c. 21, it may be said to have no connexion, as a body, with the trade of Dublin; and the great ma-

GUILDS.

jority of its members, and even some of its representatives in the common-council, are not merchants by profession. In ancient times, the guild exercised its chartered privileges of excluding foreign merchants from trading within the city, and of confiscating their goods in cases of infringement of those privileges, but such power has long been disused; and the guild, as at present constituted, does not exist for any purposes connected with the advancement of commerce, and is looked upon as a merely political body.

GUILD OF TAILORS. Charters. 7 Henry, 16th July.

The Guild of Tailors appears to have been established by one of the Henries. There is extant on the exchequer roll of the thirty-third year of Queen Elizabeth a charter of incorporation, dated "16th July, 7 Henry," but the number of the King is obliterated. This charter empowered John Talbote and others to found a guild of the art of tailors of the city of Dublin, to be named the Fraternity or Guild of St. John the Baptist. It enabled the guild to choose, from amongst themselves, annually, a master and two wardens, who were of the art of tailors of the city and its suburbs, for the government of the guild; the master, wardens, and brethren, to assemble at convenient times to regulate the guild. It conferred upon the master and wardens power to inquire into all offences connected with the art, and to punish offenders by fine or by imprisonment within the prison of Dublin, there to be detained until liberated by warrant from the master and wardens. It gave to the master and wardens full cognizance of all disputes between tailor and tailor and their apprentices and servants. It ordained that apprentices before being bound should be brought before the master, wardens, and clerk, of the guild, and if found to be of free condition, of the English nation, and of good conversation, to be received as apprentices, and their indentures enrolled before the master and wardens within a year; any indenture not according to said form to be invalid, and the person taking an apprentice contrary to the prescribed forms to pay half a mark to the use of the fraternity. It further ordained, that runaway apprentices might be arrested, upon a certificate under the common seal, wherever they should be found within or without the liberties of Dublin, and prescribed the term of apprenticeship to be seven years, and declared, that, *that term being perfected, the apprentice should be brought by his own master, and by the master and wardens of the guild, to the guild-hall of Dublin, and there be received to the freedom of the city*, in the presence of the mayor and bailiffs of the same city; and that none should be admitted to the freedom of the city without the assent of the master and wardens and other discreet persons of the same art residing within the city. It ordained, that no one should exercise the art of tailoring within the city or suburbs unless judged sufficiently skilful by the master and wardens, and admitted to the freedom of the city; and gave power to the master and wardens to elect a clerk and as many serjeants and beadles as they should deem necessary; and it exempted the master and wardens from being placed on juries of attainder or inquisitions within the city and suburbs, or being made collectors or receivers of any of the King's rents, customs, or other revenues within the city.

Charter, Chas. II. 8 Will. III. 22d June.

This guild subsequently obtained other charters, and particularly one from Charles II. The last legal charter is one which bears date the 22d June, in the 8th year of King William III. This charter recites the prior ones, and the privileges thereby conferred, and amongst others the privilege of purchasing lands to the value of 40*l.* per annum, of inquiring into all trespasses of tailors, their servants and apprentices, and of punishing by arrest fugitive apprentices, and the provision, *that apprentices having served seven years should be brought by their masters, and the master and wardens, to the guild-hall of Dublin, and be sworn in free of the city by the mayor and bailiffs thereof; and that none should receive the freedom of the city, without the assent of the master and wardens of the guild;* and that none should exercise the trade of tailor within the city or liberties, without the consent of the master and wardens. It recited that the corporation were possessed of the following property, namely, several houses and a plot of ground in Back Lane, Dublin; a house, garden, and a plot of ground, in Oxmantown, Dublin; a rent of 20*s.* per annum, out of a place called the Shatt Clap Mill, in St. Patrick Street, Dublin; a rent of 3*s.* 4*d.* a year, payable by ——— Kennedy, Esq. out of a holding by St. Andrew's Church, Dublin; the town and lands of Baskin, in the county of Dublin; and several houses, gardens and plots, in and about Wicklow town; and it confirmed all former charters and grants. It empowered the master and wardens to enter into any house in Dublin or the suburbs, where they might suspect that any clothes were making by a person not free of the guild, and to take the work from such person, and keep it until claimed by the right owner, who was to prove his title thereto before the master and wardens. It prohibited the magistrates of Dublin from interfering in such cases, and declared that no person should make apparel for man, woman, or child, without licence from the master and wardens, and that transgressors should be prosecuted at quarter sessions; and it empowered the master, wardens, and brethren to make bye-laws for the regulation of the guild, and of the trade.

The charters of the guild are kept in a chest for the preservation of their records which has three locks of different constructions upon it, and the master and wardens have a key each. A similar practice prevails in the other guilds.

Constitution.

This guild consists of—

1 Master,
2 Wardens, and
Brethren without limit as to number.

The officers are—

A Treasurer
A Clerk, and
A Beadle.

There is also a "Council of the House."

Master, how elected.

The course of Election for a Master is as follows:—On the day of election the "Council of the House" sit apart from the body at large, and send down three names of persons who have

been wardens, and are of the council, to the general assembly of the body; the assembled body termed "the hall" have the power of rejecting all, or of selecting one of the persons whose names are sent down by the "council." In the event of the three persons whose names are sent down by the council being rejected, three others are transmitted by them to the "hall," and so on until a master is elected.

The election takes place early in June, and the master is sworn on the 24th of the same month. He now performs no other duty than that of presiding at the assemblies of the guild, and he has no salary, fees, or emoluments. The master is elected to act for one year.

Wardens, how elected.

The course of election for one of the two Wardens is the same as that of the master, except that six names are sent down by the council. There is no qualification save that of being a member of the guild. The second warden is nominated by the master. The wardens are appointed for one year, and are merely the assistants of the master. They have at present neither salary nor other emoluments.

Freedom.

Admissions to Freedom are of two sorts, namely, as of right, and by grace especial; admissions of right are consequent upon birth, service, and marriage. Applicants for admisssion send petitions, termed "beseeches," to the clerk of the guild, and the question of their admission is put from the chair at the ensuing quarterly meeting of the body at large, A strong sectarian feeling pervades in this as in all the other guilds, and one Roman Catholic only has been admitted to the freedom of it, since the relaxation of the penal code in the year 1793. The trade is numerous in the city of Dublin, and the majority of it are not members of, or connected with the guild; and it did not appear that the trade derives the slightest advantage from the existence of the guild.

Persons are admitted to this guild before they are admitted to the city at large; but they are not sworn until after they pass the city, the guild acting in this respect upon the order of the corporation at large, of which mention has been already made.

Treasurer, &c.

The Treasurer, Clerk, and Beadle are elected each during pleasure by the entire guild.

By the constitution of the guild the master is the treasurer, but a person appointed to that office accounts in the master's name, and is remunerated by 5 per cent. on his receipts. The salary of the clerk is 20*l.* a year; that of the beadle twelve guineas; the duty of the former is to keep the books and record the proceedings of the guild, and issue summonses, which are served by the beadle, who also attends at all assemblies.

Council of the House.

The "Council of the House" are elected for life by the guild at large. The persons to be elected must have served the office of master.

Property.

This guild is possessed of landed property, the greater part of which is mentioned in the charter of William III. In addition to the rents of that property, they receive two guineas a year from each of the other guilds who meet in their hall.

Debt.

The guild is in debt. Some years since, they borrowed a sum of 300*l.* late Irish currency, which is stated to have been expended in repairing their hall, and for which they granted a mortgage on their property in Church Street. They have paid the difference between 300*l.* Irish and 200*l.* present currency, and the latter sum is now alleged to be due to their treasurer, as assignee of the mortgage, and he receives interest on it at the rate of 6*l.* per cent.

The disbursements are—

	£.	s.	d.
Interest on the mortgage, per annum	12	0	0
Clerk's salary	20	0	0
Beadle's ditto	12	12	0
Quit-rent for the hall, &c.	0	14	11
Allowance for coals for the hall			
To Master, for quarterly dinners, per annum	8	8	0
For printing summonses, &c., per annum	3	0	0

And one guinea is allotted for the burying of every freeman who dies in reduced circumstances. There was formerly a list containing the names of reduced brethren, and of the widows of freemen who died in necessitous circumstances, and they were relieved out of the funds of the body; but this charity has been discontinued, owing to the reduced state of the finances of the guild.

Accounts.

The Accounts are audited by persons appointed for the purpose; and there have latterly been small balances in favour of the corporation, amounting, on an average, to about 20*l.* a year, which sum is retained by the treasurer in liquidation of the mortgage.

THE OTHER GUILDS GENERALLY.

The provisions of the charters of the other guilds are very similar to those of the charters to the corporation of tailors, conferring upon the brethren privileges of exclusive trading, and upon the officers magisterial powers. The limits, however, by which these privileges and powers were circumscribed, are of very unequal extent; in some instances, as in the charter to the Coopers, they were confined to the city and its suburbs, while in others, (the greater number,) they included, with the city, the district lying within a given number of miles, without regard to such limits being extended beyond those of the corporation at large. The limits prescribed by the charter to the saddlers are the most extensive, reaching to the distance of fifteen miles beyond the city, in every direction, and, of consequence, running into several counties, and interfering with different jurisdictions. Next in extent were the limits of the cutlers, which comprised a circuit of seven miles round the city, and the others vary from one mile to six.

Charters.

The Charters also differ in the amount to which the power of acquiring landed property is limited. The highest permission is for £300 a-year. £40 per annum is commonly the sum.

The following are the charters of the remaining guilds, as far as we have been able to discover:—

GUILDS.

Guilds.	Charters.
Smiths, &c.	Hen. II. 14 Edw. Car. II.
Barber-Surgeons.	25 Hen. VI. Eliz.
Bakers	4 Edw. IV. Eliz.
Butchers	36 Car. II.
Cooks	22 Hen. VII. 7 Eliz. 1 Jac. I. 4 Jac. II.
Tanners	17 Edw. I. 4 Jac. II. 7 Will. III.
Tallow Chandlers	Edw. III. 26 Car. II.
Glovers and Skinners	Edw. I. 4 Jac. II. 1 Anne.
Weavers	Hen. II. 4 Jac. II.
Shearmen and Dyers	
Goldsmiths	13 Car. I.
Carpenters, &c.	23 Hen. enrolled Rot. Pat. 27 Eliz. m. 9.
Shoemakers	5 Edw. IV. Hen. VIII. 4 Jac. II.
Saddlers, &c.	29 Car. II. 4 Jac. II.
Coopers	18 Car. II.
Feltmakers	19 Car. II.
Cutlers, &c.	22 Car. II.
Bricklayers & Plasterers	22 Car. II.
Hosiers	4 Jac. II.
Curriers	Will. III.
Brewers and maltsters (*King's Letter to Brewers alone.*)	22 Car. II. 8 Will. III.
Joiners, &c.	4 Jac. II. 12 Will. III.
Apothecaries	20 Geo. II.

The existing state and the constitutions of these several bodies are so similar, that to describe each in detail would lead to needless repetition. Except the guilds of merchants and of shoemakers, each of the twenty-five guilds consists of one master, two wardens, and an indefinite number of brethren; those of the merchants and shoemakers differ from the others only in having two masters instead of one. The officers are generally elected in the same manner.

Masters, &c., to be of the trade.

The charters direct that the masters and wardens shall be chosen from the freemen, and in some instances ordain, in express terms, what in every case they plainly intend, namely, that the persons to be elected shall be of the trade over which they are to preside. This most important restriction has been, and is, frequently, overlooked, and the violation of it has contributed as materially as any other circumstance to the total disconnexion of the corporations from the trades which they originally comprised. An instance was mentioned to us which illustrates the consequences of such a departure from the spirit of the charters. It was stated that about thirty years ago the master of the guild of bricklayers was called upon by Government to inspect and report upon some public buildings, then recently erected, when it was discovered that the master was by profession an attorney. There are, in many instances, several "faculties" incorporated together, whose trades bear little affinity towards each other; when more than one are incorporated together, they are entitled to supply officers in rotation. In one guild (the smith's, &c.) there are fourteen "faculties" or trades incorporated.

The charters generally confer upon the master, wardens, and certain persons mentioned by name, and their successors, the power of admitting to the freedom of the guild without prescribing that the persons so to be admitted shall be of the trade; but from their contents it is evident to us that such only were intended. By the charters to the joiners, the power of admission is given to the master and wardens, for the time being, or the major part of them. The charter states that they "may admit such person or persons to be brethren of the said corporation as they shall think fit." We were not able to discover the origin of the claims for admission to freedom of the guilds by reason of birth or marriage, the right consequent on apprenticeship being the only one expressly conferred by the charters. There is some difference in the practice of the guilds as to the extent to which they admit the claims by birth and marriage. In some guilds they concede the right to all the sons of a free brother, and even to his grandsons, while in others they limit it to such of the sons as were born after the parent was himself admitted to the guild.

Apprentices.

With respect to apprenticeship, the charters provide that the proposed apprentice, prior to

his being bound, shall be brought before the masters and wardens of the guild in which his master's trade is incorporated," "and if he be found of free condition of the English nation, and of good conversation," (and, in some of the later charters, "of the Protestant religion,") "and not otherwise, he shall be bound for seven years, and his indentures enrolled by his master within twelve months, and that at the end of his apprenticeship he shall be brought by his master before the city authorities, and by them admitted to the freedom of the corporation at large." Some of the charters, as those of the curriers and joiners, declare that every person admitted of the guild shall also be free of the city; and the majority of the charters direct that no brother of the guild shall, without the assent of its officers, be admitted to the freedom of the city at large. Although the charters and the oath taken by the master require that he should, at the termination of an apprenticeship, take the person who had served it to the city authorities and demand for him his freedom, in practice he seldom does so, and the freedom of the guild, obtained by apprenticeship, is not allowed, by the corporation at large, to convey a right to the freedom of that body; it is merely admitted to confer a claim, as already noticed.*

---

* The following extracts from the depositions of officers of the Corporation before the Committee of the House of Commons on Municipal Corporations, 1833, state the peculiar constitution of the Corporation of Dublin, and its minor guilds, in reference to admissions, in respect to "claims as of right," not recognised as "rights."

The Right Hon. *C. P. Archer*, Lord Mayor.
Sir *John Kingston James*, Bart., Treasurer, one of the Aldermen.
Mr. *George Jackson*, of the Town-clerk's Office, one of the Law Agents.

4767. By what title does a person become a freeman of the city of Dublin?—(*Sir J. K. James.*) There are three different modes of admission; one by birth, one by service, and another what is generally called by grace especial, or special grace.

4768. Must a person who claims by birth be the son of a person born in Dublin?—Born not necessarily in Dublin, but born, his father having been free at the time of the birth of the child.

4769. Then he must be the son of a freeman?—Yes.

4770. Are all sons free?—All sons may seek their freedom by a certain process; they all have the privilege of claiming their freedom from the corporation.

4771. When a freeman by birth claims his title, is it acknowledged as of right?—There is a veto, which has been exercised time immemorial, I believe, on the part of both houses, for the corporation of Dublin sit differently from what probably other corporations do.

4772. Is that veto frequently exercised?—It is sometimes exercised, no doubt, but not what I call frequently.

4773. Exercised do you think in the course of each year?—No, I do not know that there has been a refusal each year.

4774. Upon what grounds generally is this veto enforced?—With respect to that I probably cannot give a direct reason, because each person composing the distinct houses may have his own reason for voting *pro* or *con*.

4775. Is the veto simply given without any reason assigned?—Exactly; it is necessary probably to tell the committee the upper house, as it is called, the lord mayor and board of aldermen, sit separately from the commons; the board of aldermen, when questions arise, divide; and the commons decide by ballot.

4776. How are persons made free by servitude?—A person who has served seven years to a freeman may claim his freedom.

4802. When a person claims his freedom by birth does he seek it in the same guild to which his father belongs?—Yes, he does, generally speaking.

4803. Are there not many who are free of particular guilds, but who, being merely free of such guilds, did not formerly exercise any right of voting for Members of Parliament?—They did not exercise, nor have they the right of voting for representatives.

4804. In order to be entitled to vote for the representatives it was necessary to be free of the corporation at large?—Yes.

4805. Are there not many persons in the predicament of being free of a particular guild only?—Yes, there are some.

4806. Particularly Roman Catholics; is there a single Roman Catholic free of the corporation at large?—No, I believe not.

4811. In most of these guilds they recognise the right of birth or servitude?—Yes.

4812. But these rights are not recognised as conferring an absolute title by the corporation at large?—No.

4816. Those persons' names, as the committee understand, having passed the guild of one corporation, must first be submitted to the upper house, (the lord mayor and board of aldermen,) and, if it passes that house, then it goes down to the commons, composed of the sheriffs and the commons?—Yes.

4817. Supposing it does not pass the upper house, is it at any time submitted to the commons?—No; the upper house exercise the privilege of rejecting at once such a person.

4818. Have the upper house an absolute veto upon the admission of any person to the freedom?—Yes.

4819. Do you not call those "beseeches?"—Yes.

4820. Does not the beseech ever come before the commons in the first instance, before it goes before the board of aldermen?—Not in the ordinary way. If there was a beseech rejected, I will suppose by the board of aldermen, probably a person in the commons might move that the beseech of such a person should be again submitted to the lord mayor and board of aldermen for their consideration.

4821. It originates at that period with the commons, and is sent up to the board of aldermen, with the power of rejecting or admitting?—Yes.

4873. Supposing that a person were desirous of becoming a freeman of the guild of merchants,

GUILDS.

There is a distinction made between brethren who first become free of a particular guild, and those who are admitted to its freedom from other guilds; the former are called original brethren, the latter quarterly brethren; the only practical difference between them is, that the quarterly brethren are not permitted to vote at elections for common-councilmen.

Quarterage.

A sum varying from one to about three shillings is collectable quarterly from the brethren of the guilds, but of late years it has not been regularly collected, and little, in point of fact, has been received. It would seem that the officers have been, in many instances, deterred from enforcing the collection by the apprehension of rendering themselves unpopular, and thereby prejudicing themselves at elections (as for common-councilmen, &c.) at which the brethren are entitled to vote.

---

either by birth or by servitude, or grace especial, to what body of that guild must he make his application to obtain such admission?—To the whole body assembled. They have their own particular hall and particular arrangements, and an application is addressed to the master and wardens of the guild of merchants generally.

4874. As far as the guild is concerned, there are masters and wardens, and the whole freemen belonging to that guild, which is one body, who in common hall exercise the right of admitting or not any individual who claims by birth, servitude, or special grace, to become a member?—Yes.

4875. Supposing a man to have what we call an inchoate right of becoming a freeman by birth, have the guild power of saying to such an individual, "You shall not be a freeman of the guild?"—They have exercised the power frequently. I fancy they have the right. I should have mentioned before, in the detail of the business, which is very extensive in that guild, as in every other guild, they have what is called a council of the house, to whom names are submitted prior to the quarter-day, on which they are generally brought forward, and the detail of business goes through that council of the house, and is brought before the master, wardens, and brethren of the guild of merchants, on quarter-day.

4876. Has that definite body, composed in the way you have stated, the power of preventing such an application for the freedom being submitted to the general body?—I think they have; I think they have exercised that power.

4877. Could you have your application brought forward adverse to the opinion of that council?—You could; when the brethren at large would come together each member would form his own vote, only the guild at large would have the power of deciding.

4922. Was there not a decision in the Court of King's Bench upon the subject of the power of the corporation in admitting or rejecting whom they pleased?—(*Mr. Jackson.*) There was. The Court decided that the corporation had the right of admitting or rejecting, as they pleased, any person.

4924. Are the committee to understand that the person who desires to become a freeman of the corporation at large, in respect of a claim of birth or servitude, must, before he petitions the corporation at large, have become a freeman of some particular guild?—(*Sir J. K. James.*) Certainly.

4925. May it not therefore happen that a person shall have become a freeman of a particular guild, and paid his fees for such admission there, and afterwards be refused to be admitted a freeman of the corporation at large, and so remain only a freeman of the guild?—Certainly.

4926. Was that the case of the person who went before the Court of King's Bench?—Yes.

4927. Can a person claim to be admitted a freeman of the city at large by birth or by servitude?—No, it is merely a favour.

Mr. James Vance.

6046. Are you an attorney and solicitor at Dublin?—I am.

6047. Are you a member of the corporation?—I am a freeman of the city of Dublin.

6048. How long have you been so?—More than 25 years.

6050. Were you free of any of the minor guilds?—Certainly.

6051. What?—The guild of St. Loy, the corporation of smiths. I was obliged to be admitted into that before I was entitled to my freedom of the city.

6052. Did you hold any office in that guild?—I did; I was clerk to the guild for some years.

6053. Have you got the oath administered in that guild to the freemen?—Yes, I have.

6054. Will you produce it?—(*The witness handed it in.*)

6055. Is this a part of it: "You shall not take any apprentice but of the Protestant religion, and for no less than seven years," &c.?—That is part of the freeman's oath. It is in the guild.

6056. Every Protestant becoming a freeman in that guild is under the necessity of taking that oath?—Certainly.

6057. When was that oath established?—I have no idea; a great many years ago.

6058. It is a very old oath?—Very old.

6059. As far as you know it continues to be the oath to this day?—It does.

6064. How many persons did that guild consist of? do you know how many it consists of now?—I should think between 300 and 400; but it is only by guess.

6065. It is one of the most numerous guilds?—It is.

6068. No Roman Catholic can be in it?—There are two Roman Catholics in it.

6069. Did they take that oath?—No; there is an oath particularly for them, under an Act of Parliament. They forced their way in by *mandamus*.

6070. The right by birth and servitude is admitted in that guild?—No, I cannot say that.

6071. It must have been, if they obtained a *mandamus*?—The guild was not able to defend it; they had no funds.

6072. Those two Catholics have not been admitted free of the city at large?—No.

6073. Has any other freeman of that guild been refused the freedom of the city at large?—I do not know that.

6074. According to your recollection there has not?—No.

6075. Have either of those two persons applied for their freedom?—Yes; one of them brought a *mandamus* against the corporation, and there was an argument in the Court of King's Bench.

6076. What was his name?—Adcock.

6077. He did not succeed?—No, he did not.

GUILDS.
State of the Guilds, and Interference with Trades.

The following was handed in to us, as an analysis of the State of the Guild of bricklayers and plasterers in August, 1833, and we have no reason to believe it an unfair specimen of the state of these guilds generally:—

GUILD OF BRICKLAYERS.

Bricklayers.		Plasterers.	*An Analysis of the State of the Corporation of Bricklayers and Plasterers on the 24th Day of August*, 1833.
5	..	10	Carrying on business.
9	..	6	Out of business and in other employments.
2	..	5	Working journeymen.
		2	Absent in England.
16	..	23	Total, 39 bricklayers and plasterers.

7	Lord Viscount Ingestrie, the Recorder, a Sheriff's Peer, the Marshal of Dublin (J. John Butler, Esq.), the Inspector of Prisons (Sir Edward Stanly, Knt.), a Clergyman, and a Surgeon.
11	Aldermen.
2	Barristers.
13	Attorneys.
11	Clerks, or in other employments.
6	Architects.
9	Carpenters, or builders.
2	Painters.
2	Metal sash-makers.
2	A coal-factor and a hatter.
65	Total of unqualified persons.

There are some Acts of Parliament, such as the 3 Geo. II. and 11 Geo. III., regulating the trade of brickmaking in Dublin; but no allusion is made in them to the Guild of Bricklayers. However, some proceedings have of late years been taken by Mr. B. Pemberton, as master of the bricklayers, to enforce the statutable regulations with respect to bricks. With this exception, and those of the proceedings of the corporations of butchers and goldsmiths, the guilds do not interfere in the regulation of trade, and exercise no influence whatever upon it.

GUILD OF BUTCHERS.

The Guild of Butchers is, by the charter of Charles II., made to consist of a master, three wardens, fifteen assistants, and a commonalty, all, except the last, to be annually elected, and by its exclusive clause it prescribes that no person, not a freeman, shall exercise the trade of a butcher, or expose meat for sale within the city of Dublin, or within one mile about the city, except on the usual market days, without the licence of the corporation, on pain of a fine of forty shillings. It ordains that no ox, bullock, or cow, under four years old, be killed and exposed for sale under a like penalty, and that every person, not a freeman, exposing for sale any flesh meat on a market day, shall bring the hide with him under a like penalty for each default; and it gives a power to the master, wardens, and commonalty, (the master and two of the wardens being present,) to make bye-laws and to impose fines upon offenders; and it authorizes the master, wardens, and assistants (the master and two wardens being always present) to hear all cases of trespass, extortions, breaches of bye-laws, and other offences touching the art of butchering, and to punish same by imprisonment or fine, the fines to be applied to the use of the corporation.

The officers of the guild of butchers were repeatedly called upon to attend our Inquiry, but they declined doing so. Our investigation, as to this guild, was therefore necessarily imperfect; but it has appeared in evidence before us that a peculiar jurisdiction is exercised by it in relation to the markets. Where cattle are sold to a butcher, should he complain to the officers of the guild of the state of the carcass, the master and wardens examine it, and sign a report upon it, and frequently award damages to the butcher, which he thereupon deducts out of the price he agreed to pay; or, if he has previously paid, compels the seller to repay him, by suit in the Court of Conscience. The exercise of this privilege is very generally, and, we believe, very justly, complained of by the farmers who resort to the Dublin markets; and the guild have an interest in encouraging such proceedings, as they receive on each report a sum of two shillings. It would seem that about 600 of such reports are annually signed, as by the return of property made by the clerk of the guild to the House of Commons, in the year 1833, the average amount of these fees is stated at 60*l*. The impression is very prevalent that injustice is done by the exercise of this jurisdiction.

The strongest sectarian feeling pervades all the guilds, and with the exception of three, who, by a *mandamus*, (which was not defended,) forced their way into the smiths', there are no Roman Catholics free of any of the guilds. Protestants of political principles different from those of the majority of the corporation are equally excluded. Mr. Jordan Lambert, one of the officers of the smiths', stated, on oath, that the guild "*did everything in their power to keep out Catholics and bad Protestants.*"

GUILD OF GOLDSMITHS.

The Guild of Goldsmiths is intimately connected with the trade, and therefore requires a separate notice.

Charter, 1 Chas. I.

By the Charter of Charles I., William Cooke, goldsmith, and others, are constituted a fraternity and body corporate, by the name of the Wardens and Community of Goldsmiths of the

GUILDS.

City of Dublin; and four persons are named as wardens, and they and their successors are directed to take an Oath in the following terms: "You, and every of you, shall swear to be true and faithful unto the King our Sovereign Lord, his heirs and successors; you shall not be against his profit nor advantage, but that ye shall be to the advancement of his crown as much as in your power shall be; furthermore, you and every of you shall duly and truly execute and perform the office of wardens of the Company of Goldsmiths, and, in that place or office whereunto you and every of you are now appointed, you and every of you shall faithfully and uprightly behave yourselves. Ye shall therein to every person and persons who shall bring or cause to be brought unto your hands, within your office, any manner of silver-plate to be tried or touched, or any weight, called Troy weight, to be asseized according to his Majesty's standard, use yourselves in the due execution of the same according to right, equity, and justice; and also that you, or any of you, do not sett, or by your powers do not suffer to be sett, the King's Majesty's stamp, called the Harp Crowned, now appointed by his Majesty, on no manner of plate of silver unto you brought unto your said office by any manner of person or persons, unless the said silver-plate be in every part and parcel thereof according to his Majesty's standard, called eleven ounces to pennyweight; and in case it be under, and not of the said fineness, you and every of you shall cause it to be broken ere ever it pass your hands, whose plate or of what value soever it be. And you, and every of you, shall also make true and diligent search from time to time, as often as need shall require, for all deceivable wares of gold and silver, and do and perform all other things whatsoever touching the said office, according to the law, and according to the purport of his Majesty's grant, in that behalf made unto the said Company of Goldsmiths, without fear, favour, love, hatred, or affection, by you or any of you to be borne to any manner of person or persons. So help your God, and the contents of this book.".

Master's Oath.

The charter further directs that the company shall elect four wardens annually, in like manner as is done by the Goldsmiths' Company in London, and with the same powers, and that they (the company) shall make regulations for the trade, but such regulations not to be valid until they are approved of by the two Chief Justices and Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and laid before the Lord Lieutenant in Privy Council. It ordains that the wardens shall have scrutiny or assay of all gold and silver wrought or offered for sale in Dublin, and in all fairs and markets throughout Ireland, and shall correct and punish all delinquencies therein, with the aid, if necessary, of the mayor and sheriffs of Dublin, and of the magistrates of fairs and markets elsewhere, with power to break all deceptive wares, and to punish the makers and venders thereof; and to punish all makers and venders of deceptive gold, silver, gems, precious stones, pearl, or coral, according to the laws, statutes, and ordinances in that behalf named, and to seize, break, and render unsaleable any deceptive wares as aforesaid: that they shall cause all wares wrought within three miles of Dublin to be assayed in their common hall, and, if found correct, to be stamped with their mark: that they should have all rights and powers exercised by the company in London, or by any company of goldsmiths in England or Ireland; that the goldsmiths in all towns in Ireland shall observe the regulations of Dublin; that one or two goldsmiths from every town in which the art is practised should proceed to Dublin, to make themselves acquainted with the touch of gold and silver, and with the punch, a crowned harp, as is the custom in London; that no goldsmith shall work up or sell wares of gold of less value than 22 carats, and shall not use "sotheraumell or stuffings" in their works beyond what is necessary for their finish; that they shall not charge beyond the rate of 12*d.* the ounce for gold, beyond the fashion, above what it would be valued at the King's mint, under forfeiture of the value of such article; that they shall not make or sell any wares of silver of less value than 11 ounces and two pennyweights, nor take beyond the rate of 12*d.* for every pound weight of silver wares, besides the fashion, more than its value at the King's mint, and shall not expose for sale any silver wares until the workman thereof shall have affixed his own private mark on such part as can conveniently bear it, under penalty of forfeiture of the ware; that the wardens shall have power to seize wares deceptively stamped, and confiscate same, and that one-half of the value of the forfeiture shall go to the King, and the other half to the person who has been injured by the fraud; that no one shall be admitted to the freedom of the company until he shall have proved the service of an apprenticeship of seven years, and that he has wrought a piece of work of silver called his "masterpiece," to be approved of by the wardens for the time being; and it ordains that the wardens and company shall be obedient to all regulations to be thereafter made respecting the art by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council.

onstitution.

The senior warden is now called the master, and the corporation consists of the master, three wardens, a council, and brethren or freemen, without limit as to number. The inferior officers are, an assay-master, a deputy assay-master, a weigher and drawer, a clerk, and a beadle.

Master and Wardens, Election of.

For the Election of a Master, the master in office and the three wardens return a name each to the council of the house; the council select two out of the four, which they send down to the hall, and the freemen there assembled elect one out of the two sent down. The Wardens are elected in the same manner, each for a term of three years, and it so occurs that one only is elected annually.

The master and wardens seldom interfere in the assay-office, the duties originally performed by them being now discharged by the assay-master, and weigher and drawer.

Council.

The Council of the House consists of past masters and wardens, and principally regulates the affairs of the corporation.

Freemen are admitted of right, or by grace especial, and the claims by birth, service, and marriage are admitted here as in other guilds. It was stated that, in the month of April

GUILDS.

1833, there were about 89 freemen, of whom about 69 were resident in Dublin. The great majority of them are unconnected with the trade.

The following are the Fees payable on Admissions :— Fees on Admissions.

	£.	s.	d.
Fees on freedom by birth :			
Beadle's fine payable to the corporation	1	10	0
Clerk	0	16	3
Beadle	0	3	9
Stamp and admission	1	0	0
Fees payable to the city for freedom, having passed the guild :			
Town clerk's fees on lodging certificate of freedom to guild to be admitted free of city	1	17	7
Fees on freedom by service :			
Beadle's fine	1	10	0
Clerk, if indenture enrolled £0 16 3			
If not enrolled 1 16 3			
Beadle	0	3	9
Stamp on admission	1	0	0
Fees payable to the city for freedom, having passed the guild :			
Town clerk on lodging certificate of freedom to guild to be admitted free of city	1	19	7
Fees on freedom by grace :			
Beadle's fine	10	0	0
Clerk	0	16	3
Beadle	0	3	9
Stamp	3	0	0
Fees payable to the city for freedom, having passed the guild :			
Town clerk's fee on lodging certificate of freedom to guild to be admitted free of the city	3	19	8

The Assay-master is elected during good behaviour by the corporation at large. He has a salary of £100 a-year, and emoluments consisting of his fees of office, &c., to the amount of about £200 more. Assay-master.

The Deputy Assay-master is connected with the revenue, and is appointed under the Act, (47 Geo. III., sess. 2, c. 15,) by the corporation at large; in form he is appointed for one year only, but he is annually re-elected. Deputy.

For the collection of the King's duty on wrought plate, he is paid by Government, out of his receipts, £70 late Irish currency, per annum; in addition to which he receives £36 annually from the guild: he has no fees.

The Weigher and Drawer is elected by the guild at a salary of £70 a-year. He receives no fees, but has apartments belonging to the guild rent free. Weigher and Drawer.

The Beadle and Clerk are elected in the same manner, and hold during good behaviour; the beadle's salary is £20 per annum, and he receives a similar sum for assisting in the assay-office. The clerk's salary is £20 per annum, together with fees on admission to freedom. These fees, however, have scarcely amounted to £5 a-year for the last ten years. The present clerk is also law agent to the corporation. Beadle and Clerk.

By the 3 Geo. III. c. 3, s. 30, &c., (1729,) duties were imposed upon *Gold* and *Silver* Plate, wrought or manufactured, imported into Ireland, or wrought within it, for a term of 21 years; and, for the better securing the duty, goldsmiths, silversmiths, &c., were prohibited from selling plate until it should be assayed, touched, and marked as thereby directed; and it was enacted that all gold or silver plate, during the term of 21 years, should be assayed by the assay-master, then or thereafter to be appointed by the fraternity or company of goldsmiths in the city of Dublin; and after such assay, if such gold plate should be found conformable to the standard of 22 carats of fine gold in every pound troy, and such silver plate to the standard of 11oz. 2dwts. fine silver in every pound troy, then the same should be touched by the wardens of the said fraternity or company, and marked with the marks then used for that purpose; and then the duty should be paid to the assay-master, who was required to stamp the plate as the Commissioners should appoint, and to pay the duty into the Exchequer, the officer stamping the plate being empowered to retain a yearly sum of £20 for his salary, for the execution of his office. By the 15 Geo. II. c. 6, s. 4, the Commissioners were empowered to grant an additional Salary to the Assay-master, not exceeding £20. These duties were appropriated to the Commissioners (for inland navigation, &c.) appointed under that Act. These duties were further continued for 21 years by the 23 Geo. II. c. 5, 25 Geo. II. c. 10, s. 22, and for seven years by the 11, 12 Geo. III. c. 4, and for seven years by the 17, 18 Geo. III. c. 16. Assaying of Gold and Silver Plate confided to the Goldsmiths' Company for a term of years. Salary of Assay-master.

The 23, 24 Geo. III. c. 23, repealed the 3 Geo. II. c. 3, and all Acts continuing and amending it, so far as respected the Assaying of Gold or regulating the sale thereof, and established three standards of fineness, viz., of not less than 22, 20, and 18 carats of fine gold in every pound weight troy, and prohibited sale, exchange, or export of manufacture of gold of other standards, and until marked, assayed, and stamped as thereby directed, on pain of forfeiting such gold, or the value thereof, and also the sum of £10. The Assaying and Stamping of Gold regulated.

This Act then regulated the marks to be put by the makers on gold manufacture for the

GUILDS.

several standards, and required that it should be stamped at the assay-office in Dublin, with a harp crowned, or at the assay-office in New Geneva, in the county of Waterford, with a like harp, and a bar across its strings, excepting, however, rings and other small articles. Among other regulations it was directed that persons manufacturing gold should enter impressions of their new marks or punches, with their names and places of abode, in either of those assay-offices, upon paying 5*s.* to the assayer or wardens, who were required to make the impressions on pewter or copper, and to make entries of the marks, names, and places of abode, &c., in a book to be carefully kept for that purpose, if such owners were resident in Dublin or New Geneva. In case the gold assayed should be found less than the particular standard, then t was to be assayed a second time on the same day; and, if required, a third time, which third trial should be made, if in Dublin, on the "hall-day" next following; and, if found composed of infirm fineness, it was to be defaced and broken, and returned to the maker, who should pay for the assaying and additional assaying, but not for stamping. The warden, deputy warden, or assayer, was empowered to refuse to permit the wares to be stamped if adjudged by him too much charged with solder, or not to be forward enough in the workmanship. In case of his suspecting that other metal was contained inside he was authorized to cut the gold, and if there should be found other metal, or gold less in fineness than the standard marked, then such ware should be broken and defaced, and the warden, deputy warden, and assayer, were authorized and directed to deface and break it, and it was forfeited to the company of goldsmiths in Dublin, or to the corporation of New Geneva, according as it should be brought to either of the assay-offices respectively; the produce to be applied towards defraying the expenses of such assay-office, but with power to the company of goldsmiths to remit the whole or part of the forfeiture to them, if, upon examination, they should find that there was no fraudulent intention in the maker; but, if no fraud should be discovered, then the warden, deputy-warden, or assayer, should forthwith make recompense in money to the owner to the full amount of the damage done, and charge it to the account of the expenses of the office.

If any gold ware should be injured at either of the assay-offices, and complaint be made by the maker or owner, the wardens of the company of goldsmiths, or persons to be appointed by the corporation of New Geneva, were required to judge of the complaint, and to make full recompense in money to the persons whose work should have been injured by the marking of the same for such injury; and the wardens, &c., should, as they should judge right, either charge the same to the account of the expenses of the assay-office, or deduct it from the wages or salary of the person in the assay-office who should, by stamping, have injured the gold ware.

Prices payable to the Goldsmiths' Company for Gold assayed.

The Prices for the Company to take bringing Gold ware to be assayed, or assayed and stamped, were regulated not to exceed the following:—

For assaying any piece or pieces, or parcel of gold marked of any one of the standards, and brought at the same time - - - -	1*s.* 0*d.* per oz.
For stamping - - - - - - - - - -	0 3*d.*

But no single parcel to contain more than 6oz., except containing a single piece of work.

The warden, &c. was empowered to refuse to assay and stamp the gold wares, until such prices should be actually paid.

Application of the Moneys received for Assaying.

In case the Moneys allowed to be taken by the company for the Assaying, or assaying and stamping, should be more than sufficient to defray the necessary expenses of the assay-office, then the overplus money should be applied to the prosecution of offenders against the Act; and if such prosecutions should not require the whole of such overplus, then the overplus money might be applied to the use of the company, or the support of the decayed brethren thereof.

The warden and assayer of the company were required, from time to time, to make six indented trial-pieces, two of each standard, to be publicly assayed at the hall of the company, on six days' public notice, one of each standard to be delivered to the assayer, and the other to the assayer (if any) of New Geneva, to be deposited in their offices as guides for trying plate.

Office Hours.

It was directed that the office of the company should be kept open during such hours, not less than two in the day, and during so many days, not less than three in each week, as the company should appoint by public advertisement, for the purpose of receiving and taking in

Books to be kept.

manufactures of *gold* or *silver* to be assayed, or assayed and stamped, in the office. A Book was ordered to be kept, wherein should be entered (under the three heads of the respective standards) the names of the owners of the gold wares assayed, with a corresponding number, the day on which assayed, the weight, and the assortment, and an account of the quantity, also of the deficiency in the fineness (if any) of the gold wares defaced and broken; an account of the moneys received for assaying, or assaying and stamping, of gold wares; and an account of the officers' and servants' salaries and wages, and of all other incidental expenses attending the same. Every member of the company should have free access to the said books, and to the inspection thereof.

No assayer was allowed to discover, by description in words or otherwise, to any person, any pattern of gold plate or other ware brought to the office, or permit it to be viewed by any person but the wardens and other persons necessarily employed in the office.

The punches or stamping instruments were to be locked up in a box, with two different locks, one of the keys to be kept by the wardens, deputy-wardens, or touch-warden, and the other by the assayer; and punches, &c., were not to be taken out of the boxes but in the presence of one of the wardens or deputy wardens, and one assayer; and the gold wares to be stamped in the presence of two or more of the wardens or deputy wardens, and one assayer.

A penalty of £200, and loss of office, was imposed for violating the duties thus prescribed.

An appeal to the company of goldsmiths was given to any person who should think himself aggrieved by any act or determination of any warden, deputy warden, or assayer of the company, and their determination was made final and decisive.

Power to make Bye-laws.

A Power was given the company of making Bye-laws, rules, and orders, for the well-government and management of their officers, and for fixing the time and manner for receiving in and delivering out plate brought to be assayed; and for every other purpose relative to the conduct or management of the office, so as they should not contradict this Act, or the laws of the realm.

Touch-warden.

His Salary.

And as the attendance of a Touch-warden or an assistant assay-master was necessary at the assay-office in Dublin, as well for the purposes of this Act as for the assaying and levying the duties on *silver* ware, the company of goldsmiths was empowered to appoint annually, and as often as there should be a vacancy, a proper person, who should have been bred to and worked in the trade of a goldsmith or silversmith, to be touch-warden or assistant assayer; and the officer appointed to stamp or mark plate by virtue of the 3 Geo. II. c. 3, was to detain, out of the duties on wrought silver plate, the yearly sum of £70 for the Salary; and the touch-warden, or such officer as the Commissioners of Inland Navigation should appoint, was directed to execute the duty of the inspector of duties on wrought plate.

Registry of Dealers in Gold or Silver Wares.

Fee.

No merchant, manufacturer, or Dealer in Gold or Silver Wares, was permitted to sell or expose to sale, buy, exchange, or export any wares made of gold or silver, or of both, or any jewels, either set or unset, unless he should first register his name and place of abode with the company in a book to be kept for that purpose, paying a Fee of 1*s.* to the person entering the same, and so on every change of abode.

No assay-master or touch-warden, or weigher or drawer of gold, in the assay-office of Dublin, was permitted to exercise the trade or occupation of a goldsmith or silversmith.

The duties upon wrought and manufactured gold and silver plate granted to the Inland Navigation Board by the 3 Geo. II. c. 3, were further continued by the 26 Geo. III. c. 38, for 21 years from the 25th of March, 1786; but by the 29 Geo. III. c. 33, so much of the 26 Geo. III. as continued those duties was repealed, and by another Act of the same session similar duties were granted to the Crown.

In 1807 an Act was passed, 47 Geo. III. s. 2, c. 15, reciting that the laws then in force for regulating and securing the collection of the duty payable to his Majesty on gold and silver plate, wrought, made, or manufactured in Ireland, had been found insufficient. By this Act so much of the 3 Geo. II. c. 3, as related to gold and silver plate was repealed.

It was then enacted that every person who should sell or make gold or silver plate in Ireland should obtain a licence for the purpose from the Commissioners of Excise, as directed by the 47 Geo. III. s. 1, c. 35, on which a duty had been placed by the Act, c. 18, of the same session.

Power of Goldsmiths' Company to appoint Assay-masters of Gold and Silver throughout Ireland.

It was further provided that all *Gold* and *Silver* plate wrought, made, or manufactured in Ireland should be assayed by the Assay-master appointed by the fraternity or company of goldsmiths of the city of Dublin, or by a deputy Assay-master or other officer, *to be appointed by the said fraternity or company in such parts of Ireland as they should think fit*; and if such gold plate should be found conformable to the three standards of not less than 22, or 20, or 18 carats of fine gold in every pound weight troy; and if such silver plate should be found conformable to the standard of 11oz. 2dwts. fine silver in every pound weight troy;—then the same *should* be touched by the assay-master, or such deputy assay-master or other officer, and marked with the marks in the said respective cases by law required, and then or thereafter to be used for that purpose; and, after the same should be touched and marked as aforesaid, the assay-master should thereupon stamp or mark, without fee or reward, the said plate, with such stamps and marks as were then in use, or as the Commissioners of Excise should devise and appoint.

This Act directed that the assay-master, and every deputy assay-master, or other officer so to be appointed, should be sworn to the due and faithful execution of his office.

Further Regulations for securing Payment of the King's Duty.

Every working goldsmith and silversmith, or manufacturer of gold or silver, was required to send with every parcel of gold or silver to the assay-master, deputy assay-master, or other officer, a note or memorandum, fairly written, containing the day of the month and year, the Christian and surname of the worker or maker, and place of his or her abode, and also all the species of such parcel of plate, and the number of each species, with the total receipt of the parcel, and the sum payable to his Majesty for duty thereupon; and, also, with the parcel, pay the duty to the assay-master, &c. A mark of the King's head was appointed to signify payment of the duty, which was to be paid previously to the marks, and a receipt to be given for it; and the assay-masters and the company of goldsmiths were made accountable for the duty.

Whenever gold or silver plate should be sent to be marked and assayed in any unfinished state, so that a diminution in the weight must necessarily remain to be made before it should be finished, the assay-master, &c., was directed to make to the person bringing the plate a deduction of one-sixth part of the duty, and, at the bottom of the note or memorandum to be kept, express the deduction and allowance of the duty; but this did not extend to silver plate of less than 1oz. troy, or any fractional part of an ounce.

This Act contained directions that the assay-master should file the notes, and keep accounts of the duty received, and lodge his books and the duplicates of his receipts quarterly with the goldsmiths' company, for the inspection of the Commissioners of Excise. If required by the company, he was bound to pay the duty weekly to them, and they were bound in two days to pay them over to the collector of excise at Dublin, and in two months after each quarter-

GUILDS.

day deliver to the Commissioners true copies of the accounts, and pay any balance appearing due; and in like manner the deputy assay-masters, &c., were directed to make weekly payments to the collectors of their districts, and quarterly returns, and lodge their books with such collectors.

Per-centage on the Duty granted to the Gold-smiths' Company.

The Commissioners of Excise, it was enacted, should make an allowance out of the Duties to the Goldsmiths' Company for their expenses, pains, and trouble in the execution of this Act, after the rate of 1s. in the pound for all moneys received by any collector of excise, and duly accounted for under the Act.

Management of the Duties transferred to the Commissioners of Stamps.

The Management of the Duties granted by the 47 Geo. III. c. 18, s. 1, upon gold and silver plate, and by the 55 Geo. III. c. 19, on licences to sell or make gold and silver plate, which had been saved by the 6 Geo. IV. c. 81, s. 35, was, by the 6 Geo. IV. c. 118 (5th July, 1825), transferred from the Commissioners of Excise to the Commissioners of Stamps. Indeed the whole of this department seems naturally to belong to the Commissioners of Stamps, and there is no good reason for leaving any branch of it under the control of a local body.

Regulations for Assay-office.

The following Regulations for the Assay-office were settled between the Commissioners of Stamps and the corporation in the month of December 1825, and have since been posted there:—

"The corporation having received a communication from the Commissioners of Stamps, expressing a desire, on the part of the Government, to assimilate the manner of assaying and collecting the duty, &c., on plate, in Dublin, to the practice of the London Assay-office, have (with the approbation of the Commissioners of Stamps), at a Post Hall held in Golden Lane, on the 5th day of December, 1825, unanimously adopted the following regulations, which our assay-master is hereby instructed to carry immediately into effect:

"The assay office to be open for receiving work on the following days in each week, viz. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, from nine in the morning till ten, and no work to be received, on any account, after that hour.

"The following days to be kept as holidays:—

"Ash Wednesday, King's birth-day, Good Friday, Easter Tuesday, Easter Wednesday, Whitsun Tuesday, Whitsun Wednesday, swearing in Wardens and Officers, Lord Mayor's Day, Christmas Day, and the three following days.

Article 1st. "No work to be received from any person, unless he shall be licensed by the Commissioners of Stamps to make or sell gold or silver plate, or unless he shall state on the back of the tickets sent with the work the name and residence of the person for whom the plate is made, and, if such last-mentioned person should not be a licensed silversmith or a watchmaker, the work not to be assayed.

2d. "Every workman, previous to sending work to the hall, to enter his name, place of working and residence, and the mark of his initials, in a book kept for that purpose, before he is suffered to have his work touched; and if, at any time, his mark punch shall be worn out or damaged, the assay-master not to suffer his work to be assayed or marked until such workman enters a new mark punch.

3d. "Every workman to send with each parcel of silver two notes plainly written or printed, stating the day of the month and year, and Christian and surname of the party, his residence, and a description of the work, with the name and amount of the duty; and, in case the notes shall not agree with the work so sent, such work to be returned to the workman, with the notes for correction: every workman to send the exact amount of the duty, and also the money without requiring change, or the work will be returned.

4th. "Every workman to stamp the initials of his name on every piece of plate sent to be assayed, and, in case the same are not struck plain, the assay-master not to suffer it to be touched, but to return it.

5th. "The workman to send his large and small work in separate parcels; all the parts which are to be attached to any piece of plate to be sent at the same time, viz., watch-cases, bowes and pendants; tea-pot, nuts and screws, &c.; the following articles to be considered large work, table spoons and forks, tea-pots, sugar-basins, milk-ewers, and all other large plate.

6th. "The assay-master not to take in any work but what is in such a forward state that the marks to be impressed thereon may not be damaged or defaced in the finishing.

7th. "Several assays to be made from each parcel of gold or silver, and no work to be allowed to be marked until such work be reported to be of the standard required by law; and in case any work is reported to be in doubt, the work to be retried next hall day, and not before.

8th. "All work sent to be assayed and marked, and found not to be of the standard, shall be broken, and the money paid for touching such plate shall be forfeited by the party, the duty only to be returned.

9th. "No allowance to be made to the workman under one ounce, but the full duty to be paid for all pennyweights; the work to be weighed, and the pennyweights to be accounted for.

10th. "The dies to be regulated the same as in England.

11th. "The marks to be changed annually on the 28th day of May, and all the old marks to be defaced in the presence of the master and wardens.

12th. "The engraver of the marks to examine the dies at least once every week, to see that they are in good order, as well as to enable him to identify the marks, in case any fraud may be practised.

13th. "The following duties to be paid on all pennyweights under one ounce, per annexed table:—

dwts.	*d.*	*dwts.*	*d.*
1	0½	11	6½
2	1½	12	7½
3	2	13	8
4	2½	14	8½
5	3	15	9
6	3½	16	9½
7	4½	17	10½
8	5	18	11
9	5½	19	11½
10	6	20	12

14th. "Every workman coming or sending for his work to send a receipt, being a counterpart of his note sent in with his work in the morning.

15th. "That the deputy assay-master do hold one of the keys of the box containing the punches, and the commissioners of stamps or their officers another, and that the assay-master do keep said box, under lock and key, in the iron safe.

"Duty of Assay-master:— Duty of Assay-master.

"To assay all work brought to the office on the days appointed for the purpose.

"To examine such work as shall be brought to the office, in order to prevent any abuses or advantages that might be taken by manufacturers, and also to assist in determining the proper allowance made on the gross weight by the weigher and drawer to the workmen.

"To receive his Majesty's duty, payable on such work as shall be stamped, and also the touch-penny.

"To account with and pay to the master, in presence of the corporation, on quarter-days, that part of the touch-penny which he is obliged to pay by articles.

"To make assays of all gold and silver that shall be sent to said office, agreeable to the following rates:—

	s.	*d.*
"To assay for Free brothers' silver	0	2
" " Quarter brothers' ditto	0	4
" " Persons not following the business . .	0	5
" " Gold and parting assays . . .	1	0

"Assaying gold and silver to be taught the freemen at three guineas each, the assay-master paying all expenses.

"To keep one of the keys of the punch-box.

"Duty of Touch-warden and Deputy Assay-master:— Duty of Touch-warden and Deputy Assay-master.

"To attend with the weigher and drawer at nine o'clock in the morning.

"To stamp gold and silver manufacture when reported standard by the assay-master, and to break or deface all such work as shall be deficient in fineness.

"To keep one of the keys of the punch-box.

"To assay gold and silver during any indisposition of the assay-master.

"To put the assays in the fire.

"To examine gold work brought to the assay-office, and not to strike the marks on the same if there shall appear to be more solder than is necessary, and to see that the standard is marked on each parcel of work, and to break the same if deficient in fineness.

"To keep an account of gold and silver assayed and stamped each day, the owner's name, assortment, weight, standard, &c., and report if deficient in fineness, number of trials, sums received for stamping and assaying the same, and to keep an account of the incidental expenses of the office.

"To enter the mark-punches of gold manufacturers in copper, and also to make a like entry of said mark-punches, with the owner's name and place of abode, and the time of such registry, in a book kept for that purpose.

"To take an account, each hall-day, of every parcel of silver work, and the assortment sent to the office; the owner's name, gross and net weight, and number of trials; report if deficient in fineness, weight of silver work broke, and to make up said accounts quarterly.

"To keep the registry-book for entering the names and places of abode of dealers in gold and silver throughout the kingdom of Ireland.

"Duty of Weigher and Drawer:— Duty of Weigher and Drawer.

"To break silver manufacture when reported worse than standard, according to the assay-master's article with the corporation.

"To attend every hall-day in his office at nine o'clock in the morning to receive the work.

"To weigh the work and enter the gross weight, and, with the assistance of the assay-master, or, in his absence, of the assistant assay-master, to strike the work, and to assist in determining the proper allowances to be made the workmen for finishing.

"To draw and scrape the work in the presence of the assay-master or assistant, (after ten o'clock, when the office is shut,) to fold the drawings and scrapings up in paper with the owner's name and date thereon.

"To hold the work for the touch-warden for him to strike the marks.

"To enter the net weight of each man's work, and the amount of the touch-money, in books kept for the purpose, and to make a return to the corporation every quarter-day.

"To return the work when broke or hall-marked."

GUILDS.

The officers of the assay-office do not exercise any jurisdiction over plate having the English hall-mark.

Return of Property by the Guilds.

To the order of the House of Commons already mentioned, requiring "a Return of the charitable funds and other property in the possession, order, or disposition of each municipal corporation in Ireland, the manner in which the same have been acquired, and the purposes for which the same were given, and the mode in which they are now distributed and applied," all the Guilds, except the tailors and joiners, made returns. The return of the merchants has been already given, those of the other guilds are as follow:

Corporation of Smiths, or Guild of St. Loy.

Smiths.

The corporation of Smiths have no fund for charitable purposes. The funds in possession of the guild are,

In Bank of Ireland, about	£127	0	0
In hands of Mr. James Scarlett, Clonturk-lodge, Drumcondra	90	0	0
In hands of Mr. John Patteson, of Prussia-street	20	0	0
In Mr. Joseph Smyth's hands, with interest	103	0	0
	£340	0	0

This is as near as I can ascertain it. From Mr. Joseph Smyth I never could get an account; he was treasurer before I came into office.

William Jordan Lambert,
Clerk of Guild.

3*d April*, 1833.

Corporation of Barbers.

Barbers.

This corporation is not in possession of any charitable fund, or any other property whatsoever.

William Clinton,
Clerk of Guild.

1*st April*, 1833.

Corporation of Bakers.

Bakers.

No charitable funds or other property in the possession, order, or disposition of this corporation.

F. J. Card,
Clerk of Guild.

16*th February*, 1833.

Corporation of Butchers.

Butchers.

This guild has no property whatever, nor any funds but what are derived from quarterage and reports, which are applied in paying the expenses of the guild, and are as follow:

By quarterage	£15	0	0
By reports	60	0	0
Annual amount of funds	£75	0	0

What are here termed reports are documents signed by the master and wardens of the guild, stating the damages awarded on cattle, sheep, pigs, calves, &c., the butcher who bought the same, the salesman from whom purchased, and by whom fed; each report being charged 2*s.* for viewing, serving, &c.

The sum derived from this source is equally divided between the clerk and beadle of the guild, and is liable to considerable variations.

The annual average amount I think to be about	£60	0	0
To the clerk, exclusive of reports	20	0	0
To the beadle, exclusive of reports	12	0	0
Hall rent, and other expenses attending the same	5	0	0
Stationery	1	1	0
Total amount of expenses	98	1	0
Deducting amount of fund	75	0	0
Leaving a deficiency of	£23	1	0

which has been generally made up by subscription. All other officers of the guild serve gratis.

William Bull,
Clerk of the Guild.

4*th March*, 1833.

Corporation of Carpenters.

Carpenters.

This corporation is possessed of a hall in St. Andrew's-lane, in the city of Dublin, erected by them on a lot of ground which they purchased in the year 1704 for that purpose. They mortgaged the building, and some houses which they then held in St. Thomas-street, for a term of years, long since expired. The hall is at present in a very ruinous state.

This corporation is also possessed of a lot of ground on Arbour-hill, granted to them by the corporation of Dublin, for the purpose of erecting an alms-house for decayed freemen and their widows, which has been accordingly built by subscription. The salaries of the officers of the corporation are paid, for the use of the hall, by the guilds of chandlers and hatters, who have no hall, the rent of the ground-floor under the hall, and by quarterage, at the rate of

2*s.* per annum, payable by the brethren of the corporation. The corporation is possessed of no other property whatsoever.

BLENT WOODS,
19*th February*, 1833. Clerk of Guild.

CORPORATION OF SHOEMAKERS.

Shoemakers.

There are no charitable funds in the possession, order, or disposition of this corporation. They hold two houses in Castle-street, under a conveyance in fee, executed to them in the twelfth year of Henry the Sixth, by the executors or trustees named in the will of one Galfred Parker. They also hold two houses in High-street, under a lease granted to them, dated the 20th June, 1745, by Quarle Somerville, Esq., at £30 a-year, for 900 years; and the purposes to which such rents and profits are applied appear by a printed account of the treasurer of said guild for the last year, transmitted herewith.

JOHN DOOLEY, C. S. MURPHY, } Masters.
SAMUEL DOOLEY, Warden.
THOMAS DOOLEY, Clerk of Guild.

CORPORATION OF SADDLERS.

Saddlers.

This corporation has no charitable funds, nor any other property whatsoever, in possession, order, or disposition.

GABRIEL WHISLER, Master.
JOHN SHAW, JOSEPH HENRY CALLAGHAN, } Wardens.
11*th March*, 1833.

CORPORATION OF COOKS AND VINTNERS.

Cooks and Vintners.

This corporation has not any charitable funds nor other property in its possession, order, or disposition.

JOHN WIBER,
Clerk of the Guild.

CORPORATION OF TANNERS.

Tanners.

This corporation has not any charitable funds or other property in its possession, order, or disposition, save what the members thereof subscribe to remunerate their officers for their domestic services.

GEORGE IRWIN,
23*d February*, 1833. Clerk.

CORPORATION OF TALLOW-CHANDLERS, SOAP-BOILERS, AND WAX-LIGHT MAKERS.

Tallow-chandlers, &c.

This corporation has neither charitable funds nor other property in their possession, order, or disposition.

JAMES KEARNEY,
22*d February*, 1833. Clerk of the Guild.

CORPORATION OF GLOVERS AND SKINNERS.

Glovers and Skinners.

The corporation have made a diligent search from the earliest period downwards, and were unable to discover that they were in possession of any property whatever, either charitable or otherwise.

JOHN JONES, Master.
HENRY HEMPSTON, SAMUEL FIGGIS, } Wardens.
26*th March*, 1833.

CORPORATION OF WEAVERS.

Weavers.

The corporation is possessed of a guild-hall, on the Comb, and two houses adjoining thereto, which were built by subscriptions from the opulent freemen of the guild and others; the guild-hall for holding its meetings, and the adjoining houses, one intended for an alms-house for reduced free brothers, the other for a school for poor children of the working weavers, and those branches depending on them, without religious distinction: the entire concerns subject to £10 per annum, late currency.

In the year 1776, and for some years prior and subsequent, the corporation conducted a lottery to support their two charities, which they pursued until stopped by Parliament prohibiting all lotteries, and which, aided by some few subscriptions from opulent individuals, supported said charities.

Shortly after the Act prohibiting lotteries, this corporation was reluctantly obliged to close the school-house, and let it for £18 per annum, late currency, in order to pay the rent of the concerns and taxes thereon.

On the ceasing of said lottery, the balance remaining was lodged in three and a half per cent. Government stock, amounting to £314 14*s.*, producing £11 0*s.* 4*d.* per annum, present currency, which sum, with £18 rent, are the only permanent funds possessed by the corporation, and appropriated as aforesaid.

The incident expenses of the corporation are chiefly supported by a quarterage, paid by the solvent freemen, of 6½*d.* per quarter, and by fees of one guinea on admission of freedom by birth or service, and two guineas by grace especial.

GEORGE IRWIN,
8*th April*, 1833. Clerk of the Guild.

GUILDS.

CORPORATION OF SHEARMEN.

Shearmen, &c. This corporation is not possessed of any property whatever.

GEORGE PARKINSON,
24th February, 1833. Clerk of the Corporation.

CORPORATION OF GOLDSMITHS.

Goldsmiths. The corporation of Goldsmiths of the city of Dublin were incorporated by charter granted by his late Majesty, King Charles II., and by their charter are entitled to be paid 1*d.* per ounce on all gold and silver sent to the assay-office of the corporation to be assayed and touched.

The corporation are also entitled, under an Act of Parliament passed in the 27th and 28th years of the reign of his late Majesty King George III., to the payment of five per cent. for collecting the duty payable to his Majesty on wrought plate sent to the assay-office of the corporation to be assayed and touched.

The corporation are entitled to a yearly profit rent of £15 13*s.* 9*d.*, arising out of premises in the city of Dublin of uncertain tenure, and to the dividend arising from the sum of £794 6*s.* 1¾*d.*, three and a half per cent. Government stock, the property of the corporation, against which there are several outstanding demands due by the corporation, in consequence of the decrease in the revenue by the falling off in the manufacture of plate.

The corporation derive no revenue from any charitable donation; and the income which they receive from the above sources is applied in the payment of the rent and taxes of the hall and assay-office, providing necessaries for the process of assay, and in stamping of the work sent to the assay-office, payment of salaries to the several officers of the corporation, and those employed in the assay-office, receiving the duty payable to his Majesty on wrought plate, and keeping the accounts thereof, as also in the payment of annuities to the distressed widows of deceased freemen.

THOMAS WILSON,
23d February, 1833. Clerk of the Guild.

CORPORATION OF COOPERS.

Coopers. This corporation has not been in possession of funds or other property since the year 1805, in which year I was elected their clerk, and on the 22d July, 1830, their treasurer.

JOHN PASLEY,
Guild Clerk and Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF FELT-MAKERS.

Felt-makers. The said corporation were in or about the year 1770 bequeathed by ancient members of the guild two legacies, one for £50 and the other for £100, Irish currency, upon trust to convert the same, and in the month of December in every year to distribute the interest among the poor persons, both male and female, belonging to the corporation, which has been done without any deviation to the present time, and the principal now stands vested in Government securities.

The only other property the corporation possess is a sum of £50, which in the year 1789 was raised by a subscription amongst the then members of guild, and converted to raise a fund to pay the rent of the hall in which the corporate meetings are held, to which purpose the interest has been ever since applied. THOMAS NORRIS, Clerk.

CORPORATION OF CUTLERS, PAINTER STAINERS, AND STATIONERS.

Cutlers, &c. Nil.

PATRICK MURRAY,
Clerk of the Guild.

CORPORATION OF BRICKLAYERS AND PLASTERERS.

Bricklayers and Plasterers. The guild or company are not possessed of any funds or property whatever, and they support their expenses and pay their officers by annual subscriptions from among themselves.

16th February, 1833. WILLIAM WHITE.

CORPORATION OF HOSIERS.

Hosiers. No property whatever.

JOHN RICHARDSON,
18th March, 1833. Clerk of the Guild.

CORPORATION OF CURRIERS.

Curriers. This corporation have not any property whatever in their corporate capacity.

GEORGE FAULKNER.

CORPORATION OF BREWERS.

Brewers. There are no charitable funds or other property in the possession, order, or disposition of this corporation.

SAMUEL AICKIN,
1st March, 1833. Clerk of the Corporation.

CORPORATION OF APOTHECARIES.

Apothecaries. This corporation are not, nor never were, in possession of any charitable funds, nor are they at present in possession of any property whatever.

JAMES KENNEDY,
26th February, 1833. Clerk of the Guild.

Appendix II.

MANORIAL JURISDICTIONS OR LIBERTIES.

Within and adjoining to the city of Dublin are five local jurisdictions, which are in many respects exclusive, and independent of the authority of the corporation. Four of these extend, in part, within the limits of the county of the city, but all are so connected with the exercise of the municipal authority of the corporation, that, in reference to the purposes of our Commission, we have deemed it our duty to make inquiry into, and report upon them.

The districts over which these local jurisdictions extend are called liberties or manors; they are—

1st. The liberty of St. Sepulchre.
2nd. The liberty or manor of Thomas Court and Donore.
3rd. The liberty of the Deanery of St. Patrick.
4th. The manor of Glassnevin or Grange Gorman, and liberty of Christ Church.
5th. The manor of Kilmainham.

There was formerly a sixth, the manor of Mary's Abbey, but the exercise of all manorial jurisdiction therein has long ceased.

The first three are popularly called the Liberties.*

These separate jurisdictions generally originated in grants from the Crown to the respective lords of the manors or districts which are comprised within them. There is a strong resemblance in the constitution of them all, and it will therefore be necessary only to describe one of them in detail, and afterwards notice any variations in the constitution or practice of the others. We shall take, first, St. Sepulchre, as being the most important.

1. The liberty of St. Sepulchre, or the Archbishop's Liberty.

Manors comprised within the liberty of St. Sepulchre.

The liberty of St. Sepulchre comprises within its jurisdiction several Manors, some of which are at a considerable distance from Dublin. They are—

The manor of St. Sepulchre, city and county of Dublin.
The manor of Tallaght, county of Dublin.
The manor of Rathcoole or Clondalkin, county of Dublin.
The manor of Shengyhill or Shankill, county of Dublin.
The manor of Ballymore-Eustace, counties of Wicklow and Kildare.
The manor of Castlekevin, county of Wicklow.
The manor of Swords, including Lusk, Clonmelkin, and Rush, county of Dublin.
The manor of Finglass, county of Dublin.

The manor of St. Sepulchre is situated on the south side of the city; it includes some portion of the county of the city, but is principally in the county of Dublin. By the statute 13, 14 Geo. III., c. 34, s. 2, that part of it which lies to the north of the Circular Road, including the precincts of St. Patrick's cathedral, was constituted a separate barony of the county of Dublin, by the name of the Barony of St. Sepulchre. It comprises part of the parish of St. Peter's, the entire of the parish of Nicholas without the walls, and the old parish of St. Kevin. Until the time of the Reformation the old parish of St. Patrick formed a part of the manor of St. Sepulchre, but at that period this parish was erected into a collegiate church, and created a distinct liberty, by the name of the Liberty of the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. Patrick, and as such will be hereinafter noticed.

Boundary of the Manor of St. Sepulchre.

The Boundary of the Manor of St. Sepulchre, as distinguished from the other manors composing this liberty, was stated by the register of the manor to embrace the southern side of Bishop Street, and the western side of Redmond's Hill to Kevin's Port, to the eastward by Protestant Row to Harcourt Street, and along the rear of St. Stephen's Green, south, to within two doors of Hatch Street, along the bounds of the city towards Donnybrook; thence to Miltown, along the river Dodder by Rathgar Lane to Rathfarnham Road, which it crosses; thence to Kimmage Road, where it meets the liberty of Donore; thence down Harold's Cross to New Street, the west side of Harold's Cross being the boundary of Donore; thence to the Cross Poddle, (now Dean Street,) north side up Francis Street to within a few doors of Thomas Street; thence eastward to part of Cutpurse Row, along the rear of Back Lane, including Blackhall Market; thence at the rear of some houses in Patrick Street, including about half of Bull Alley, which it crosses; thence at the rear of some houses in Patrick Street, and the front of the remainder of Patrick Street towards the church, until it arrives

* An exemplification of a record, dated in the reign of Edward III., states Thomas Court and Mary's Abbey to be within the "liberties of the city." There is also extant a record of 1381, being an *inspeximus* of a commission of perambulation, and the execution thereof, for ascertaining the mears and bounds of the "city liberties," and what part of St. Thomas Court was within the same, and of a mandate or writ of inquiry of encroachments on the liberties of the city, and a return thereon of encroachments by the abbot of St. Thomas. A record of 1587 also exists of an action of trespass, in which Brabazon was plaintiff and Conran was defendant, for a trespass on the plaintiff's close at Pipes, in the county of Dublin; but the defendant's counsel showing that Pipes was within the "liberties of the city of Dublin," the jury found for the defendant.

The "liberties of the city," mentioned in the 10 Geo. I. c. 3; 11 Geo. II. c. 11, s. 10; 11 Geo. II. c. 13, s. 3; 11, 12 Geo. III. c. 11, s. 50, and several other Acts, are evidently distinguished from the liberties of St. Sepulchre's, of Thomas Court and Donore, of St. Patrick's, and of Christ Church, which are described as liberties "adjoining" the city.

MANORIAL JURISDICTIONS.

at Kevin Street; thence eastward nearly opposite Cathedral Lane, to the rear of Bride Street opposite Peter Street; thence along Bride Street (west side) until it meets the north corner of Bishop Street.

The precincts of the liberty of the Deanery of St. Patrick (the former parish of St. Patrick) are, as already stated, included within these bounds.

The portion of the manor of St. Sepulchre within the county of the city is small, but the portion between the bounds of the county of the city and the Circular Road is considerable, comprising a great part of Harcourt Street, part of Leeson Street, Camden Street, part of Charlemont Street, Charlotte Street, a modern-built and wealthy district, besides part of Kevin Street, Patrick Street, Kevin's Port, New Street, and other inferior streets; beyond the Circular Road it includes Richmond Street, part of Charlemont Street, Peter's Place, and several other streets.

Wards.

It is nominally divided into four Wards.

1. The New Street ward.
2. The Poddle ward.
3. St. Kevin's within the line.
4. St. Kevin's without the line, (the line being the Circular Road.)

But these divisions, although continued in name, have now no practical object.

The manor of St. Sepulchre is the principal of the several manors already mentioned in the counties of Dublin, Wicklow, and Kildare; parts of these liberties are distant 30 or 40 miles from Dublin.

Each of the several manors of which this liberty is composed is a distinct manor, and by charter to be governed by a local officer, called a portreeve, to be appointed and sworn into office at each Easter leet, to hold for a year, and until another should be appointed in his place by the seneschal of St. Sepulchre's, as the principal seneschal of the liberties, to whom they are all amenable.

The portreeve of Swords, a small town about seven miles from Dublin, is the only one of these local officers now appointed; he is still sworn in annually before the seneschal of St. Sepulchre's.*

The population within this liberty is estimated at 50,000. They are all subject to the jurisdiction of the seneschal of St. Sepulchre's, and, in fact, almost every court-day, persons are processed from the distant manors of Tallaght, Ballymore-Eustace, Rathcoole, and Swords, and instances are not uncommon of persons being summoned to the Seneschal of St. Sepulchre's Court from distances of 17 or 18 miles from Dublin. The inhabitants, for the most part, are very poor.

CHARTERS.

This extensive local jurisdiction is claimed from prescription and Charter. The principal charter is dated at Dublin, 16th September, in the 11th year of the reign of Charles I., and enrolled (Rot. Pat.) 11 Charles I., p. 1, m. 39. It recites, by *inspeximus*, several ancient charters, commencing with the reign of King John, all in the form of grants to the Archbishop of Dublin, who is lord of the several manors composing this liberty.

1st Charter of John.

The first of these is a Charter of John, Earl of Morton, and Lord of Ireland, witnessed by Theobald Walton and others, but without date, which grants and confirms to John, Archbishop of Dublin, and his successors, all liberties and free usages granted by John's predecessors to the Archbishop and his church; and that they may have courts and judgment of their own men, as well in the city as in extern lands.

2d Charter of John.

Another Charter from John, son to the King of England, and Lord of Ireland, witnessed at Dublin by W. de Flamare and others, also without date, in consideration of the scarcity of the people and poverty of the church of Dublin, grants to the same Archbishop the bishopric of Glendallough, with all its appurtenances and liberties, and free customs, free and clear of all exactions and secular services.

31 Henry III.

A Charter dated at Westminster, 20th October, 31 Henry III., confirms the aforesaid concessions, confirmations, and collations; and these privileges were again confirmed by

Edward III.

King Edward III.

In Alen's Register, in the possession of the Archbishop of Dublin, p. 63, d., there is an entry of an inquisition made at a parliament of Trisdeldermod, the Wednesday next after the feast of the Trinity, 48 Hen. III., before Richard de Russell, Chief Justice of Ireland, and others, finding that Luke, Archbishop of Dublin, predecessor to Fulco, held pleas of the Crown in his court, as of death, murder, slaying of Englishmen, and all others; theft, robbery, duel, of land, and of felony, abjuration of fugitives to the church in the lands of the Archbishop, of drownings and accidental deaths, without the King's coroners, and all other pleas except four, viz., forestalling, rape, treasure-trove, and arson, and that the King's officers gave their writs at the Archbishop's mansion, at St. Sepulchre's, to his bailiffs, and that Fulco made no surrender of the said rights and liberties. And in p. 69, d., in a return of a jury at Swerdes, on the Morrow of St. Martin, 4 Edw. IV., finding that the Archbishop of Dublin has "furce," coroners, takes wrecks of the sea and Weym, holds "Pleas de vetito namio," hues and bloodshed, holds Englishmen in prison, and levies fines on them, pro burgatoribus receptatoribus et usuris; has the correction of bread and beer, and the ell, weight, bushel, and gallon, by the King's standard, and under his seal; holds all pleas in his court, except forestalling, rape, arson, and treasure-trove.

Richard II.

King Richard II., by letters patent, dated at Kilkenny, 5th April, 18th year of his reign, after reciting that Robert, Archbishop of Dublin, and his predecessors, claimed to have

* See Report on the Borough of Swords, Appendix to the First General Report, p. 259.

MANORIAL JURISDICTIONS.

within all his domains and manors the liberties therein written, viz., "Sok and Sak, Tol and Theam, Infangthef and Outfangthef, pleas de morte hominis," of murder, slaying of Englishmen, and of all manner of robberies, larcenies, duels of Englishmen, and of all others within their lordships and manors, abjuration of fugitives and felons flying for sanctuary to the holy church; the liberty of taking in their courts fines and redemptions for felonies committed within their domains and manors; to condemn and outlaw felons in their courts; to have day, year, and waste; to make coroners, and have the inspecting and burying the English, and all other drowned and killed by mischance, by their coroner, without the King's coroner; to have the corrections of artificers and labourers within their lordships and manors; to hold all pleas of the Crown, except four, viz., forestalling, rape, treasure-trove, and arson; to have their courts, with all the foregoing privileges, held by their own seneschal or seneschals, to be appointed from time to time at their pleasure; to have the return of all writs, &c., within the domains and manors, and crosses of the archbishopric; views of frankpledge; the assize of wine, bread, ale, weights and measures, to the exclusion of the Royal clerk of the market, except that once in the year he was to see and examine the standard of the Archbishop; to do all that which to the office of clerk of the market and keeper of the measures within the manors and crosses aforesaid appertained: and further reciting, that they had within said manor all pleas to a court baron belonging; the privilege of having a boat on the Anna Liffey; that they and all their men and tenants should be free of toll, pavage, murage, &c.; to have a market within their manor of Swords on every Monday, and a fair there on the Eve of St. Columb and eight days after; to hold weekly markets and annual fairs at Lusk, Ballymore, and Staghconnel; an annual fair at Dublin on the Eve of the Translation of Saint Benedict, and for the day of said feast; to have free warren and wreck of the sea; also pillories, tumbrels, and thewen, in St. Sepulchre's, Swords, Finglass, Clondalkin, Ballymore, Soneghkill, and Castle Kevin: this monarch granted and confirmed all said franchises, liberties, privileges, usages, and customs, to the Archbishop and his successors, in all the above-mentioned places.

Confirmed by Henry VI.

The foregoing liberties and privileges are recited by *inspeximus*, and by authority of a great council, held at Drogheda, and thence adjourned to the city of Dublin; again confirmed by Hen. VI., in the 29th year of his reign, to Michael, the then Archbishop, and his successors, for ever.

Charles I.

King Charles I., by his charter of the 11th year of his reign above noticed, after reciting the foregoing charters, stating that Lancellot, then Archbishop of Dublin, claimed by the foregoing letters patent and confirmations, and by prescription and usage, from time immemorial, the enjoyment of all these franchises, in all the manors and lands of the archbishopric, naming, and particularly describing, the situation of the manor of Saint Sepulchre, as extending, amongst others, through the entire several precincts of the several parishes of Saint Nicholas without the walls of Dublin, Saint Patrick and Saint Kevin, near the city of Dublin; and stating that the Archbishop and his predecessor had ever enjoyed therein a common open market on every day in the week, except Sunday, in shops, &c., and in the open streets on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; and that he and his predecessors had always had, in all places within their domains, manor lands and fees, and the crosses of said archbishopric, their courts of record before their seneschal or seneschals for all pleas of the Crown, and all personal pleas arising and depending between any persons within said liberty, and a Marshalsea or common gaol for the entire archbishopric within the manor of Saint Sepulchre; that the chief seneschal was keeper of all writs, books, records, &c., and had sole power and authority to engross and enrol writs and records by himself, or sufficient clerks to be by him appointed from time to time at his pleasure, and likewise had the appointment and removal of inferior officers of said courts, viz., attorneys and criers, serjeants, tipstaffs, and bailiffs, and was guardian and conservator of the peace within all the manors, &c., of the archbishopric, and exercised jurisdiction of all pleas of the Crown, except the four already mentioned; and of all personal pleas, with like jurisdiction, in all respects, as other justices of the peace in the county of Dublin: that the seneschal had power, by the usage aforesaid, to hold a gaol delivery within a month next after Easter and Michaelmas, and might appoint a portreeve annually, and administer an oath of office to each of said portreeves, in each of the aforesaid market towns of the county of Dublin, who, after taking said oath, should have the power of a justice of the peace within the liberty; ratified and confirmed every thing above specified, except the power of granting the peace to felons, and the open market in the manor of St. Sepulchre. He then granted felons' goods, &c., and also all fines and forfeited recognizances of whatever nature and kind, and for whatever cause imposed, to the Archbishop and his successors, to have and receive same to their own use, as well by their own hands as those of their bailiffs, and also by the hands of the sheriff of Dublin, the sheriffs of the counties of Wicklow and Kildare, and all other counties, and expressly directed that no justice of the peace of the counties of Dublin, Kildare, or Wicklow, or county of the city of Dublin, or other officer, shall interfere within the liberty, unless in default of the Archbishop's seneschal. He granted two fairs, with tolls, stallage, &c., and a court of Pie Poudre, in the manor of St. Sepulchre, to be held for four days after each Trinity and Michaelmas Term, saving the right of the dean and chapter of St. Patrick, which had been created a separate liberty in the reign of Edward VI.

This charter further grants a market, with tolls, in and within Kevin Street, near the city of Dublin, on every day in the week, except Friday and Sunday.

Many of the important privileges mentioned in these charters have been disused of late years; but the powers still exercised within the Liberty are very extensive:

1st. In the administration of justice by the Archbishop's courts.

MANORIAL JURISDICTIONS.

2d. In the inspection and regulation of the markets within the Liberty, and of the weights and measures used therein.

3d. In the taxation of the inhabitants for the purposes of cleansing and lighting certain districts, and abating nuisances, &c., through the medium of the Liberty grand jury.

Officers, and how appointed.

The Officers of the Liberty are—

A seneschal and his deputy.
Register.
Marshal.
Coroner.
Weighmaster.
Three constables to each of the four wards.
Secretary to grand jury and collector.
Clerk of the market.

To these may be added the portreeve of Swords, as already mentioned.

Seneschal.

The Seneschal is appointed by the Archbishop, to hold during good behaviour. It has always been the practice to appoint a barrister, though this qualification is not a provision of any of the charters. The appointment is confirmed by the dean and chapter of St. Patrick's, and by the dean and chapter of Christchurch.

Deputy.

The seneschal has a power, which is generally exercised, of appointing a Deputy. The present deputy is a barrister; the deputy is seldom called upon to act.

Register.

The seneschal has also under the charter the power of appointing the Register, who is always an attorney of the superior courts. He holds his office during good behaviour.

Marshal.

The Marshal is appointed by the Archbishop, who also appoints—

Coroner, Weighmaster, and Clerk of the Market.

The Coroner, Weighmaster, and Clerk of the Market, all which offices are generally united in one person.

Constables of the Wards, Secretary, and Collector.

The Constables of the Wards are annually presented by the grand jury and seneschal, which body likewise appoints the Secretary of the grand jury, and Collector of the grand jury cess, who holds during good behaviour.

Portreeves.

The Portreeve of Swords is appointed by the seneschal, who has, as already noticed, the like power of appointing portreeves of the other manors, at each Easter leet.

Jurisdiction of Liberty.

The Jurisdiction derived from the charters extends to holding courts leet, courts baron, a court of record, and a court of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery; and, besides, there is—

The Civil-Bill jurisdiction given by statute.

Courts Leet.

Courts Leet are regularly held at every Easter and Michaelmas, when grand juries are sworn in before the seneschal; and upon this occasion market juries are also sworn under the special authority of the 3d sec. of the 27 Geo. III., c. 46.

Court Baron.

The seneschal formerly sat once a week, and adjudicated on summonses, as in a Court of Conscience, upon all claims under £5 late Irish currency; but since the extension of the Civil-Bill jurisdiction to the Dublin manor courts, as hereinafter noticed, this Court of Conscience jurisdiction has been discontinued.

Court of Record.

A Court of Record is held within the liberty by the seneschal, the jurisdiction of which extends to all personal actions, and to an unlimited amount; and ejectments were formerly brought here, though the practice has long been discontinued.

The proceeding is by writ of *capias* or by attachment of goods. Formal pleadings are filed according to the course of the common law, and must have the signature of counsel. Attachments are not issued for demands under £10, and an affidavit is required that the debt amounts to that sum, and (pursuant to 36 Geo. III., c. 39, s. 3) that the defendant resides within the jurisdiction, or that the cause of action arose there. Bail must be given, who must justify before the seneschal. Tuesdays and Fridays are law days, on which rules may be entered.

The record business of this court is very trifling, and much confined to issuing *capiases* on *cognovits* for the purpose of procuring discharges under the Insolvent Debtors' Acts. Causes are sometimes, though seldom, removed by *certiorari* and *habeas corpus*. Cases occasionally proceed to joining of issue, but are generally then settled by the parties: in fact, no record has been tried by the present seneschal since his appointment.

Criminal Jurisdiction.

The Criminal Jurisdiction of the seneschal has been exercised so lately as the year 1803, when a conviction took place for forgery, but is now totally disused. It extended to all cases affecting life and limb, except the four pleas already stated.

Court Fees.

From a comparison of the present practice with a table of the Fees taken by the several officers of the Courts of the liberties, returned to the Irish Parliament in 1717, pursuant to a then recent Act, it appears that fees, exceeding in amount those mentioned in the table, have been taken latterly by all the officers except the present seneschal. He, on his appointment, reduced his own fees to the standard of that period; but he stated to us that he did not consider himself justified in enforcing a similar reduction of the fees of the other officers of the court, against a practice which long usage appeared to him to have sanctioned. The costs of a judgment on *cognovit* are about £1. 7*s*.

Civil-Bill Jurisdiction.

The Acts 25 Geo. III., c. 44, and 27 Geo. III., c. 22, which gave the Civil-Bill Jurisdiction to the several other manor courts in Ireland, expressly exempted the manor courts within the county and county of the city of Dublin from their operation; but by the 7 Geo. IV., c. 41, amended by the 7, 8 Geo. IV., c. 59, that exemption was taken away. This newly-acquired jurisdiction in the manor courts differs from the Civil-Bill jurisdiction exercised by the assistant barrister for other counties in these particulars:—1st. That all cases are necessarily tried by jury; 2d. That the amount for which a civil bill may be brought is only limited by the extent to which each manorial jurisdiction is limited by the patent or charter creating it, and which,

in the Dublin manor courts, generally is unlimited; and, 3dly, That it is sufficient to give the assistant barrister jurisdiction that the defendant resides within his county, while in the seneschal's court the defendant must not only reside, but the cause of action must accrue within the jurisdiction, although, from the inconvenience attending this restriction in practice, very slight evidence is required of the latter.

By the 2d section of 7 Geo. IV., c. 41, an appeal from the seneschal's decree is given to the Judges of the superior courts at *Nisi Prius* after every Easter and Michaelmas Term. By the 3d section the mode of service of the summons is directed. By the 4th section the sale of goods seized under an attachment is prohibited, if bail is offered. The costs of proceedings, when the sum recovered is under 40*s.*, are left to the discretion of the seneschal, who, with the Jury, may direct the payment of the amount of the decree, when under that sum, by weekly instalments; and to ensure the fulfilment of these provisions, the seneschal, if not a barrister of three years' standing, is, by the 6th section, required to give security by recognizance. This Act was amended by the 7, 8 Geo. IV., c. 59, which by the 1st section requires that, when the debt to be recovered exceeds £10 and does not amount to £100, the summons should be served seven days before the appearance; if it exceed £100, fourteen days,—and provides for the mode of service of the summons in certain cases. Cases of £10 and upwards are not to be tried till the court day after appearance. The fees to be paid by the suitor are regulated by the 5th section. And in cases of prisoners charged on execution for sums under £10, the creditor is compellable to allow his debtor 2*s.* 6*d.* per week during his confinement.

Since the passing of these Acts the proceedings by civil bill, from their simplicity and cheapness, have almost entirely superseded the old common law course of proceeding in these manor courts, although the rights of all manor courts having unlimited jurisdiction were specially preserved to these jurisdictions by the 6th section of the latter Act. The proceedings by civil bill are now, in fact, the ordinary business of these courts.

The course of proceeding, except where altered by the foregoing provisions, is precisely similar to that of the assistant barristers' court; all cases are tried by jury, who may be compelled to attend from the most distant parts in the liberty, but are generally summoned by the marshal from the respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood of the court-house. They are fineable for non-attendance; and it is sometimes found necessary so to enforce attendance, as the jurors do not receive any remuneration. The decree of the seneschal is directed to the marshal, and returnable next court day, and on being signed, may be immediately executed; but in practice this, in the court of Saint Sepulchre's, is not generally permitted. The provisions of the 2d section of 7, 8 Geo. IV., c. 59, enabling the court and jury to direct the payments by instalments of sums recovered under 40*s.*, are frequently extended in practice very advantageously to larger sums; but this can only be done by consent of the plaintiff. Rehearings of a case are discouraged; very few instances of them occur, and only by consent of parties. When an appeal is lodged, bail must be given as prescribed by the 2d section of 7 Geo. IV., c. 41. It is not considered necessary under the civil bill jurisdiction that the bail should be resident within the liberty. They must justify before the seneschal, unless the parties consent that this should be done before the register, and a certificate of bail is given, which stops all proceedings under the decree. A deposit is sometimes left with the marshal, to prevent any proceeding under the decree until the appeal is lodged.

If there is an affirmance of the decree on appeal, the party may issue execution thereon against the body or goods in any county in Ireland, notwithstanding the limited jurisdiction of the liberty court; but the party has his election to proceed on the bail bond, and this he generally does in the superior courts.

If there be a reversal of the decree, nothing more is heard of it in the inferior court. When a decree is renewed, a fee of 6*d.* is payable to the seneschal, which he allows to the register.

The following Return shows the quantity of business done in the manor court of Saint Sepulchre's for the three years 1831, 1832, 1833:

Date.	Summonses issued.	Entered and heard.	Decrees.	Dismisses.	Appeals.	Attachments issued.
1831.....	650	563	166	7	26	8
1832.....	600	534	146	6	30	7
1833.....	709	502	196	8	33	7
Total in three years	1,959	1,599	508	21	89	22

The costs of the proceedings by civil bill in this and the other Dublin manor courts, as prescribed by the foregoing Acts of Parliament, are as follows:

	s.	*d.*
On any sum recovered not exceeding £10—		
For the summons . . .	2	0
„ entry thereof . . .	2	0
„ decree	4	6
Total . . .	8	6
On any sum recovered exceeding £10, and not exceeding £100—		
An additional shilling on the summons and on the decree,		
Making the entire costs . . .	10	6
On any sum recovered over £100—		
An addition is made of 2*s.* to the summons, and 2*s.* to the decree.		
Making the entire costs . . .	12	6

MANORIAL JURISDICTION.

All the seneschals agree in considering that this table requires revision, the amount being quite too high on small sums, and, as they say, too low on sums of large amount.

The highest sum for which a civil bill was brought was £60, and the lowst 1*s*. The great proportion of civil bills is for sums under £10.

Marshalsea.

By a return taken from the Marshal's book, and furnished by the register, it appears that the numbers committed to the Liberty Marshalsea for five years were,

In 1831	90
1832	98
1833	103
1834	90
1835	86
Total in five years . . .	467

	£.	*s*.	*d*.
Of these 1 was committed in execution for	324	19	5½
1 „ „	280	10	6
1 „ „	119	8	8

51 were committed for sums varying from £20 to £100.
47 for sums varying from £10 to £20.
366 for sums varying from 12*s*. 8*d*. to £10.

467

Time of sitting.

The seneschal sits for the trial of civil bills generally once a fortnight, except during the law term. The days of sitting, which are usually Tuesdays, are always notified, at least one court day, sometimes two or three court days, previously; the hour of sitting is 10 o'clock: the business is generally disposed of in one day.

Attorneys.

Attorneys practise in the seneschal's court, and occasionally barristers. There are five or six attorneys on the rolls of the court: they must pay £20 stamp duty on admission: they are required to be attorneys of the superior courts, and none but those are entitled to practise in this manor court. It is acknowledged that they receive higher fees than the statutes allow, the statutable fees being, as they allege, totally insufficient as an adequate remuneration for their services.

Duty of Seneschal, and Emoluments.

The principal duty of the Seneschal is to preside in the courts held within the liberty. He is the sole judge. He receives and decides on appeals from the market juries and clerk of the market. He is by charter a justice of the peace within the liberty, but does not act in that capacity. There is not any salary attached to the office: his entire emoluments are derived from the court fees, and are about £120 a-year. The present seneschal, Joseph Radcliffe, Esq., has filled the office since 1826: he is a practising barrister: he was not of three years' standing at the bar at the time of his appointment, and, according to the provisions of the statute 7 Geo. IV. c. 41, sec. 6, gave security in £500 for the due performance of his duty, and to answer for damages for misconduct.

Register, his Duty and Salary.

The duty of the Register is to attend at all the sittings of the court. At court leets he swears the grand and market juries, the constables of the ward, the clerk of the market and coroner, &c.; he enters the proceedings of the court leet in a court book commonly called the grand jury book, prepares the presentments and the jury process, and, in case of traverses to presentments, enters them for trial.

As connected with the functions of the market juries, the register is bound, by the Market Jury Act, in the absence of the seneschal, to decide on the propriety of seizures made by the jury, and he superintends the distribution of the articles seized.

On the civil bill side of the court, the register fills and issues the summonses, enters them for hearing, prepares the issue papers, records the verdict, makes up the decrees and dismisses, and in general receives the appeals; sometimes the appeals are received by the seneschal in his own house, upon which occasion the register attends him there, and fills up the bail-bonds, which are witnessed by him or his clerk. The register also keeps the court book, a duplicate of which he is bound to return to the clerk of the peace at quarter sessions.

On the record side of the court, the register issues all writs, files affidavits, proceedings, and bail-pieces, enters up all rules, in fact, acts as the filacer of the court. The duties of this department are now, from the decrease of business, very trifling.

Fees.

The emoluments of the register are principally derived from fees on the civil bill side of the court, which are, as regulated by the Acts of Parliament giving that jurisdiction, two shillings for each entry of a cause; they are considered by the seneschal so inadequate a remuneration to the register, that he allows him a portion of his own fees.

A charge of four-pence is made by the register to the suitor, though not allowed by the statute, for filling up the summonses. This is sanctioned by the seneschal, in order, as he stated, to guard against the frequent inaccuracies which occurred in the process when the party filled a summons himself.

On the record side the fees payable to the register on each proceeding are considerable, but, from the small quantity of business done, their annual amount is very trifling; from the market-jury duty he derives no fees or salary.

Marshal, his Duty and Emoluments.

The Marshal summons the grand, and market, and petit juries, and executes the process of the courts. He is also keeper of the liberty gaol or marshalsea. In the execution of the process he is assisted by under bailiffs, generally of his own nomination, but sometimes nominated by the party. He has the storage of goods taken under attachment process, and execution.

His emoluments are derived from fees.

MANORIAL JURISDICTION.

The office of Coroner was vacant for several years past. It has been recently filled up by he appointment of the clerk of the market, but he has never performed any duty connected with the office; and there is no salary annexed to it. His predecessor has held inquests within the liberty; this was about forty years ago. Coroner.

The Constables of the ward formerly acted as a police for the district, and by the Police Act it was made necessary to return their names to the head police office of the city. They are now appointed merely for form's sake, and although sworn into office regularly before the seneschal, they never act, and the return required by the statute is never made. Constable of the Ward.

Until lately an Inspector of Lights was appointed by the grand jury, at a salary of £20 a-year; but since the introduction of gas this officer has been discontinued. Inspector of Lights.

The Grand Jury, consisting of twenty-three in number, is summoned as incident to the court-leet, which is held before the seneschal at every Easter and Michaelmas. The jurors are summoned by precept, directed to the marshal, under the hand of the seneschal, and returnable to him. They continue in office six months, meeting from time to time as occasion may require. The business of the grand jury is to present the constables for the four wards, to present nuisances, such as falling houses, decayed walls, &c., and to present the necessary sums to be applotted on the liberty for lighting those portions of it which are outside the Circular Road, and not within the Paving Board jurisdiction, and some trifling sums for other purposes. The composition of this grand jury is said to be very respectable, and they are stated to be anxious to retain their power of taxation for the foregoing purposes, and most reluctant to permit the interference of the Paving Board. The Grand Jury.

The presentments must be all fiated by the seneschal. The liberty grand jury cess is applotted on the inhabitant householders. The rate of assessment, until the year 1833, was three shillings for each shilling ministers' money; it has been raised to 3*s*. 6*d*., owing to the introduction of gas.

The annual amount of the presentments is about £250; until this year it was not more than £200.

The Secretary of the Grand Jury is paid an annual salary of £10 late Irish currency, raised by presentment. The office is generally, though not uniformly, held by the register of the court. He keeps the accounts, and when audited by the grand jury and fiated by the seneschal, makes the orders for payments to the contractors and others entitled to receive them. He also issues summonses to the grand jury to assemble for the dispatch of business, and for each meeting is allowed a fee of 2*s*. 6*d*. in addition to his annual salary. Secretary of Grand Jury.

To collect the grand jury cess, there is a Collector appointed by the warrant of the seneschal and foreman of the grand jury; he receives a percentage of one shilling in the pound on the receipts. He gives security. There is no treasurer, so that the amount collected generally remains in the hands of the collector. The result of this has been that the late collector was enabled to abscond with upwards of £200 of the presentment funds, and from some technical difficulties in the way, and the apprehension of incurring costs for which it was thought the grand jury had no power to present, it has not been deemed prudent by the seneschal to enforce the payment of that money from the surety, although considered solvent. Collector.

It is intended, henceforward, to lodge any balances in bank.

The collector's accounts are audited by the grand jury and seneschal.

Traverses are sometimes entered to the presentments for pulling down old houses. These presentments, from the decaying state of part of the liberty, the grand jury is frequently called on to make. The traverses have seldom been tried, the object of entering them being generally to obtain time for making repairs, which, if sufficient assurance be given of an intention to remove the apprehended dangers, is generally allowed. Traverses of Presentments.

If the nuisance be continued, the marshal proceeds to abate it. The grand jury usually examine a qualified person, as to the state of the premises, before they make the presentment, and the exercise of this power is, from the decaying state of this part of the town, found beneficial.

Those parts of the liberty which lie within the Circular Road are under the jurisdiction of the Paving Board, who are empowered to pave, cleanse, and light them. We have already noticed the practice of that body (p. 85) as to imposing rates within this district; they do not assess premises beyond "the extent of the pavements, shingling, or gravelling, and the public lights," maintained by them, and do not carry on those works in all directions to the extent of the Circular Road; and a considerable portion of this liberty, within that limit, is consequently not attended to by them. The remainder of the liberty is paved and repaired under the authority of the county grand jury. The 26 Geo. III. c. 14, s. 63, which limited the amount of money to be raised at each presenting term on the baronies of the county of Dublin, specified the sum of £78. 12*s*. as the extent to which the county grand jury might assess the barony of St. Sepulchre's, being, as already mentioned, that part of the liberty which lies within the Circular Road. Paving and Repairing, Cleansing and Lighting.

We have already mentioned (pp. 74, 75) the Acts under which the liberties were originally lighted, which were revived by the 23, 24 Geo. III. c. 54, for 21 years from the 1st of May 1784. Afterwards, by the 39 Geo. III. c. 56, s. 34, which refers to the former Acts, and recites that the liberty of St. Sepulchre's "has been and now is without lamps to light the same," it is enacted, that the seneschal, by and with the approbation of the grand jury of the liberty, "shall have full power and authority to erect and fix lanterns or lamps, of such dimensions, and at such distances, and to continue for such periods, and to remove or take down the same, as to him and them shall seem most fit, and to applot and levy the expense thereof upon the inhabitants of said liberty in such manner as ministers' money is now raised within the same, and likewise shall have full power to pave and cleanse the said liberty, and applot the expense thereof in manner aforesaid." This Act was temporary, but made perpetual by the 40 Geo. III. c. 62.

MANORIAL JURISDICTION.

A trifling annual presentment of £5 is made by the leet grand jury towards cleansing the streets of the part of the liberty outside the Circular Road.

A portion of the liberty outside the Circular Road is lighted under the leet grand jury presentments, as already stated. The lighting is now by gas supplied by contract, but for several years after the introduction of gas into the interior of the city, this district remained without the advantage of the improved lighting.

Court-house and Prison.

A commodious Court-house and a Prison have been recently built by the Archbishop, for the use of the liberty, and to this prison all persons arrested under the process of the court are committed. The prison is occasionally visited by the seneschal, and is stated to be kept clean and in repair. The male and female prisoners are separated; each have a common hall.

The marshal of the court is keeper of the prison. The number of prisoners varies considerably; the greatest number is generally at the approach of the sitting of the insolvent debtors' court.

The number of pauper prisoners is very small. This is partly attributable to the present seneschal's practice of enforcing the payment by the creditor of the weekly allowance of 2*s.* 6*d.*, called "groats," provided for prisoners confined for debt under £10 by the 7th sec. of 7, 8 Geo. IV. c. 59. These pauper prisoners are maintained partly by the light bread, and other provisions, and the produce of light weights, &c., seized by the market juries and not re-adjusted; any deficiency is supplied by the Archbishop.

Clerk of the Market and Weigh-master.

The Clerk of the Market is appointed by the Archbishop, during good behaviour. He holds his appointment under seal, ratified by the dean and chapter of Saint Patrick, under which he is designated "head bailiff of the seneschal courts, of the liberties and lordships and manor courts, clerk of the markets, &c." He takes an oath of office before the seneschal on his appointment; the same person is always appointed Assay-master or Weigh-master within the liberty.

His duty as clerk of the market is to superintend the markets within the liberty, and to accompany the market juries on their inspections.

As assay-master or weigh-master, he inspects and regulates the scales, weights, and measures, and affixes the Archbishop's seal to authenticate them, besides which he keeps a public crane for the weighing of all merchandise brought there. He has an office called the clerk of the market's office, where he has three clerks and three scale porters under him; the latter are sworn before the seneschal.

He has a power of appointing a deputy. The present weigh-master acts in person; he was deputy to his predecessor.

He has no fixed salary, but derives his emoluments from fees on the cranage of goods, and the stamping and sealing weights and measures. He takes

2*d.* for weighing and branding each cask of butter for exportation (under Butter Act).
1*d.* for weighing each cool (of 56 lbs.) of butter.
1*d.* per draft for lard.
1*d.* per draft for bacon, three flitches to the draft.
1*d.* per draft for hams (nine hams to the draft).
1*d.* per barrel of corn.
These fees are taken by him as weigh-master.

As clerk of the market he receives the following fees on sealing, signing, and adjusting weights and measures:—

s.	*d.*		lbs.
1	3	for each weight of	56
0	10	- - - - - - - - - - -	28
0	8	- - - - - - - - - - -	14
0	6	- - - - - - - - - - -	7
0	4	- - - - - - - - - - -	4
0	4	all lower weights.	

2*d.* for sealing and signing each measure of whatever size.

On copper measures the charges are—			gals.
1	0	for a measure of	5
0	6	- - - - - - - - - - -	1
0	3	for all inferior measures.	

The fees taken by this officer, particularly those which he exacts as clerk of the market, are excessive in amount. We think it enough, here, to refer to our observations on similar exactions made in other places, particularly in our Report on the Borough of Armagh, pp. 682, 683, where the legality of them is fully discussed.

All weights and measures within the liberty are systematically required by him to be brought into his office and sealed once a year: if not brought in, and on the visit of the clerk of the market and market jurors found deficient, they are seized. The standard weights by which they are adjusted are kept in the court-house. They were purchased in London at the expense of the Archbishop. An appeal is sometimes made to the seneschal. The income of the clerk of the market from this source is about £200 a-year. The present possessor of the office is by the terms of his appointment bound to pay £30 a-year to his predecessor (who was superannuated) during his life.

Incidental Emoluments.

Besides these fees of office the present weigh-master and clerk of the market has, under a particular arrangement made between him and the late Archbishop of Dublin, a stallage rent on the use of stores in the weighhouse payable by those resorting to it. There was previously no public weighhouse within the liberty, and the Archbishop induced the clerk of the

MANORIAL JURISDICTION.

market to take a lease of the present weighhouse, and get it fitted up for the use of the public; agreeing that on his death, or resignation, his successor should have the power of taking possession of it for the same public use, on the payment of the sum expended on its improvement, which was ascertained and limited in amount. It is convenient for the public. A public crane and weights, compared with the standard weights, are kept there. He has also a profit on the sale of weights and measures which have been seized as light, and readjusted.

Butter Taster.

In the year 1827 a Butter Taster and Cooper was, for the first time, appointed by the Archbishop of Dublin for the liberty of St. Sepulchre's. From a return made by him to the Government and ordered by the House of Commons to be printed in 1829, it appears that his emoluments for the year 1828 amounted to £106.

Market Juries.

By the 3d section of the 27 Geo. III. c. 46, (the General Market Jury Act,) it is enacted, that the marshals of the liberties of Saint Sepulchre's, and of Thomas Court and Donore respectively, should summon and return to the seneschals of the said liberties respectively, at the Easter and Michaelmas courts leet to be held for said liberties respectively in every year, upon precepts to be issued to the respective marshals of said liberties by the respective seneschals thereof, 36 of the principal inhabitants of each of said liberties; 12 of whom should be sworn in open court as a Market Jury for each of said liberties, by the seneschals of said liberties respectively at the Easter and Michaelmas courts leet for said liberties, one by one, that he should well, truly, and diligently execute the office of a market juror in said liberty, within three miles of the Circular Road round Dublin, without favour or affection, malice or ill will, to any person or persons whatsoever. And the said market jurors for the time being for the said liberties of Saint Sepulchre's, and Thomas Court and Donore respectively, or any four or more of them, were thereby empowered and required at seasonable hours to visit the markets, storehouses, working houses, cellars, and shops, as well of bakers as other people in such liberties respectively, as far as three miles from the Circular Road round Dublin, where bread, provisions, or victuals should be sold, and to inspect the quality and weight of such bread, provisions, and victuals, and likewise to examine the scales, weights, and measures, in said liberties; and in case said jurors respectively, or any four or more of them, should find any unwholesome or bad bread, provisions, or victuals, or any bread, provisions, or victuals, fraudulently or illegally made up, or bread deficient in weight, or not having the baker's name thereon in legible characters, or any fraudulent scales, or any weights or measures not agreeing in weight and contents with the standard weights and measures established by authority in said liberties, or any weights or measures not sealed by the respective clerks of the market belonging to the Lord Archbishop of Dublin and the Earl of Meath, or any provisions or victuals in the hands of any forestaller; then and in every such case, the said jurors, or any four of them respectively, were thereby required and empowered to seize such bread, provisions, and victuals, and the person or persons exposing the same to sale, or claiming to be the owner or owners thereof, and likewise all fraudulent scales, and all weights and measures not agreeing with the standard weights and measures established by authority in said liberties, or not sealed by the respective clerks of the market of the said Lord Archbishop of Dublin and the said Earl of Meath, and immediately, or as soon as conveniently could be, to carry or cause to be carried such bad provisions and victuals, person or persons, scales, weights, or measures, before the seneschal of such liberty for the time being, who was thereby empowered, besides condemning the articles seized, to impose at his discretion any penalty not exceeding £5 on such person or persons, and to commit to prison for non-payment.

Directions are also given by the Act, for the disposal of the fraudulent provisions or weights so seized, and of the fines imposed, amongst the poor of the parish, and the prisoners of the liberty marshalsea.

The seneschal is empowered to impose a penalty of £4 on jurors not attending. The jurors are required to continue in office from leet to leet; four of them form a quorum. The jurors are exempt from service more than once in the year.

By the 4th section of the same Act, the register may be appointed to perform these duties in absence of seneschal; he generally is the officer who acts.

These market juries are now regularly sworn at each court leet and perform their prescribed duties, accompanied by the clerk of the market or his deputy, visiting occasionally the villages of Finglass, Stillorgan, and even Tallaght, which is beyond three miles from the Circular Road, but within the liberty. A difficulty is sometimes experienced in procuring the attendance of jurors, the duty being a disagreeable one; and it is therefore sometimes found necessary to enforce their attendance by fine. The duty, however, is on the whole stated to be satisfactorily performed.

The bread and other provisions seized are disposed of, first, in remunerating the scale porters at a certain rate in value per day, and the remainder is distributed, according to the directions of the Act, amongst the poor prisoners of the liberty marshalsea, if any; if not, amongst a certain number of poor persons placed on what is called the poor list of the liberty. The jurors sometimes assist in the distribution; but the duty generally, in fact, devolves on the register.

This mode of remunerating the scale porters is very objectionable.

If light or unsealed weights, false scales or measures are seized, the light weights are sometimes sold as broken iron to the public, and sometimes to the clerk of the market, who, after re-adjusting them, re-sells them, from which is derived part of the profits of his office. If not light, but merely unsealed, they are generally returned to the owner on being properly sealed and payment of the expense and fees. The produce of the old weights is applied to carriage hire for the jurors in their visits to distant parts of the liberty, and by the second section of the Market Jury Act to relief of the poor prisoners. When the fund has been adequate, beds and blankets have been bought for the poor in the marshalsea.

MANORIAL JURISDICTION.

The exercise of the power of seizing weights, as not conformable to the proper standard, or as not being sealed by the clerk of the market of the liberty, conferred by these sections of the 27 Geo. III. c. 46, on the market juries of the liberties of St. Sepulchre's, and of Thomas Court and Donore, was recently questioned, and has been made the subject of a judicial decision in the Court of King's Bench in the case of Doyle *v.* Darlington, reported in 2 Hudson and Brooke's Reports, p. 223, in which case the court fully recognized the general authority of the market jurors of the liberty of St. Sepulchre's in these respects, under that Act, as still subsisting, notwithstanding the new Act for uniformity of weights and measures, 5 Geo. IV., c. 74.

Fairs, Markets, Tolls.

The charter of Charles I. gives to the Archbishop the right of holding two Fairs within the manor of St. Sepulchre's, and a Market with Tolls in St. Kevin Street, every day in the week except Friday and Sunday, and in St. Patrick Street on Friday.

The fairs are not held, nor are any tolls collected; but there are the following extensive markets within the jurisdiction of the liberty, viz.:

Kevin Street Market,
Patrick Street Market, and
Spitalfields Market.

This latter, though held within the liberty, and still under the seneschal's authority, and visited by the clerk of the market and market jurors, is one of the city markets, and has been already alluded to under that head.

Kevin Street Market.

Kevin Street Market is the principal market, south of the river Liffey, for the sale of the produce of the county of Wicklow and the adjoining parts of Kildare and Dublin, and one of the great supplies of the city. It is a hay and straw market on two days in the week, (Tuesday and Saturday,) and on two other days a butter and corn market: large quantities of fowls, hams, and potatoes are sold there. A considerable part of this produce is exported to England.

By a return furnished by the clerk of the market, it appears that the average weekly sales, during a period of seven years, ending 1834, were—

Of butter, 700 cools per week, or 36,400 per annum.
Dead fowls, in value from £400 to £1,600 per week, during the season; besides live fowls.
Of oats, 150 barrels per week.
Of potatoes, 40 barrels per week.
Of hay, 100 loads, (each 4 cwt.)
Of straw, 40 loads, (each 4 cwt.)

The hay and straw market is held in the open street, which is not so convenient as might be desired; but no better accommodation, it is stated, can be had in the immediate neighbourhood, without considerable expense; and, by the charter, the markets must be held in Kevin Street.

The weigh-house is situated here, and affords sufficient accommodation for the public; the circumstances under which it has been provided, have been already detailed.

The weighing of the hay and straw sold at this and other markets in the city and liberties, is regulated by 4 Geo. I. c. 11, s. 22, 11 Geo. II. c. 11, s. 10, and 25 Geo. II. c. 15. It continued to the period of our Inquiry to be the practice at Kevin Street to sell, as already mentioned, small loads of only 4 cwt. each, to the great waste of time, labour, and expense; but there has been lately a weighing-machine erected in front of the market-house, which it is hoped will lead to an amendment of the practice.

A penalty of 2*s.* 6*d.* a load and forfeiture is levied under one of these Acts (25 Geo. II. c. 15, s. 9) for fraudulent or light loads, and is sometimes enforced by the clerk of the market. One half of the produce of the sale and penalty, after deducting expenses, is given to the informer, and the other half to the poor of the parish.

The conviction must be had before the seneschal, which, from his not being always at hand, is attended with public inconvenience.

Patrick Street Market.

Patrick Street Market, which is held under the Charter of Charles I., is an extensive flesh-market. It is partly in the liberty, and partly in the city jurisdiction. It is much frequented by the poorer classes of the inhabitants of the city. Its appearance is not creditable to the authorities of either liberty or city, partly, perhaps, owing to the conflicting jurisdiction of both. The situation is convenient.

Liberty or Manor of Thomas Court and Donore.

The Liberty, or Manor of Thomas Court and Donore, is situated partly in the county of the city, and partly in the county of Dublin; Thomas Court being within the city boundaries, and Donore in the county, of which it was made a separate barony by the 13, 14 Geo. III. c. 34, s. 2. It lies to the south of the city, adjoining the liberty of St. Sepulchre's, on the west.

It comprises the greater part of St. Catherine's parish and the centre of St. Luke's, including, within its limits, upwards of forty streets and lanes of the city of Dublin, as built upon, and about 22,000 of its poorest inhabitants.

The following streets and parts of streets are stated by the marshal to be within the manor of Thomas Court:

Thomas Court, from the Court House to St. Catherine's church.
Thomas Street, south side from Thomas Court to Meath Street.
Meath Street, to Coombe.
Hanbury Lane, from Street to Thomas Court.
Earl Street (south), ditto ditto.
Cole Alley, . ditto to Pimlico.
Elbow Lane, ditto ditto.

MANORIAL JURISDICTION.

Engine Alley, from Street to City Boundary.
Crostick Alley, ditto ditto.
Flag Alley, ditto ditto.
Coombe (north side), from Ash Street to Pimlico.
Pimlico.
John Street, from Pimlico to Summer Street.
Summer Street, to Marrowbone Lane.
Pool Street, from John Street to Braithwaite Street.
Braithwaite Street, from Summer Street to Pimlico.
Tripoli, near Court House.
Marrowbone Lane, as far as Donore Boundary.
Taylor's Lane, off Marrowbone Lane.
School Street.
Crane Street, to Boundary Stream, Colman's Brook.
Ransford Street, from Thomas Court to Portland Street.
Portland Street.
Bond Street, Grand Canal Harbour.

And the following Streets and Lanes and parts of such in the Manor of Donore:

Coombe (south side), from a certain boundary on Cross Poddle to Ardee Street.
Skinner's Alley, from Coombe to New Market.
Fordam's Alley, ditto ditto.
Brabazon Street, ditto to Brabazon Row.
Brabazon Row, from Brabazon Street to New Market.
Ardee Street, from Coombe to Mill Street.
New Market, from Comber Street to Ward's Hill.
Mill Lane, from New Market to Mill Street.
Ward's Hill, from New Market to New Row.
New Row, from Coombe to Mill Street.
Mill Street, from New Row to Ardee Street.
Mill Lane, from New Market to Mill Street.
Sweeny's Lane, off Mill Street.
Tanner's Row, from ditto.
Black Pitts, from New Row.
Chamber Street, from Ardee Street to Ormond Street.
Ormond Street, from Weaver's Square to Cork Street.
Weaver's Square, from Ormond Street to Brown Street.
Brown Street, from Weaver's Square to Love Lane.
Love Lane, from Cork Street to Green Villa.
Cork Street, from Ardee Street to Diping Bridge (Boundary).
Parnel Place (Boundary).
Harold's Cross (ditto) part Earl of Meath, part Archbishop of Dublin.

Thomas Court is nominally divided into four wards; viz.

Upper Coombe Ward,
Lower Coombe Ward,
Thomas Court Ward, and
Pimlico Ward;

but these divisions are now of no practical utility.

Charters. The liberty was originally created by a Charter from King John, granted to the monastery of Thomas Court. On the dissolution of the monasteries, Henry VIII. in the thirty-fifth year of his reign (1585) granted the possessions of this monastery of Thomas Court to the ancestor of the Earl of Meath, now lord of the manor, and confirmed to him and to his heirs all the privileges of the ancient Charter. It is now popularly called the Earl of Meath's Liberty. Most of those privileges have fallen into disuse.

Statutes. The 26 Geo. III. c. 14, s. 63, which limited the amount of money to be raised at each presenting term on the baronies of the county of Dublin, specified the sum of £144. 10*s.* as the extent to which the county grand jury might assess the barony of Donore.

The 33 Geo. III. c. 56, ss. 66, 67, empowered the grand juries of Thomas Court and Donore to present money to repair the foot and carriage ways within the barony of Donore, and to contract for such repairs; but provided, that this should not exonerate the barony from the payment of its proportion of presentments on the county at large.

The Officers of the liberty are:

A Seneschal,
A Register,
A Marshal,
Clerk of the Market, and
Weighmaster.

Courts. Courts Leet are still held before the seneschal at Easter and Michaelmas, when grand and market juries are sworn in; the latter under the authority of the 3d section of the 27 Geo. III. c. 46, (the Market Jury Act, already mentioned.)

The grand juries do not now exercise the powers of taxation given by the 33 Geo. III. c. 56, the greater part of the liberty being within the Circular Road, and, as such, placed within the jurisdiction of the Dublin Paving Board, by the 47 Geo. III. (Loc. & Pers.) sess. 2, cap. cix, as stated above, p. 76.

The functions of the grand jury are now confined to the presenting of nuisances, and appoint-

MANORIAL JURISDICTION.

ing of petty constables to the four wards of Thomas Court; the latter duty is merely formal, as the constables, though sworn, and though they receive their warrants signed by the seneschal, do not act. The presenting of nuisances is still found beneficial, as from the decayed and decaying state of that part of the town, danger might arise from the falling down of old houses, &c., which the occasional exercise of this power prevents. The grand jury personally inspect the nuisance, and if their presentment be fiated by the seneschal, which is necessary, it is abated; unless the danger is removed by the owner repairing the premises, which usually occurs. The grand jury continues in office six months, and is generally composed of respectable persons possessed of property in the district. The seneschal has on one occasion found it necessary to enforce attendance by fines.

Besides the court leet, the seneschal holds a court for the trial of causes by civil bill, and a court of record for all pleas, where the realty is not concerned, to an unlimited amount. The nature of these two jurisdictions is similar to that already described as belonging to the liberty of St. Sepulchre's.

Attorneys of any of the superior courts are permitted to practise here without the necessity of a special admission, as in St. Sepulchre's.

The number of summonses and attachments issued, and of cases tried, and decrees pronounced in the last three years, are as follows:

Date.	Summonses Issued.	Attachments Issued.	Causes Tried.	Decrees signed.
1831	300	4	229	113
1832	200	3	154	59
1833	203	0	143	61
Total	703	7	526	233

From the 5th of January, 1831, to the 28th of December, 1833, the total number of decrees and attachments issued was 208; of these were executed—

Decrees against the body	144
„ goods	60
Attachments against the body	1
„ goods	3

Decrees are often left in the hands of the plaintiffs, who receive the amount by weekly instalments.

The highest sum for which a summons had issued, was £75; in one instance a summons was issued for 2*s.*, but the practice was interdicted by the seneschal, who obliged the party to pay his own costs.

The great majority of cases is for sums under £1, and about one-fourth of the entire number for sums under £2.

Attachments have issued for between £200 and £300; only one attachment, issued within the last three years, proceeded to final judgment; it was for a sum of £27. 13*s.* 1*d.* Judgment was had by default; the writ issued on the 3rd of August, and by the course of the court, execution might have been had on the 7th of September. The taxed costs in this case amounted to £13. 10*s.* 2½*d.*

The costs at the civil bill side of the court are regulated by the Act giving the jurisdiction, and already detailed in the report on the court of St. Sepulchre's.

The present seneschal, considering the costs oppressively high on small sums, has reduced them on all sums under £2 to 5*s.* 6*d.*, being a reduction of 3*s.* on the statutable costs. Rehearings are never permitted. There is no regular process-server in this or any of the manor courts; but the seneschal has empowered the court-keeper to act as such in all cases, and to receive a fee of 6*d.* for his trouble from the plaintiff, which is not recoverable against the defendant. Proof of service of the process must be made by the court-keeper.

Court House.

There is a Court House belonging to the liberty. Lord Meath has recently expended £200 upon it: it is convenient, and in good repair.

Seneschal, how appointed.

The Seneschal is appointed by the Earl of Meath during good behaviour; he has no salary; his emoluments arising from the court fees amount to £ .

The present seneschal, Thomas L. Kelly, Esq., is a barrister; he has been appointed a magistrate for the county since his appointment as seneschal.

He has a power by the charter of appointing a deputy, of which the present seneschal has not availed himself. He sits at eight o'clock every Wednesday morning. Sometimes the business has occupied the whole day, and an adjournment has taken place; but usually it does not occupy an hour. Besides presiding as judge in this court, he occasionally visits the markets in person; and there is an occasional appeal to him from the decision of the clerk of the market and market juries: all seized provisions are distributed under his directions.

Register, how appointed.

The Register is appointed by the seneschal; he is a practising attorney of the superior courts. He has no salary, and his emoluments, which arise from fees, are under £20 a year.

Marshal, how appointed.

The Marshal is appointed by the seneschal; his fees, which are 1*s.* on entry of the process, and a small per centage on the execution of the decrees of the court, amount to about £20 a year. On the civil bill side they are regulated by the Act; under attachments they vary from 6*d.* to 10*d.* in the pound on the produce of the sale.

If goods are seized under execution, they are brought to the "marshal's store," a public office near the court-house, the rent of which is paid by Lord Meath; they are sold at the end of four days if the debt is not paid.

MANORIAL JURISDICTION.

The marshal resides there, and claims storage for all the goods in his custody.

If the execution be against the person, the debtor is brought to the county gaol at Kilmainham, if taken in Donore which is in the county, or to the city gaol at Newgate if taken in Thomas Court which is in the city portion of the liberty.

The marshal sometimes gets a shilling fee for a certificate on the discharge of a person from custody. There was formerly a marshalsea for the liberty; but it has been abolished since the Prison Act, 7 Geo. IV. c. 74.

The number of committals within the last three years has been forty-four.

In that period only six prisoners applied for the statutable pauper allowance.

Clerk of the Market.

The Clerk of the Market is appointed by the seneschal; he has similar duties, and his emoluments are derived from the like source, as those of the clerk of the market in the liberty of St. Sepulchre's.

The following (which are alleged to be the ancient fees) are the fees for sealing and adjusting weights: they vary somewhat from those in St. Sepulchre's, but seem equally questionable in point of legality. The list is posted both in the court-house and office of the clerk of the market.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
112 lb. metal	2	6	For Sealing only. 112 lb.	0	8
56 lb. do.	1	3	56 lb.	0	4
28 lb. do.	1	0	28 lb.	0	4
14 lb. do.	0	8	14 lb.	0	4
7 lb. do.	0	6	7 lb.	0	2
4 lb. do.	0	6	4 lb.	0	2
2 lb. do.	0	4	2 lb.	0	2
1 lb. do.	0	4	1 lb.	0	2

MEASURES.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
One gallon	0	6	Half pint	0	2
Half gallon	0	4	Naggin	0	2
Quart	0	2	Half naggin	0	2
Pint	0	2			

The emoluments are about £40 a year; a portion of them is derived from a privilege given the officer of adjusting and sealing weights which are found to be slightly defective, or unsealed by accident, and not from fraud. The practice is objectionable, as giving the officer a direct personal interest in the seizure.

Markets.

The Markets within this liberty are not of the same importance as in St. Sepulchre's. Meath Market, in Hanbury Lane, is the only flesh market of any extent; and the hay and straw market, held latterly in New Market, is a very trifling one. A public weigh-house has been established there recently by the Earl of Meath, but is seldom resorted to.

There is a butter-crane in Thomas Street within the liberty, which being united with that of the city of Dublin, is called the United Butter Crane. Lord Meath, under the authority of the 52 Geo. III. c. 134, s. 28, appoints a Weighmaster to this butter crane, who receives the fees of the office. By returns made to Parliament, and ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, 16th March, 1829, these fees amounted, on an average of the then last seven years, to £193. 8*s*. 1½*d*. a year.

Weighmaster.

There is a grant of a fair to be held at Donore (Rot. Pat. 26 Car. II. p. 4, m. 6, 7), and of tolls by a former patent of Elizabeth; but the fair is not held, nor are the tolls collected. Lord Meath has under his patent a right to hold markets on Tuesdays and Fridays, and four fair days in the year. None are held.

The market juries of the liberty are stated to be of a respectable class, and useful to the public; but it is not always easy to procure an attendance of jurors, and fines are sometimes imposed to enforce it: they do not visit the whole extent of their jurisdiction; they are always accompanied by the clerk of the market. The seized provisions and produce of unsealed and fraudulent weights are distributed by the seneschal under his own directions every Wednesday to some of the charitable institutions of Dublin, there not being any prison within the district to which they could be sent under the directions of the Market Jury Act. A portion of these seizures is also distributed weekly, sometimes oftener, amongst a number of persons placed in what is called the "Poor List" by the seneschal. The clerk of the market or market jurors do not receive any remuneration for the discharge of this branch of duty; but a portion of the seized bread or other provisions is always given to the scale porters by way of wages, there being no other mode of remunerating them: this is very objectionable.

Disputes with Lord Mayor.

The same complaint is made here as in the liberty of St. Sepulchre's, with respect to the interference of the lord mayor in the exercise of his magisterial functions; and it is found equally harassing to the inhabitants of the district, and prejudicial to the public at large. Each of the last three lord mayors claimed jurisdiction over the Thomas Court portion of the liberty, as appertaining to the city of Dublin. On one occasion the lord mayor asserted his authority as a justice of the peace of the county. Two different instances lately occurred where inhabitants of the liberty were compelled to have their weights sealed both by the seneschal and by the lord mayor, and to pay the fees for sealing to both. This claim of jurisdiction by the corporation is of ancient date.

MANORIAL JURISDICTION.

LIBERTY OF THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF ST. PATRICK.

The Liberty of the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick is a small district, partly within the city boundaries, and partly in the county of Dublin; it once formed a part of the liberty of St. Sepulchre. It was formerly the parish of St. Patrick, and was erected into a separate liberty, and a collegiate church, at a very remote period. It is known by the name of the Liberty of St. Patrick's Close, the Precinct or Close of St. Patrick's Cathedral, but more popularly by the name of the Deanery. It contains the cathedral church of St. Patrick, and annexed to it the parochial church of St. Nicholas without, including parts of Patrick Street and Kevin Street, Patrick's North and South Close, Glandelough Alley, Myler's Alley, Mitre Alley, Canon Street, Bride Street, from opposite Peter Street, where the Liberty of St. Sepulchre terminates, to the house at the corner of Bull Alley (part of which house is in the city, and part in the deanery, the shop being divided by the boundary line), thence down to Patrick Street, one or two houses on the opposite side of which are within the boundary.

It forms part of the barony of St. Sepulchre (by the 13, 14 Geo. III. c. 34), in the county of Dublin, except a very small part near Bull Alley, towards the north-east, gained to the city bounds, it is said, by encroachment. The population is small and very poor. There are not more than 24 good houses in the entire deanery; and the whole extent is about 5½ acres.

The exclusive privileges which have been long enjoyed within this liberty are not traceable to any distinct source, and are claimed to exist by prescription. The dean and chapter have long exercised the power of holding courts-leet at Easter and Michaelmas, and appoint their own seneschal. These powers and privileges are recognised by several Acts of the Irish Parliament, and, until the year 1832, the grand jury of the court-leet were summoned by the seneschal, and regularly met to applot upon the inhabitants of the deanery district the due proportion of grand-jury cess leviable upon them by the Term grand jury of the county of Dublin, of which the deanery formed a part. This power has since been taken away; and the deanery grand jury having, in fact, for a long time previously, no other duty to perform, have not since met. A court for the recovery of debts was formerly held before the seneschal; but no such court has been held for several years, and this liberty affords a sort of sanctuary against the payment of small debts. Dishonest debtors are known to seek shelter within this district from the adjoining liberties of St. Sepulchre, and of Thomas Court and Donore, and also from within the city of Dublin boundaries, thus escaping all those jurisdictions, to none of which they are amenable after ceasing to reside within them.

Seneschal.

There is still a Seneschal, J. D. Clarke, Esq. He is appointed by the dean and chapter of St. Patrick's. He is a practising barrister, and receives a salary from the dean and chapter of £10, late currency, per annum. He has not any duties to perform as seneschal.

A register and marshal are also appointed; but since the discontinuance of the grand juries these officers have no salary or emoluments.

The register has a privilege of a seat, with the seneschal, in St. Patrick's cathedral.

A constable was formerly appointed, who received £1 a-year from the grand jury.

The inconvenience of this petty jurisdiction has been long felt. The Archbishop of Dublin has frequently attempted to resume his jurisdiction over this district, as part of his ancient manorial possessions, but his attempts have always been resisted, successfully, by the dean and chapter. It appears to have been the intention at one time (1757) of the Archbishop of Dublin to prefer to Parliament a bill for the extinction of this liberty, as injurious to the public interests; but, on the dean and chapter undertaking to defend their rights, the intention seems to have been abandoned. For a full account of these differences we refer to *Mason's Antiquities of St. Patrick's Cathedral*, p. 20.

MANOR OF GLASSNEVIN, or GRANGE GORMAN.

Limits of.

This manor comprehends a considerable portion of the modern city of Dublin. By a return from the register it is stated to contain, to the north of the river Liffey, the whole of the wealthy and populous parish of St. George (including within it Mountjoy Square and several of the adjacent streets) as far as the north side of Frederick Street, Great Britain Street, from the Rotunda, and the north side of Summer Hill; the parish of Grange Gorman, within which are Grange Gorman Lane, Manor Street, Prussia Street, Aughrim Street, the populous village of Phibsborough, which may be considered a part of the city itself, and the parish of Glassnevin. Its limits are also said to extend over the barony of Coolock, which comprehends the villages of Howth, Baldoyle, Raheny, Artane, Clontarf, Richmond, Drumcondra, Santry, Cloughran, and St. Margaret's, many of which are very populous; the barony of Castleknock, containing the village of Blanchardstown and parish of Castleknock, Barberstown, and, to the south of the river, the important villages of Kingstown, Killiney, Dalkey, Stillorgan, and other places of minor note as far as Bray, all in the barony of Rathdown, are alleged by the seneschal to be included, and jurisdiction is exercised over them; and, in addition to this extensive district, extending six or seven miles to the north of Dublin, and nearly ten miles to the south, over which the jurisdiction of the manor court is stated to have been actually exercised from time immemorial, it is considered by the seneschal that the jurisdiction, although not claimed, includes the city of Dublin itself. We have not been able to obtain a copy of the charter, which, under the 2d sec. of the 27 Geo. III. c. 22, should be lodged with the clerk of the peace; but the seneschal informed us that the exact boundaries of the liberty are not laid down in the charter from which the jurisdiction is derived otherwise than as enumerating the several manors included therein; the names having, he says, become obsolete, it would be difficult now to ascertain from them the precise limits of the ancient jurisdiction.

Charter.

The authority under which this jurisdiction is exercised is stated to be a Charter granted by King James I. (1603) to the then newly-incorporated body, the dean and chapter of the cathe-

MANORIAL JURISDICTION.

dral of Christchurch, who are lords of the manor of Glassnevin, and the other manors within the liberty. This charter is alleged to contain inspeximuses of charters of Henry VIII., Mary, and Edward, granted to the prior and convent of the cathedral church of the Holy Trinity, to whom the present corporate body succeeded, and whose possessions they obtained on the Reformation; and to confirm all the former grants made to the convent.

The power of holding courts-leet given by the charter, and the criminal jurisdiction, if ever exercised, have fallen into total disuse; but, it is said, the records show entries of the holding of courts-leet at no very distant period. The civil jurisdiction is now the sole business of the manor court, the officers of which are—

A Seneschal,
Register, and
Marshal.

The latter has a bailiff under him.

Seneschal.

The Seneschal is appointed by the dean and chapter of Christchurch at their will and pleasure, but he generally holds for life. His duty is to preside as Judge of the manor court. He is not paid any salary by the dean and chapter; his emoluments arise entirely from court fees. These now amount annually to at least £300, and are increasing with the business of the court. The seneschal has the power of appointing a deputy, which appears to have been always exercised. The deputy is a barrister, and dissatisfaction was expressed at his appointment, he being an occasional practitioner in the court. The present seneschal, Henry Cole, Esq., was deputy to his predecessor at the time of his appointment, which took place in 1827. He is a barrister, and one of the divisional police magistrates of the city of Dublin.

Register and Marshal.

The Register is appointed by the dean and chapter, and the Marshals appointed by the seneschal. Their respective duties resemble, in every respect, those already described as belonging to the like officers in the manor courts of St. Sepulchre, and Thomas Court and Donore, except that, there not being any courts-leet now held within the manor of Glassnevin, no duty in connexion with that branch of jurisdiction is performed by them.

The emoluments of the register from court fees are about £80 per annum, besides other incidental advantages; those of the marshal about £50 a-year.

The marshal gives security in two sureties for £50 each.

Civil Bill Jurisdiction.

The principal, and indeed the only jurisdiction now exercised within the liberty worthy of notice, is that of holding the Civil Bill Jurisdiction given to the Dublin manor courts by the 7 Geo. IV. c. 41. The ancient course of proceeding by *capias* and attachment of goods, although still occasionally exercised, it is said, beneficially to the suitors, has, since these enactments, been almost totally abandoned, and it is discouraged by the seneschal, as he alleges, on account of the costs, which are as high as those of the superior courts. The seneschal sits for the hearing of civil bill cases on every Friday in each week, at half-past nine o'clock, in Dorset Street, within the Circular Road, and at three o'clock every second Friday at Kingstown, about six miles on the south side of Dublin, to which the sitting of the court for the district has been transferred by the present seneschal from the Black Rock, where it was formerly held. The jurisdiction is unlimited in point of amount, and, with respect to the nature of the action, unrestricted, but in fact no case touching the realty is entered upon. The records contain instances of trials for £200, and the present seneschal frequently disposes of cases to a large amount, to the extent of £60 and £70; but the great proportion is of cases under £5, and generally for servants' wages. Bail are required to be resident within the manor.

The following return from the register shows the quantity of business done in the three years 1831, 1832, and 1833:—

No. of Civil Bill Processes issued in the Year 1831.	Same in 1832.	Same in 1833.	Total Number of Processes issued for the last three Years.
About 1,132	984	997	3,113

No. of Cases actually entered for Trial in 1831.	Same in 1832.	Same in 1833.	Total Number of Cases entered for Trial the last three Years.
976	827	841	2,637

No. of Appeals in 1831.	Same in 1832.	Same in 1833.	Total No. in three Years.	
26	19	25	70	About ten of which were reversed, the greater number without prejudice.

Rehearings in 1831.	Same in 1832.	Same in 1833.	Total No. in three Years.	
12	14	6	32	These rehearings were in order to prevent appeals.

MANORIAL JURISDICTION.

There has been but one trial of a record during the last three years, and about four courts of inquiry; in these cases the jurors are paid.

The highest sum sued for which a civil bill was brought during the last three years was £67 14*s.* 2*d.*, but there have been various processes issued for sums above £10.

The register says he often gives processes to poor persons who are unable to pay.

Rehearings.

Rehearings of a case are encouraged; this is said by the seneschal to be on the recommendation of Lord Plunket, when Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, as a course more satisfactory than the appeal given by the statute. On the rehearings the case is heard as a new case, with new fees payable to the seneschal and other officers of the court. There are about ten attorneys registered on the records of the court, and none others can practise under the record jurisdiction; but all attorneys of the superior courts can practise at the civil bill side.

Court-house.

There is no regular Court-house within the manor; and in consequence of this defect the seneschal sits both at Dorset Street and at Kingstown surrounded by the jury, the suitors, and the public, in a common public house, to the scandal of the administration of justice, and to the great discredit of all parties whose duty it is to prevent so unseemly an exhibition. The seneschal states that he has been prevented from having a court-house built by an expectation that the Legislature would abolish the manor-court jurisdiction; but it must be admitted that a more suitable place than a public house should be procured in the mean time for holding a court of justice. The rent of the apartments is paid by him. The Bishop of Kildare, who is Dean of Christchurch, has been memorialed by some of the inhabitants on the subject without effect.

Interference of Lord Mayor.

Here, as in the liberties of St. Sepulchre, and of Thomas Court and Donore, the authority of the corporation and of the seneschal are sometimes found in collision; not as in the liberties, with respect to the market jury jurisdiction, for none such is exercised in Grange Gorman, but with respect to the jurisdiction of the court. Not long since the seneschal and register were summoned by the president of the Court of Conscience to his tribunal, and a decree pronounced there against the register, for fees taken in the seneschal's court. The claim was dismissed as against the seneschal, but enforced against the register.

Prison.

There is no Prison or Marshalsea now; there was formerly. All prisoners committed under the decrees of the court are sent to the county gaol at Kilmainham.

MANOR COURT OF GRANGE GORMAN.

The whole course of administering justice in the Manorial Court of this liberty was the subject of much complaint in evidence before us. It was alleged that the juries were of a very inferior class of persons, generally labourers and servants, (a class particularly objectionable in this court, where the suits instituted are, for the most part, for the recovery of wages,) and it was added that they were not always sober while performing their functions—a charge to which the localities of the courts, both at Dorset Street and Kingstown, being public houses, may, perhaps, have given rise. Charges of extortion were made against the inferior officers of the court, one of whom, a former marshal, was admitted to have been dismissed for misconduct in this respect. It was alleged that the amount of the decree, which is sometimes lodged with the register on occasion of appeals, was not afterwards forthcoming when required by the successful party. Complaints were made that the marshal's store, to which goods seized under the court process were brought, was not sufficiently made known to the suitors; and that, there being but one in the extensive district comprised within the liberty, goods might be brought from very distant places to it, to the great inconvenience, and perhaps loss of the owner; that immediate executions were permitted to issue on the decrees of the court, whereby the party might be deprived of the benefit of the appeal given by the statute. The seneschal himself was inculpated in these charges, not only for tolerating their various alleged abuses, but for issuing decrees signed by himself, and left in blank to be filled up by his deputy or register. All these charges and insinuations were indignantly denied by the seneschal.

MANOR OF KILMAINHAM.

The Manor of Kilmainham lies west of the city of Dublin, embracing Irwin Street, part of James's Street, and other minor streets, forming continuous portions of the city, between the boundaries of the city, properly so called, and the Circular Road. No portion of it is within the county of the city; it extends westward into the county as far as Chapelizod and Lucan.

Lord Cloncurry is lord of the manor, and appoints the seneschal. The present seneschal, John Finlay, Esq., is assistant barrister for the county of Leitrim. He holds a court for the trial of civil bills under the recent statutes, sitting in the county court-house at Kilmainham, about six times every quarter, on days previously fixed and notified by the seneschal.

The quantity of business is very trifling, not exceeding one hundred causes in the year. The jurisdiction is unlimited, but the greater part of these actions are for sums under £5. The court is alleged to be preferred to that of the chairman of the quarter sessions, who also sits at Kilmainham. The greater frequency of its sittings, and its having the advantage of trial by jury, are stated as the reasons for this preference.

Regis'er and Marshal.

The same person fills the situation of Register and Marshal of the court, to which he was appointed by the seneschal, on condition of receiving only the fees of the marshal. These, as well as the other court fees, are those given by the 25 Geo. III., the old Manor Court Act. The emoluments of this officer are about £13 a-year. The present register and marshal is also the register of the manor court of Grange Gorman.

MANORIAL JURISDICTION.

Local Taxation of the Liberties.

The Local Taxation of these liberties is principally of four kinds: viz. *First*, that which is peculiar to the liberty of St. Sepulchre's; *Secondly*, that to which parts of some of these liberties are subject as composing portions of the county of the city of Dublin; *Thirdly*, that to which other parts of them are subject as composing portions of the county of Dublin; *Fourthly*, that to which parts of them are subject as composing portions of the city of Dublin as bounded by the Circular Road.

The first, second, and third are different kinds of grand jury taxation, and have been mentioned under that head, at p. 99 of the Report, and in this Appendix.

It has been already stated that certain parts of the liberty of St. Sepulchre's, including the liberty of the deanery of St. Patrick's and the liberty of Donore, were created separate baronies of the county of Dublin, and the proportions of grand jury cess leviable upon these districts were fixed.

The mode of applotting and levying the amount, which was different from that prescribed for the other baronies of the county, was directed by the 46th section of the 26 Geo. III. c. 14. This section enacted that the treasurer of the county should cause warrants to be delivered to the seneschals of the respective liberties, setting forth the sums to be raised, and requiring them to pay same to the treasurer four days before each Easter and Michaelmas term; the seneschals were empowered to appoint two of the inhabitants of the district to applot the amount of the warrant on the several householders and landholders; and the seneschals were empowered to compel the collector or churchwardens of the district, who collected the minister's dues or watch-money, to levy the sum applotted.

But now, by the 2 Will. IV. c. 13, the county grand jury appoint collectors for these, as for the other baronies of the county, to whom the treasurer issues his warrant, and the collectors are bound to deliver a transcript of the warrant to the seneschal, whose duty it is to summon the inhabitants, requiring them to meet and choose applotters to applot the cess, which is to be applotted, raised, and levied, in the same manner, and subject to the same regulations, as in the other baronies of the county.

Supply of Water.

The taxes affecting these liberties as composing portions of the city within the Circular Road, have already been mentioned under various heads, as under the head of Police, p. 61 of the Report; Paving, Cleansing, and Lighting, p. 72; the Commissioners of Wide Streets, p. 108; the Poddell River Tax, noticed p. 117, principally affected portions of the liberties; the general regulations of the city respecting the Supply of Water have been mentioned under the head Pipe Water Revenue; in which regulations this peculiarity exists, that the liberties of St. Sepulchre's, Thomas Court, and Donore, are excepted out of the district within the Circular Road, wherein the corporation of Dublin were authorized to extend their works and lay down main pipes

In St. Sepulchre's.

The sixth section of the Act which made this exception, 28 Geo. III. c. 50, empowered the corporation at any time, on a petition from two-thirds of the inhabitants of any street or lane in the liberty of St. Sepulchre's, to lay down pipes, and convey water thereto, and to enforce the payment on each house, in such street or lane, of the sum chargeable on houses in the city of Dublin.

In Thomas Court and Donore.

The 22d section of the 19, 20 Geo. III. c. 13, recites, that the Earls of Meath, lords of the manor of the liberty of Thomas Court and Donore, had for many ages been seized and possessed of part of the water-course of the river Dodder, beginning at the place called the Tongue of said river, which divides said water-course between the liberty and the city of Dublin, and were annually at a very great expense in repairing the banks of said river, and putting in pipes for the convenience of the inhabitants of the liberty; and that the inhabitants had not of late been sufficiently supplied with water, occasioned by persons damming up and stopping the current of the water, breaking down and destroying the banks, ditches, and fences, quarrying and raising stones near the banks, making flood-gates, holes, cuts, and putting in pipes, making sewers, and drawing off the water of the water-course of said river, and by privately and secretly affixing to and inserting ferrules or branches into the water-course, or main pipes of the liberty, and otherwise diverting the water, and suffering the same to run to waste without the knowledge, privilege, or licence of the Earl of Meath, his agents or officers appointed for taking care of the said water; and that many persons throw in, wash, dip, scour, beat, and steep, within the water-course, linen, cotton coloured with dye stuffs, and skins, garbage, and commit several other nuisances to corrupt and foul the water, to the hazard and danger of the lives, health, and safety of the inhabitants.

To prevent such offences the Act then imposed on every person so offending a penalty of 20*s.*, one moiety to be paid to the use of the Blue-coat Hospital, and the other moiety to the informer, to be recovered before the seneschal of the liberty, or before any of his Majesty's justices of peace for the county of Dublin, or county of the city of Dublin, where the offence should be committed.

The supply of water to the inhabitants of this liberty from this water-course appears to remain a matter of private regulation between the lord of the liberty and his tenants; it was stated to us that his Lordship was under the obligation of supplying pipe-water for the premises occupied by his tenantry.

Liberty Fountains.

The poor of the district, however, suffered considerably from the want of an adequate supply of water; and with the view to the removal of so great an evil, in the year 1816, by the 56 Geo. III., c. 142, s. 28, a sum of £6,000 (Irish currency) was granted for the purpose of constructing Fountains in the Liberties of the city of Dublin, and for the supplying of the poor inhabitants with water.

In August, 1818, Alderman John Alley, (then lord mayor of the city,) Major Alexander Taylor, and Alderman Mark Bloxham, (the two latter being commissioners of paving

MANORIAL JURISDICTION.

for the city,) were appointed commissioners for erecting fountains in the Earl of Meath's liberties.

Their estimate of the expense appears to have amounted to £7,790. 12*s.* 10*d.*, exceeding the amount of the grant to the extent of £1,790. 12*s.* 10*d.*, for which, it is alleged, the Government undertook to provide, upon the expenditure of the grant.

Besides this expenditure in the actual construction of the works, a permanent annual charge was incurred for water and for ground to form a basin or filter; and an agreement for the former was entered into with the Grand Canal Company for the consideration of £120 per annum; Government, as we were informed, at the desire of the company, guaranteeing the payment of it: and for the basin a lease was taken by the commissioners of a piece of ground in Whitehall-street, at £25 per annum, the payment of which was also, it is stated, guaranteed by the Government, by whom both these rents have since been paid.

Two other annual charges were established at the same time—the salary of a treasurer £30, and of a secretary £20, both, it is alleged, sanctioned and paid by Government in like manner, so that the province of the commissioners was confined to the disbursement of the grant of £6,000 in the construction and maintenance of the works.

In 1829, the commissioners first appointed being all deceased, and "the fountains erected by them being the only channel for supplying with pure water the inhabitants of that very populous neighbourhood," the Lord Lieutenant appointed the present commissioners of paving to superintend the fountains in the liberties, which trust they accepted.

The expenditure was accounted for before the commissioners of imprest accounts, and the balance in favour of the public at the close of the account for the year ended 5th January, 1829, appears in the 18th report of those commissioners, p. 12, to have been £394. 6*s.*

The subsequent published accounts state the following disbursements:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Year ended 5th January, 1830.						
Paid for plumbers' work, and repairs to fountains, &c.	49	19	6			
				49	19	6
Year ended 5th January, 1831.						
Paid commissioners of paving for repairing openings over water-works	34	15	11			
For repairs of fountains and water-pipes	31	14	11			
Sundry works at the basin and tank	180	5	0			
William Tassie, for estimating, &c., the works at the basin	9	0	0			
Salary to basin-keeper, &c.	15	0	0			
				270	15	10
Year ended 5th January, 1832.						
Paid commissioners of paving, &c., for repairs over openings made in the street	3	6	1			
For repairs of fountains, water-pipes, &c.	39	18	6			
Salary to basin-keeper and turncock	10	0	0			
				53	4	7
				373	19	11
Balance in favour of the public				20	6	1
				£394	6	0

The commissioners stated to us that at the time of our Inquiry their account stood as follows:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Debt due at the time of their appointment, 23d May, 1829, and subsequent expenses since paid	390	8	8
Balance	3	17	4
	394	6	0
Debt since contracted and not paid	45	1	8
Deficiency to meet outstanding claims	£41	4	4

The commissioners represented the state of the fund, by letter, in January 1833, to the Government; and in reply to their representation they were informed that the cost of maintaining the said fountains should be defrayed from local funds, and that the Lords of the Treasury would not lay an estimate before Parliament for such purposes.

Under these circumstances the commissioners have questioned whether the fountains in the Earl of Meath's liberty are such as come under their control and management as commissioners of paving; whether they are empowered, as such, to apply the supply of water for which they pay, under the 90th section of the 47 Geo. III., cap. 109, the annual sum of £150 (Irish) to the corporation of the city of Dublin for the supply of water to fountains or conduits, which, by the 89th section of that Act, they were empowered to erect in any place within the Circular Road; and whether, as commissioners of paving, they can defray the cost of erecting or maintaining such fountains, or of maintaining the agreements with the Grand Canal Company, and for the rent of the ground occupied by the basin, out of the revenue derived from the paving and lighting tax.

Remarks.

Having detailed the origin, nature, and practice of these several manorial jurisdictions so

MANORIAL JURISDICTION.

far as they appeared to us to relate to the municipal authority of the corporation of Dublin as actually exercised, or in any altered state of the corporation likely to be exercised over these districts, we shall conclude by submitting a few general remarks upon them. They are all remnants of the feudal polity in which they originated, the object of which was to make a powerful individual, or ecclesiastical corporation, responsible for the good order of the particular district which was their private property, and for which purpose it became necessary to invest those individuals or corporate bodies with the extraordinary powers which they possessed under their charters, and any encroachment upon them seems to have been carefully guarded against in the subsequent grants of the crown to the City. (See charter of John, p. 3.) From the earliest period to which our records reach, we find these peculiar jurisdictions productive of jealousies and perpetual hostility: these record sattest the constant interference of the authority of the Crown, or, in those days, the still more formidable power of the Pope, to settle their disputes, either about boundaries or jurisdiction. Originally, in all probability, both were defined with sufficient accuracy; but in progress of time, and in the advance of improvement, the districts adjoining the city, which at first were valueless, became inhabited, and, perhaps, objects of contention for the feudal services which the inhabitants were called upon to perform. But, whatever may have been their utility in former days, it appears evident that they are productive of great present inconvenience, and that these manorial jurisdictions are not suited to the altered circumstances of modern times.

As a mere topographical division, whether for the purposes of taxation, local government, or the administration of justice, nothing can be more incongruous and inconvenient. At the time of their formation, in all probability, the streets of the city were confined to the space comprised within its walls, and these several liberties were principally agricultural districts adjoining. Now, large portions of the city, as built upon, are comprised in the same districts with rural districts of great extent, some at very remote distances from Dublin, and even in different counties. Others embrace large portions of what is popularly and properly, though not legally, the city of Dublin. The wealthy parish of St. George, containing Mountjoy Square and several of the handsomest streets of Dublin, is within the manor of Grange Gorman, while the liberties of St. Sepulchre, and of Thomas Court and Donore, include the majority of the poorest of its population. For some purposes those portions of the liberties and manors within the Circular Road are, as has been noticed, placed by statute within the city of Dublin, and under the municipal authority, while for other purposes they are still exclusive; and so ill ascertained is the extent of their jurisdiction, that the seneschal of one of them (Grange Gorman) claims an authority over the entire city of Dublin itself, while the lord mayor has directed summonses from his Court of Conscience to the officers of the seneschal's court for acting within their proper jurisdiction, as a usurpation on the authority of the corporation.

The collision of magisterial authority between the seneschal and market jurors of the liberties on the one hand, and the corporate functionaries on the other, has also been already referred to. It is superfluous to remark how discreditable such scenes are to the community in which they occur; yet, from the nature of these manorial jurisdictions, and the irregular boundaries of the city, they seem inevitable. With the best intentions to discharge an important public duty over what ought naturally to be his province, the lord mayor (perhaps inadvertently) passes the confines of one of these manorial jurisdictions, in which the seneschal and his market juries claim exclusive cognizance. Breaches of the peace thus sometimes have taken place between those who are sworn to be its preservers, and the inhabitants of the district are harassed by a conflicting authority, and sometimes have been twice taxed for the same purpose under the alleged sanction of the law.

The defects in the original constitution of the manor-court jurisdiction, and the abuses which are known to exist in such courts in many parts of Ireland, have been long a subject of complaint, and have been pointed out in many of our local Reports. The Dublin Manor Courts have not, however, shared generally the same censure with the other manor courts in Ireland; partly, perhaps, from the circumstance of their being more open to public scrutiny than those in the interior of the country, but much also, as we apprehend, from their being always under the superintendence of a professional Judge, more fitted by his education and habits for the discharge of such a duty, as well as bound, from regard for his character, to a more rigid observance of it. However, as has been seen, neither are the Dublin Manor Courts altogether free from objection and complaint. The provisions of the Manor Court Acts are not always complied with. In no instance is the patent creating the manor lodged with the clerk of the peace, as required by statute.

We have no hesitation in saying that it is desirable that, in any new arrangement of the municipal authority of the city of Dublin, these local jurisdictions should be either abolished, or put on a totally different footing.

It is to be remembered that almost all these local courts have, in the adjudication of questions of property, an unlimited jurisdiction in point of amount, and unrestricted as regards the nature of the action, except that generally they cannot enter on questions affecting real property.

Under the respective charters or patents creating them, the jurisdiction in criminal matters extends to almost all offences; and although the exercise of this power is now unknown, the power is still claimed, and up to the year 1803 was actually put in force in the liberty of St. Sepulchre.

In two of these manorial jurisdictions courts-leet are still held, where grand juries are sworn, and under the directions of the seneschal exercise the power of abating nuisances, thereby affecting property in a considerable degree, and one of these leet grand juries (St. Sepulchre's) makes presentments, taxing the inhabitants within their jurisdiction to a large annual amount.

MANORIAL JURISDICTION.

The very important powers exercised by the market juries sworn within these liberties have been already noticed in detail.

All these varied and extensive powers are exercised directly, or controlled by an officer appointed by an irresponsible individual, or ecclesiastical corporation. The most unfit persons might thus, at caprice, or for the personal advantage of an individual, be appointed to preside in a court having almost unlimited power over the persons and property of the King's subjects. The mode of remunerating these officers by fees is very objectionable, and has already been condemned by the Legislature as a mode of payment to the highest judicial officers.

We are not insensible to the great advantage which, as cheap local tribunals, these manor courts afford to the poorer classes; but, in recommending their abolition, we would suggest, as a substitute for them, that an extended jurisdiction should be given to the Recorder; that it should be rendered imperative on him to sit at least once a week for the trial of civil bills; that his jurisdiction should be assimilated to that prescribed for the assistant barristers; that residence of the defendant, alone, should be required to give jurisdiction; that there should be a scale of fees, gradually ascending in a certain ratio, to be paid into the Treasury, and not to the Judge; that process-servers should be appointed as in the Assistant Barristers' Court, who should give security for their good conduct; that the power of attaching goods should be placed under restriction; that the Marshal's stores should be in a public place; and that, for the convenience of the suitors, the Recorder should sit alternately at the north and south sides of the river.

Suitable Court-houses should be built for the purpose, and the reprehensible practice of holding a court for administering justice in public houses should be abolished. Such would be an ample provision for the city; and with respect to those parts of the liberties outside the Circular Road, and within the county of Dublin, the chairman of Kilmainham might, under similar restrictions and powers, sit in different districts of the county, as at Howth and Kingstown, Swords and Rathcool.

Under such regulations, the collisions of authority which now disgrace the city would no longer ensue; and the burdens of taxation, which now press unequally on different parts, would be equalized. The administration of justice to the poor would be placed in the hands of competent and responsible tribunals, and a uniform system of local government would be established in this large metropolis.

LONDON: Printed by W. CLOWES and SONS, Stamford Street,
For His Majesty's Stationery Office.